1-
THE ROLE OF THE RURAL WOMAN IN THE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN THREE VILLAGES IN DAKHLIA GOVERNORATE.

This survey mainly aims at recognizing the participation degree of rural women in politics, describing the research changes connected with the participation degree of rural women in politics, the relation of all changes with political upbringing (nurture), political culture, the political participation of rural women, Satisfaction degree of participation of rural women and knowing the most important reasons why the rural women don't share in politics (individual sample) in their point of view and making suggestions of some ways and methods to waken the participation degree of rural women in the political field.

To achieve all these goals, the rural community has been chosen in geographical frame to study it in choosing the research sample (three villages in talkh district in Dakhalia governorate have been chosen and survey it from local council of Batra and Deast. Batra village is considered the developed one. EL- Tawella village is developing and Kafr El- Tawella is a traditional village.

This survey has used the descriptive method that is interested in studying the current real problems. It describe the different dimensions of political upbringing and cultural upbringing, political participation of rural women and its participation in political systems, political parties and the current elections.

This survey has also used the experimental method that is interested in surveying and identifying the factors that have an effect on this phenomenon. It analyses keeping off political participation in their point of view, how to overcome it and test causative suppositions that have been formulate after reviewing the theoretical chapters that survey depends on putting suppositions to ensure its relation of some changes with political upbringing, political culture and political awareness, political organization and political participation of the rural women. The result of this survey proves that keeping off the rural women of participation in political field.

2-
A SOCIAL ANALYSIS OF DRUG ABUSE IN EGYPT: A CASE STUDY ON A SAMPLE OF ABUSERS IN TREATMENT PHASE AT AN EGYPTIAN HOSPITAL.

The current study aimed at identifying the relationship between respondents' personal variables and the multiple types of drugs, age of drug abuse, the daily time of drug abuse, the monthly time of drug abuse, the type of abuse groups. It also, aimed at identifying the relationship between respondents' economic variables and the multiple types of drugs, age of drug abuse, the daily time of drug abuse, the monthly time of drug abuse, the type of abuse groups.

The study was carried out on 100 respondents from the abusers in some of hospitals treating addiction at Alexandria Governorate. A personal interview questionnaire was used for data collection. Multiple Linear Regression was used to analyze data statistically and to interpret the study results.

The study reached a number of important results which can be summarized as follows:
1- The personal studied personal variables (age, marital status, family size, educational level of parents, and the respondent's arrangement between brothers) affect in drug
abuse process.
2- Respondent’s income, father’s income, respondent’s occupational status, mother’s occupational status and the monthly expenditures on drugs were significant economical variables which affect in drug abuse process.

3-

THE ROLE OF SATELLITE CHANNELS IN CHANGING CULTURE STRUCTURE
A FIELD STUDY IN A VILLAGE AT DAMIETTA GOVERNORATE

The current study aimed at identifying some personal characteristics of respondents, and the viewing attitudes (individual, familial, social, and value attitudes) of respondents regarding the satellite channels. Also, the study aimed at identifying the effect of satellite channels exposure on the value context of the Egyptian community (religion values, social values, political values, economic values, belonging values, moral values, freedom values, scientific values, and work sincere and goodness values) from the respondents’ point of views. Finally, the study aimed at identifying the effect of satellite channels exposure on the knowledge structure and its different dimensions.

The study was carried out on a sample consists of 120 female and male respondents from EL-Ariadah village, at Damietta Governorate. A personal interview questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. The questionnaire includes some questions which measure the studied variables.

Frequencies, Percentages, and Chi-Square ($\chi^2$) test were used to analyze data statistically and to extract the study results.

The study reached a number of valuable findings, which can be summarized as follows:
1. The findings revealed that the vast majority of sample respondents (95.3%) viewed the satellite channels.
2. The findings revealed that there are no significant differences between viewing satellite channels and individual attitudes, familial attitudes, and value attitudes. Conversely, there are significant differences between viewing satellite channels and social attitudes.
3. The findings revealed that there are no significant differences between viewing satellite channels and political values, and scientific values. Inversely, there are significant differences between viewing satellite channels and religion value, social values, economic values, belonging values, moral values, freedom values, and work sincere and goodness values.
4. The findings indicated that there are no significant differences between viewing satellite channels and hygiene knowledge, educational knowledge, sexual knowledge. On the other hand, there are significant differences between viewing satellite channels and familial knowledge, economic knowledge, political knowledge, religion knowledge, and social knowledge.

4-

THEN ROLE OF MASS MEDIA IN DEVELOPING YOUTH AWARENESS OF DEVELOPMENT A FIELD STUDY AT ONE OF DAKHLIA GOVERNORATE
This study aims at identifying mass media and role in the social economic and political awareness of youth from the Dakahlia governorate. The study has been conducted at the village of Showha Dak. Gov., Mansoura district as the domain of the site field study. The category of youth of the age between 20 and 35 years old has also been chosen. A random sample of about 100 youth has been selected. The data for this study has been gathered by using the Questionnaires style and the personal interviews during the period between May and April 2010. The Chi Square test has been used as a tool for statistical analysis and study result deduction. The Results of Study are: - There is a Significant relationship between social awareness and the concept of communication for the youth sample. - There is a Significant relationship between political awareness and the units of communication for the youth sample. - There is a Significant relationship between political awareness and the units of communication for the youth sample. - There is a Significant relationship between social awareness and the content of communication resource. - There is a Significant relationship between economic awareness and the units of communication for the youth sample. - There is a Significant relationship between political awareness and the units of communication for the youth sample.

6-

**BEDOUIN WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN SOME VILLAGES IN MATROUH GOVERNORATE**

Women are a critical resource for development due to the important role they play in the areas of economic development and in the area of accepted ideas and practices of modern. Women as human energy affect and are affected by the strategy development, both at the level of the plan or its implementation, it is considered a national treasure to be reckoned with, accounting for nearly half of the world in terms of the census. If the interest of women should be the priority of development policy, the Bedouin women in particular should have precedence, and double its share of development efforts. It is based on the contributions of many areas of development, notably the industrial activities carried out by the, which represent the most important sources of household income for many families, and that its two parts: food, environmental and craft due to the availability of raw materials crisis to those industries the environment surrounding them. These roles are carried out by the contribution from its part in improving the economic and social conditions of their society. The study aimed to identify the most important factors affecting the participation of Bedouin women in development activities of industrial (food processing, environmental and literal) Matrouh Governorate, as well as to identify the most important problems they face and reduce the degree of participation in those industrial activities under study, the most important proposals to overcome them. To achieve these goals, a field study was conducted in Matrouh governorate on the strength of a sample of 380 women aged between (15-60 years) is estimated to work. The sample size was distributed to the districts (Mersa Matrouh and Hamam) with (290) women from the district of Mersa Matrouh, (90) women from the district of Hamam. Four villages were selected by two villages from each district, â€ŒEl-Kasrâ€  and Ras Elhekmaâ€  villages Were selected at Marsa Matrouh with (145) women each the villages, and the villages of â€ŒEl-Salamâ€  and â€ŒEl-ameedâ€  at the Hamam by (45) women each. The
study was based on a questionnaire by personal interview to members of the sample, during the period from June 2009 to June 2010. The study relied on several tools and measures of statistical and descriptive and analytical, including: frequencies, percentages, weighted average and the correlation coefficient (Spearman), and chi square test. The findings revealed that there is correlation positive direction and moral statistically between the degree of involvement of Bedouin women in the manufacturing processes of food and all of the degