

Analytical Study for Family Values of Rural Woman in Nawag Village, El-Gharbia Governorate, Egypt

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Abstract: This research aimed mainly to study the family values of the rural woman through five minor subaims identifying the researched women's level of sticking to the family values and their studied five kinds (Within family marriage, early marriage, giving birth to males, consultation in the family, privacy) and all family values; identifying the distribution of the researched women according to the degree of response to each kind of the studied five values ; studying the correlative relationship between each studied independent variable and the degree of sticking to family values by the researched women with every kind of the studied five values and other values; Determining the relationship between the studied independent variables and the degree of the researched women's sticking to studied family values and finally, determining the degree of contribution of each studied independent variable in explaining the variance in the degree of the researched women's sticking to the studied family values for each kind of the studied five values and the other family values. To achieve these aims, the village of "Nawag" in El-Gharbia governorate, Egypt was chosen with an overall sample 320 researched women. Data have been collected through personal interviews and a questionnaire. Form were designed, evaluated, tested and prepared for this purpose. Frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean, simple correlation coefficient (Pearson) partial regression coefficient and standard partial coefficient were used to analyze the data. The obtained results showed that the level of the researched women's sticking to family values was low for the values of (Within-family marriage) and (Early marriage) by 60.6% and 72.8%, respectively. Also, the level was moderate for the values of (Giving birth to males) and all the studied family values by 53.1% and 93.4%, respectively, while it was high for the values (Consultation in the family) and (Privacy) by 64.1% and 71.9%, respectively. It was concluded that there was a correlative proportional and morale relation between the degree of sticking to the value of privacy and the variables of the education state and it was reverse with the variable of social and informal involvement.

Key words: Family Values • Rural Woman

INTRODUCTION

Values are considered the most important element of the cultural structure in any society and the most important determinant of its individuals' behavior, as they decide on the socially desired aims and determine the social means required to achieve these aims. Hence, they affect the social situations and relations and decide what man should do and what he should not do [1]. Values form the criteria used to judge actions, whether right or wrong [2].

The social values are a group of standard qualities leading to upgrading the social life, raising the standard

of living and developing the human behavior. When the frame of values includes a group of positive principles and avoids negative ones, there will be a public acceptance to a lot of ideas, knowledge, beliefs and ways of thinking for the sake of the individual and the society [3].

Values are not the same or general in all societies, but they are relatively different in different human communities. Values also, vary in the same culture and in the same society among different regions and social class. Moreover, values changes by time in the same society, so they subject to the conditions of the cultural medium they are existed in throughout their development [4].

The rural woman represents half of the population in rural communities that constitute 57.36% of the total population of Egypt, then, they are considered a national wealth if they are invested well. They can play a vital and effective role in the development not only on the rural society level, but on the whole society level [5].

Values are passed on to new generations in the society through the process of social upbringing in which the woman plays an essential role, especially during the early years of the child's age. To be able to pass on the social values properly, the woman should acquire these values at first. Hence, the woman's assimilation of social values is a vital matter. There are many sources that contribute to the forming of values for the Egyptian woman which include the prevailing customs and traditions she acquires from the family, the society, educational system and mass media [6].

Since the rural woman plays many family roles, (Mother, wife, house wife, daughter, etc) though which she practices the process of social upbringing which passes the culture of the society to the child including the social values, hence, the importance of this study to identify the degree of the rural woman's sticking to the different family values to support the positive values for the sake of the individual, the family and the society.

Increasing interest has given to the study of values by the researchers and the scientists from different fields. This interest, no doubt, proves that they represent an essential element that constitutes the reference framework of the behavior of the individual in the society. The values perform an important part in keeping the discipline and stability in the society and direct the behavior of its individuals by determining the socially and show the social means needed to achieve these goals. Tahtawy [7] identifies the value as a group of principles, rules and ideals people believe in and agree upon them and judge their behavior by them. While Hamoud [8] identifies the value as all the individual's or community's cultural patterns, behavior attitudes, customs and traditions which set certain criteria for the human behavior and that individuals should commit to. Whereas Abd-el-Kader [9] has a more comprehensive definition of the value as a group of socially inherited beliefs including what is desired and what is not desired and control the relationship of man with himself and with others.

Values have a lot of characteristics and let Fahmy [10] to states that values are constant relative, they are high and supreme and they are many and various because of various human needs. They have a degree of commonness and related to desired matters and play a

positive role in determining the social role and they can be measured.

AL-Khwaga [11] added that previous features of values they select as they direct the individual to choose what suits him from the alternatives and preferences in all life fields. They are also, acquired and instructed through the process of social upbringing. Their influence are various on the individual and on the society.

Values do a lot of jobs as they determine the goals related to the individual and help him to have his own philosophy in life and push him achieve these goals. They unite the aspects of behavior in the society between the individuals the communities.

The values help to find out the problems that fact the society and determine the causes and the means to treat these problems. Values also provide the means that judge the social acceptance of individuals and communities and help them in their choice and their achievements of the social role. They also work as means of social adjustment and provide the ideal ways of thinking and behavior in any society [12].

The current research mainly aimed to study the family values of the rural woman branching to the following objectives: (1) to identify the level of women's sticking to the family values with their five kinds; (Marriage within the family – early marriage – giving birth to males – consultation in the family – privacy) and all the family values. (2) To identify the distribution of women according to degree of response to the values items for each of the five studied family values and all the family values. (3) To study the correlative relationships between the social, economic and communicative characteristic and the degree of women's sticking to the family values for each of the five studied kinds and all family values together. (4) To determine the relationship between the social, economic and communicative characteristics together and the degree of women's sticking to the family values for each of the five studied kinds and all the family values together. (5) To determine the degree of contribution of each variable of the independent variables in explaining the variance in the degree of women's sticking to the family values for each of the five studied values and also for all the family values together.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

First: the Research Sample: The village of "Nawag", Tanta, in El-Gharbia governorate, Egypt was chosen to conduct the research, as it is the work place of the researcher, to facilitate communication with the local

community inhabitants. The research included all the rural families in the village (4622) families and a random sample (7%) has been chosen (323 families) and data have been collected from (320) women from the responsible housewives in every family.

Second: the Style of Collecting Data: Data were collected through personal interviews with the sample individuals using a questionnaire form designed, checked and prepared in its final image to be able to achieve the research objectives.

Third: the Research Variables

The Independent Variables: The research includes ten independent variables: the research women's age, her educational state, the family size, number of children, total monthly income, the house state and geographical openness, exposure to mass media, informal social involvement and political involvement.

The Dependent Variables: The dependant variable in this research represents the degree of the research women's sticking to the family values determined in five kinds; marriage within the family, early marriage, giving birth to males, consultation in the family and privacy. Every kind of these values has been measured by a number of items some of which are positive and some are negative and the researched woman has to choose one of three responses for each item; the first "Agree" the second "Neuter", the third "Disagree" and were given three marks 3, 2, 1, respectively for the positive items and the three marks 1, 2, 3, respectively for the negative items. The total marks for the five kinds of values have been collected to express the all family values of the researched woman.

Fourth: Statistics Styles: Frequency distributions, percentage, the simple correlative coefficient (Pearson), partial regression coefficient and partial standards have been used to describe and analyze the data [13].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

First: Description of the Research Sample: Table (1) shows the distribution of the research sample individuals according to the social, economic and communicative characteristic. From the table it is clear that about four fifth of the researched women of the sample are less than 46 years and more than three quarters of the researched women (77.7%) have educational certificates from

secondary school and universities and three quarters of them live in families with moderate size (5-7 members) more than half of the researched women have a moderate number of children (3-4). The total monthly income for most of them is low (less than 1500 pounds). The house state and the geographical openness are moderate. More than three fifths of the sample (65.3%) has low degree of exposure to mass media. Most of them (95.9%) have moderate or high degree of informal social involvement. More than half of them have moderate degree of political involvement. Badsawal [14] stated that due to spread of educational facilities, growing and advancing scientific technological inventions, increasing rate of industrial environment, changing attitude of rural population towards modernism, changing frontiers of Indian traditional values, better job opportunities have all left a subsection of Indian women society for tending to change in modern era.

Second: the Family Values of the Researched Rural Women: This part shows the research results concerning the rural women's family values with the five studied kinds:

The Values of Marriage Within the Family:

The Level of Rural Women's Sticking to the Value of Marriage Within Family: Table (2) shows the distribution of the researched women according to the level of their sticking to the value of marriage within the family. The Table show that (60.6%) of them have low level of sticking to this value, (29.7%) of them have moderate level and (9.7%) have high level. Then, more than three fifth of the researched women have low level of sticking to the value of marriage within family.

- Studying the distribution of the researched women's responses according to the items of the value marriage within the family, the data in Table (3) show that the following expressions were put in descending order according to the arithmetic mean as following: A girl may prefer a stranger for his wealth (2.18), A relative husband is kinder than the stranger (1.73), I prefer marriage within the family to strengthen the relations (1.72), relative marriage fails very often (1.63), relatives' marriage is better because we can cover up each other (1.54), relatives' marriage weakens the off springs (1.53), marriage within the family keeps the inheritance (1.41), relatives marriage's problems are more than its advantages (1.39).

Table 1: Distribution of the research sample individuals according to the social, economic and communicative characteristics

Characteristics	Groups	Number	%	Characteristics	Groups	Number	%
1-Woman's age	Young (less than 32)	107	33.4	6-House state	Low (8-11 marks)	29	9.1
	Moderate (32-45 years)	147	45.9		Moderate (12-16 marks)	161	50.3
	Old (46-more)	66	20.6		High (17-20 marks)	130	40.6
2-Education state	Illiterate	35	10.9	7-Geographical openness	Low (5-9 marks)	135	42.2
	Read and write	19	5.9		Moderate (10-15 marks)	162	50.6
	Primary certificate	7	2.2		High (16-20 marks)	23	7.2
	Prep. Certificate	11	3.4				
	Secondary certificate	132	41.3				
	University certificate	116	36.3				
3-Family size	Small (less than 5)	42	13.1	8-Exposure to mass media	Low (5-9 marks)	61	19.1
	Moderate (5-7)	240	75		Moderate (10-15 marks)	209	65.3
	Big (8-more)	38	11.9		High (16-20 marks)	50	15.6
4-Number of children	(less than 3)	109	34.1	9-Informal social involvement	Low (8-15 marks)	13	4.1
	(3-4 children)	172	53.8		Moderate (16-24 marks)	127	39.6
	(5-more)	39	12.1		High (25-32 marks)	180	56.3
5-Total monthly income	Low (less than 1500P)	169	52.8	10-Political involvement	Low (6-11 marks)	60	18.8
	Moderate (1500-3000)	120	37.5		Moderate (12-18 marks)	180	56.2
	High (more than300)	31	9.7		High (19-24 marks)	80	25

Table 2: Distribution of the researched women according to the level of sticking to the value of marriage within the family

Group	Number	%
Low (8-13) marks	194	60.6
Moderate (14-18) marks	95	29.7
High (19-24) marks	31	9.7
Total	320	100

Table 3: Distribution of the responses of the women according to the items of the value marriage within the family

Expression	Agree		Neuter		Disagree		Arithmetic mean
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1-A girl may prefer a stranger for his wealth	91	28.4	81	25.3	148	46.3	2.18
2-A relative husband is kinder than the stranger	72	22.5	90	28.1	158	49.4	1.73
3-I prefer marriage with the family to strengthen the relation	83	25.9	64	20	173	54.1	1.72
4-Relative marriage fails very often	188	58.8	61	19.1	71	22.1	1.63
5-Relative marriage is better as we cover up ourselves	66	20.6	41	12.8	213	66.6	1.54
6-Relative marriage weakens the offspring	214	66.9	43	13.4	63	19.7	1.53
7-Marriage within the family keeps the inheritance	44	13.8	44	13.8	232	72.5	1.41
8-Relative marriage has more problems than advantages	239	74.7	38	11.9	43	13.4	1.39

Table 4: Simple correlation coefficients (Pearson) values and regression coefficients of the complete and shortened (DRI) model between the researched women's characteristics and the degree of their sticking to the value of within family marriage:

Independent variables	Simple correlation coefficient (Pearson)	Regression coefficient complete model	Partial standard regression coefficient Shorten model
-The woman's age	0.2333	0.169	0.233
-Educational state	-0.200	-0.126	-0.134
-Family size	0.143	-0.304	
-Number of children	0.176	0.3322	
-Total monthly income	-0.062	-0.054	
-House state	-0.43	0.037	
-Geographical openness	0.084	0.128	0.115
-Mass media exposure	-0.022	-0.014	
-Informal social involvement	0.079	0.006	
-Political involvement	0.01	0.015	
Multi-correlation coefficient R		0.308	0.287
Determination coefficient R2		0.095	0.083
F value		3.244	9.490

- The bilateral and regressive relationships of the complete model and the DRI model between some characteristics of the researched women and degree of their sticking to the value of marriage within the family:

Table (4) shows the simple correlative coefficients and the regression coefficients of complete and shortened (DRI) model of some variables relating to some characteristics of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to the value of marriage within the family as following:

- There is a correlative proportional and morale relationship at the level 0.01 between the women's age and number of children and the degree of sticking to the value of marriage within the family. While it was reverse and morale at the same level between it and the variable of social state of woman. The relationship was also proportional and morale at the level 0.05 between it and the variable of family size.
- The studied independent variables together are related to the degree of the researched women's sticking to the value of marriage within the family by multi-correlative coefficient of 0.308 when (F) is 3.244 and it is morale at the level 0.01. So, we can say that there is a multi-correlative relationship between the independent variables together and the degree of the researched women' sticking to the value of within family marriage and that these variables together explain about 9.5% of the variance in the dependant variables. When doing analyzes using the multi-correlative regression it was shown that the multi-correlative coefficient was 0.287 when (F) was 9.490 and it was morale at the level 0.01. The determination coefficient indicates that there are three variables that explain about 8.3% of the variance in the dependant variable; the researched women's age, the educational state and the geographical openness.

Consequently, the level of the researched women's sticking to the value of within-family marriage was low. The researched woman's sticking to the value of within family marriage increases with the increase of children. It decreases with the increase of educational state of the researched woman. It was shown that the variables of the age, educational state and geographical openness have a morale relationship with the dependant variable in both the complete and shortened (DRI) model which shows the ability of these variables to explain the variance in the dependent variable.

Early Marriage Value:

The Level of Sticking to Value of Early Marriage by the Researched Rural Women: Table (5) shows the distribution of the researched women according to the level of sticking to the value of early marriage. We find that (72.8%) of the women have a low level of sticking to the value of early marriage, (22.5%) of them have moderate level and (4.7%) have high level. So, about three quarters of the researched women have a low level of sticking to value of early marriage.

- Studying the distribution of women's response to the items of the value of early marriage, Table (6) shows that the expressions were put in a descending order according to their arithmetic mean as following: marriage after military service immunize the males (2.36), marriage in early age covers up (protects) the girl (1.6), It is preferable to the children in early age to protect them from deviation (1.54), early marriage leads to failure (1.44), Its better to get the girl married as soon as she is adult (1.42), no problem if the girl is late for marriage (1.38) the girl's marriage in young age is better to be controlled by her husband (1.35) the girl who marries in old age is able to bring up her children (1.33), I don't prefer young girl's marriage as it is dangerous for her health (1.32), the best age for a girl to marry is over twenty to be mature (1.18).
- The bilateral and regressive relationship of the complete and shortened (DRT) model between some characteristic of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to the value of early marriage:

Table (7) shows simple correlation coefficients and regression coefficients of the complete and shortened model (DRI) of some variables related to some characteristics of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to the value of early marriage:

- There is a correlative proportional relationship between the variable of number of children and the degree of sticking to the value of early marriage and it was morale at the level 0.01, while it was reverse and morale at the same probable level between it and the variables of educational state and exposure to mass media. The relation was proportional and morale at the level 0.05 between it and the variable of the woman's age and reverse and morale at the same level between it and the variable of political involvement.

Table 5: Distribution of the researched women according to the level of sticking to the value of early marriage:

Group	Number	%
Low (10-16) marks	233	72.8
Moderate (17-23) marks	72	22.5
High (24-30) marks	15	4.7
Total	320	100

Table 6: Distribution of the researched women's responses to items of the value of early marriage:

Expression	Agree		Neuter		Disagree		Arithmetic mean
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1-Male's marriage after military service immunizes them	187	58.4	61	19.1	72	22.5	2.36
2-Early marriage covers up (protects) the girl	73	22.8	46	14.4	201	62.8	1.6
3-Early marriage protects youth from deviation	65	20.3	44	13.8	211	65.9	1.54
4-Early marriage leads to failure	266	70.6	43	13.4	50	15.5	1.44
5-A girl should marry as soon as she is adult	52	16.3	30	9.4	238	74.4	1.42
6-No problem for a late marriage for a girl	246	76.9	28	8.8	46	14.4	1.38
7-A girl's early marriage is better to be easily controlled by her husband	39	12.2	34	10.6	247	77.2	1.35
8-Marriage in old age helps a woman to bring up her children	250	78.1	36	11.3	34	10.6	1.33
9-Early marriage is dangerous for the girl's health	256	80	25	7.8	39	12.2	1.32
10-Marriage should be over 20	282	88.1	17	5.3	21	6.6	1.18

Table 7: Simple correlation coefficients (Pearson) and regression coefficients of the complete and shortened (DRI) model between some characteristic of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to the value of early marriage:

Independent variables	Simple correlation coefficient (Person)	Regression coefficient complete model	Partial standard regression coefficient Shorten model
-The woman's age	0.133	0.048	-0.204
-Educational state	-0.204	-0.111	
-Family size	0.134	-0.147	
-Number of children	0.151	0.228	0.177
-Total monthly income	-0.007	0.027	
-House state	-0.009	0.017	
-Geographical openness	0.083	-0.016	
-Mass media exposure	-0.174	-0.131	-0.127
-Informal social involvement	0.007	0.001	
-Political involvement	-0.125	-0.057	
Multi-correlation coefficient R		0.277	0.261
Determination coefficient R2		0.077	0.068
F value		2.574	7.399

- The studied independent variables together relate to the degree of the researched women's sticking to the value of early marriage with a multi-correlative coefficient 0.277 when (F) was 2.574 and it is morale at the level 0.01, Thus we can say that there is a multi-correlative relationship between the independent variable together and the degree of the researched women's sticking to the value of early marriage and these variables explain about 7.7% of the variance in the dependent variable. When doing analysis by using the multi-linear regression, we found that the multi-correlative coefficient was 0.26 when (F) was 7.699 and it was morale value at the level 0.01. The determination coefficient indicates that there are three variables that explain about 6.8% of the variance in the dependent variable; educational state, exposure to mass media and number of children, respectively. Thus, it is clear that the level of the researched women's sticking to the value of early marriage was low. The items that the

researched women were sticking to the least were; "The girl's marriage after twenty is the best as she is mature", I don't prefer the girl to marry early as it is dangerous for her health" whereas the items that the researched women were sticking to the most were; "male's marriage after military service immunize them". The researched women's sticking to the value of early marriage increases with the increase of the woman's age, family size, number of children and it decreases with the increase of the educational state, exposure to mass media and political involvement, In this respect, Badsawal [14] showed that the age of girls for marriage is towards an increasing mode. 76% of the respondents got married at the age of 18 and above, which is a remarkable factual finding. It was founded that the variables of the educational state of the researched woman, number of children and exposure to mass media each of them has a morale relationship with the dependant variable in both the complete and shortened (DRI) model which shows

the ability of these variables to explain the variance in the dependent variable. However, Ting *et al.* [15] showed that women, specially the young married young ones were marginalized and were at the bottom of the family.

The Value of Giving Birth to Males:

The Level of the Rural Women's Sticking to the Value of "Giving Birth to Males": Table (8) shows the distribution of the researched women according to the level of their sticking to the value of giving birth to males. 42.5% of the women have low level of sticking to this value, 53.1% have moderate level and 4.4% have high level, so, more than half of the researched women have a moderate level of sticking to the value of giving birth to males.

- Studying the distribution of the women's responses to the items of the value giving birth to males, Table (9) shows that the following expressions were put in order according to the arithmetic mean as following: "I want to have a son who bear the name of the family" (2.24), "I like to have a son who helps his father in bearing responsibility" (2.38), "Giving birth to males raise the status of the family" (2.22), "Giving birth to males makes the wife more beloved by the husband and his family" (1.90), "I like giving birth to girls as they don't cause problems" (1.72), "I prefer giving birth to boys so as not to be worried about them" (1.58) "If you don't give birth to boys, you don't give birth at all" (1.56), "I get happy with giving birth to girls as they get blessing to us" (1.34), "Girls are kinder to the family than boys" (1.21), "The girl is the same like the boy-no difference" (1.2).
- Bilateral and regressive relationship of the complete and shortened model between some characteristics of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to the value of giving birth to males:

Table (10) shows the simple correlation coefficients and regression coefficients of the complete and shortened model of some variables related to some characteristics of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to the value of giving birth to males which shows:

- There is a correlative proportional and morale at the level 0.01 relationship between the variable of the house state and the level of the women's sticking to the value of giving birth to males. The relation was proportional and morale at the level 0.05 between it and the variables of number of children and the total

monthly income of the family; it was reverse at the same level between it and the variables of the educational state and the political involvement by the researched women.

- The studied independent variables together are in relation with the degree of women's sticking to the value of giving birth to males by multi-correlative coefficient 0.279 when (F) value was 2.599 and it is morale at the level 0.01. So, we can say that there is a multi-correlative relationship between the independent variables together and the degree of the researched women's sticking to the value of giving birth to males. These variables together explain about 7.8% of the variance in the dependant variable. When doing the analysis by using the gradual multi-linear regression, it was shown that the multi-correlation coefficient was 0.210 when (F) was 7.333 and it is morale at the level 0.01 and he determination coefficient indicates that there are only two variables that explain about 4.4% of the variance in the dependant variable; they are the house state and the educational state of the researched women, respectively. Thus we can see that the level of the researched women's sticking to the value of giving birth to males moderate and that the least items that women are sticking to were

"The girl is the same as the boy-no difference", "Girls are kinder to the family than boys". While the women were sticking most to items "I want a son to bear the family name" and "I want a son to help his father and share responsibility".

The researched women's sticking to the value of giving birth to males increases with the increase of number of children, monthly total income for the family and the state of the house, while it decreases with the increase of educational state and political involvement. The variables of educational state of the woman and the state of house have a morale relationship with the dependant variable in both the complete model and the shortened model, which indicate the ability of these variables to explain the variance in the dependant variable.

The Value of Consultation:

The Level of the Researched Women's Sticking to the Value of Consultation in the Family: Table (11) shows the distribution of the researched women according to the level of their sticking to the value of consultation in the family. We find that 6.3% of the women have low level of

Table 8: Distribution of researched women according to the level of their sticking to the value of giving birth males:

Group	Number	%
Low (10-16) marks	136	42.5
Moderate (17-23) marks	170	53.1
High (24-30) marks	14	4.4
Total	320	100

Table 9: Distribution of the researched women's responses to the items of the value of giving birth to males:

Expression	Agree		Neuter		Disagree		Arithmetic mean
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1-I want a son to bear the name of the family	189	59.1	75	23.4	56	17.5	2.42
2-I want a son to help his father	174	54.4	95	29.7	51	15.9	2.38
3-Males raise the status of the family	158	49.4	74	23.1	88	27.5	2.22
4-Males make the wife more beloved	108	33.8	72	22.5	140	43.8	1.90
5-Girls don't make problem	157	49.1	96	30	67	20.9	1.72
6-I prefer boys, we don't worry about them	62	19.4	60	18.8	198	61.9	1.58
7-you don't have sons, you don't have children	64	20	52	16.3	204	63.8	1.56
8-Giving birth to girls get blessing to the family	237	74.1	57	17.8	26	8.1	1.34
9-Girls are kinder than boys	270	84.4	34	10.6	16	5	1.21
10-The girl is the same the boy no difference	274	85.6	28	8.8	18	5.6	1.20

Table 10: Simple correlation coefficient values (Pearson) and regression coefficients of the complete and shortened model between the researched women's characteristics and the level of their sticking to the value of giving birth to males:

Independent variables	Simple correlation coefficient (Pearson)	Regression coefficient complete model	Partial standard regression coefficient Shorten model
-The woman's age	0.046	-0.075	
-Educational state	-0.141	-0.141	
-Family size	0.107	0.08	-0.144
-Number of children	0.114	0.011	
-Total monthly income	0.117	0.123	
-House state	0.155	0.171	
-Geographical openness	-0.099	-0.096	0.155
-Mass media exposure	-0.025	0.025	
-Informal social involvement	-0.012	0.016	
-Political involvement	-0.113	-0.068	
Multi-correlation coefficient R		0.279	0.21
Determination coefficient R2		0.078	0.044
F value		2.599	7.333

Table 11: Distribution of researched women according to the level of sticking to the value of consultation in the family:

Group	Number	%
Low (8-13) marks	20	6.3
Moderate (14-18) marks	95	29.6
High (19-24) marks	205	64.1
Total	320	100

Table 12: Distribution of the researched women's responses to the items of the value consultation in the family:

Expression	Agree		Neuter		Disagree		Arithmetic mean
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1-Decisions are taken through discussion and dialogue	290	90.6	12	3.8	18	5.6	2.85
2-We approve the best opinion even if it were the children's	280	87.5	26	8.1	14	4.4	2.83
3-It is important to consult the family for one's affairs	275	85.9	26	8.1	19	5.9	2.80
4-I prefer to consult my sons for all affairs	270	84.4	30	9.4	20	6.3	2.78
5-I approve my sons' choices after advising them	265	82.8	38	11.9	17	5.3	2.77
6-It's necessary to approve parents' opinion without discussion	115	35.9	47	14.7	158	49.4	2.14
7-I force my sons to take my opinion after listening to them	119	37.2	66	20.6	135	42.2	2.05
8-It isn't necessary to consult my husband for all affairs	157	49.1	71	22.2	92	28.8	1.79

sticking to the value of consultation in the family, 29.6% have moderate level and 64.1% have high level. So, about two thirds of the researched women have high level of sticking to the value of consultation in the family.

- Studying the distribution of the researched women responses to the items of the value consultation in the family, Table (12) shows that the following expressions were put in descending order according to their arithmetic mean; “Decisions are taken in the family through discussion and dialogue” (2.85), “We approve the best opinion even if it were the children’s” (2.83), “It is import to consult the family about one’s own affairs” (2.80), “I prefer to consult my children for all my life’s affairs” (2.78), “I agree to my children’s choices after advising them” (2.77), “Children must take their parents’ opinion without argument” (2.14), “I force my children to my opinion after listening to them” (0.05), “It is not necessary to consult my husband in all matters” (1.79).
- Bilateral and regressive relationships of the complete and shortened model between some characteristics of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to the value “consultation in the family”

Table (13) shows the simple correlation coefficients and regression coefficients of the complete and shortened model of some variables related to some characteristics of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to the value of consultation in the family. The table shows:

- There is a correlative proportional relationship between the variables of the educational state and the political involvement and the degree of their sticking to the value of consultation in the family; and it was morale at the level 0.01. The relationship was proportional and morale at the level 0.05 between it and the variable of the Total monthly income.
- The studied independent variables together relate to the degree of the researched women’s sticking to the value of consultation in the family with a multi-correlative coefficient 0.270 when $(F) = 2.423$ and it was morale at the level 0.01. So, we can say that there is a multi-correlative relationship between the independent variable together and the degree of sticking to the value of consultation in the family. These variables together explain about 7.3% of the variance in the dependant variable. When doing the analysis using the gradual multi-linear regression, we

found that the multi-correlative coefficient was 0.246 when (F) was 10.208 and it was morale at the level 0.01 and the determination coefficient indicates that there are only two variables explain about 6.1% of the variance in the dependant variable; they are the political involvement and the educational state of the woman, respectively. Thus, we can see that the level of the researched women’s sticking to the value of consultation in family was high and items that the women were sticking to the least were “It is not necessary to consult my husband for all affairs” and “I force my sons to take my opinion after listening to their opinions” whereas the most agreeable items were “Decisions are taken through discussion and dialogue” “we agree to the best opinion even if it were the children’s. Badsawal [14] indicated that opinions of women regarding their role in family matters show that in most cases family matters are controlled by their husbands and father in the house. Also, He reported that the husbands usually consult their wives in important matters of the family.

The level of the women’s sticking to the value of consultation in the family increases with the increase of the educational state, the total monthly income and the political involvement. It was shown that the variables the educational state and the political involvement both have morale relationship with the dependant variable in both the complete and shortened model, which prove that these two variables are essential to explain the variance in the dependant variable. In this respect, Romeena [16] reported that on average, the consultation (Under 'Often' consulted category) between the respondents and their spouses, to take decision in various family matters was approximately 44%. Under the category of 'Sometimes' consultation between the respondents and their spouses, the range varied from *about 26 to 40%*, the average being 33%. Overall average for the 'Never' consulted category of respondents was nearly 23%.

The Value of Privacy:

The Researched Women’s Sticking to the Value of Privacy: Table (14) shows the distribution of the women according to the level of their sticking to the value of privacy. It shows that 5.6% of them have low level of sticking to this value, 22.5% have moderate level and 71.9% of the women have high level. So, about three quarters of the researched women have high level of sticking to the value of privacy.

Table 13: Simple correlation coefficients (Pearson) and regression coefficients of the complete and shortened model between some characteristic of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to the value of consultation in the family:

Independent variables	Simple correlation coefficient (Pearson)	Regression coefficient complete model	Partial standard regression coefficient Shorten model
-The woman's age	-0.017	-0.037	
-Educational state	0.149	0.121	0.111
-Family size	0.01	-0.101	
-Number of children	0.018	0.177	
-Total monthly income	0.117	0.063	
-House state	0.034	0.009	
-Geographical openness	0.042	-0.046	
-Mass media exposure	0.052	-0.029	
-Informal social involvement	-0.016	-0.016	
-Political involvement	0.221	0.215	0.221
Multi-correlation coefficient R		0.27	0.246
Determination coefficient R2		0.073	0.061
F value		2.423	10.208

Table 14: Distribution to women according to the level of their sticking to the value of privacy:

Group	Number	%
Low (10-16) marks	18	5.6
Moderate (17-23) marks	72	22.5
High (24-30) marks	230	71.9
Total	320	100

Table 15: Distribution of the researched women's responses to the items of the value of privacy:

Expression	Agree		Neuter		Disagree		Arithmetic mean
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1-It's necessary to have a room for boys and another for girls	297	92.8	6	1.9	17	5.3	2.87
2-I get permission before entering neighbors' house	290	90.6	15	4.7	15	4.7	2.85
3-I prefer not interfering in others' affairs	267	83.4	31	9.7	22	6.9	2.76
4-I prefer receiving guests in a special room	263	82.2	35	10.9	22	6.9	2.75
5-Children must ask permission before entering my bedroom	250	78.1	43	13.4	27	8.4	2.69
6-I determine a suitable date before visiting relatives or neighbors	240	75	59	18.4	21	6.6	2.68
7-When relatives interfere in a problem it gets worse	216	67.5	56	17.5	48	15	2.52
8-I enter the boys' room without permission	85	26.6	41	12.8	194	60.6	2.33
9-I talk to my friends about my private affairs	85	26.6	60	18.8	175	54.7	2.28
10-I interfere my friends' affairs to give them advice	91	28.4	78	24.4	151	47.2	2.18

- Studying the distribution of the women's responses to the items of the value of
- Privacy, Table (15) shows that the following expression were put in descending order according to their arithmetic mean; "it is necessary to have a bedroom for boys and another for girls" (2.87), "I ask permission before entering neighbor's or relative's house" (2.85), "I don't interfere others' affairs" (2.76), "I prefer receiving guests in a special room" (2.75), "children must ask permission before entering my bedroom" (2.69), "I determine suitable time before visiting relative and friends" (2.68), "Interfering relatives in a problem make it worse" (2.52), "I enter

the boys' bedroom without permission" (2.33), "I talk to my friends about my private affairs" (2.28), "I interfere into my friends' affairs to give them advice" (2.18).

- The bilateral and regressive relationships of the complete and shortened model between some characteristics of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to the value of privacy.

Table (16) shows the simple correlation coefficients and regression coefficients of the complete and shortened model of some variables related to some characteristics of the researched women and the level of their sticking to the value of privacy. It shows:

Table 16: Simple correlation coefficients (Pearson) and regression coefficients of the complete model and the shortened model between some characteristics of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to the value of privacy:

Independent variables	Simple correlation coefficient (Pearson)	Regression coefficient complete model	Partial standard regression coefficient Shorten model
-The woman's age	-0.038	0.122	
-Educational state	0.17	0.182	
-Family size	0.009	0.524	0.13
-Number of children	-0.03	-0.518	
-Total monthly income	0.065	-0.003	
-House state	0.014	-0.035	
-Geographical openness	-0.055	-0.074	
-Mass media exposure	0.013	0.026	
-Informal social involvement	-0.246	-0.252	-0.246
-Political involvement	-0.073	-0.051	
Multi-correlation coefficient R		0.34	0.277
Determination coefficient R ²		0.098	0.077
F value		4.052	13.22

Table 17: Distribution of women according to the level of sticking to all family values:

Group	Number	%
Low (46-76) marks	10	3.2
Moderate (77-107) marks	299	93.4
High (108-138) marks	11	3.4
Total	320	100

- There is a correlative proportional and morale at the level 0.01, between the variable of the educational state and the degree of sticking to the value of privacy and the relationship was reverse and morale at the level 0.05 between it and the variable of the informal and social involvement.
- The studied independent variables together relate to the degree of the researched women's sticking to the value of privacy with a multi-correlative coefficient reached 0.340 and (F) was 4.052 and it is morale at the level 0.01. So, we can say that there is a multi-correlative relationship between all the independent variables together and the degree of researched women's sticking to the value of privacy and that these variables together explain about 9.8% of the variance in the dependant variable. When doing the analysis using the gradual multi-linear regression, we see that the multi-correlative coefficient was 0.277 and (F) was 13.220 and it is morale value at the level 0.01.

The determinant coefficient indicates that only two variables explain about 7.7% of the variance in the dependent variable, they are, respectively, the informal social involvement and the educational state of the researched woman. Thus, it is clear that the level of the researched women's sticking to the value of privacy was high. The least items that the women were keen on were:

“I interfere into my friends affairs to give them advice” and “I talk to my friends about my private affairs”, while the most agreeable items were “It is necessary to have a bedroom for boys and another for girls” and “I ask permission before I enter the relatives' house”.

The researched woman's sticking to the value of privacy increases with the increase of the educational state and the social involvement. It was also, shown that the variables of the educational state and the social involvement have a morale relationship with the dependant variable in both the complete and shortened model, which shows the ability of these two variables to explain the variance in this dependant variable.

All Family Values

The Level of the Researched Women's Sticking to All Studied Family Values: Table (17) shows the distribution of the researched women according to the level of their sticking to all studied family values. We can see that 3.2% of the researched women have low level of sticking to the studied values, 93.5% have moderate level and 3.4% have high level. So the majority of the researched women have moderate level of sticking to all studied family values.

- Bilateral and regressive relationship of the complete and shortened model, between some characteristics of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to all family values.

Table (18) shows the simple correlation coefficients (Pearson) and regression coefficients of the complete and shortened model of some variables related to some characteristics of the researched women and the degree of their sticking to all the studied family values which shows:

Table 18: Simple correlative coefficients and regression coefficients of the complete and shortened model between some women's characteristics and the degree of their sticking to the studied family values together:

Independent variables	Simple correlation coefficient (Pearson)	Regression coefficient complete model	Partial standard regression coefficient Shorten model
-The woman's age	0.193	0.119	0.145
-Educational state	-0.145	-0.071	
-Family size	0.21	0.011	
-Number of children	0.219	0.124	0.219
-Total monthly income	0.089	0.071	
-House state	0.07	0.064	
-Geographical openness	-0.064	-0.044	
-Mass media exposure	-0.1	-0.068	
-Informal social involvement	-0.083	-0.166	-0.115
-Political involvement	0.054	-0.034	
Multi-correlation coefficient R		0.309	0.27
Determination coefficient R ²		0.96	0.073
F value		3.263	8.308

- There is a correlative proportional relationship and morale at the level 0.01, between the woman's age, size of family, number of children and degree of their sticking to all family values. It was reverse and morale at the same level between it and the educational state of the researched woman.
- All the studied independent variables together relate to the degree of the women's sticking to all the values with a correlation coefficient of 0.309, when (F) is 3.263 and it is morale at the level 0.01. So, we can say that there is a multi-correlative relationship between all independent variables together and the degree of the researched women's sticking to all the family values and that these variables together explain about 9.6% of the variance in the dependant variable. By using the gradual multi-linear regression to analyze the data we found that the multi-correlative coefficient was 0.270 and (F) was 8.308 and it is morale at the level 0.01. The determiner coefficient indicates that there are three variables explaining about 7.3% of the variance in the dependant variable, they are; number of children, woman's age and informal social involvement.

Thus, it is clear that the level of the researched women's sticking to all the studied family values together was moderate. The women's sticking to the family values increases with the increase of the woman's age, family size, number of children and it decreases with the increase of the educational state of the researched woman. The variable of the informal, social involvement was found to have a morale relationship with the dependant variable in both the complete and shortened model, which indicates that this variable is able to explain the variance in the dependant variable.

Recommendations: Out of the results of the research, we can recommend the following:

- It was shown that the educational state has great significance in explaining the variance in all the studied family values; so, we should give more interest to the education for the rural woman and providing the required aids to raise the educational level for her. The family values should be emphasized inside the educational institutions to support the positive values for individuals and the society.
- Mass media should have a bigger role in spreading the public awareness of the family values and encouraging people to stick to them.
- We recommend doing more research manipulating family values in different geographical areas and including other variables not included in the current research to reach the important factors that influence the family values.
- Doing more research that include other diminutions of the family values not included in this research.

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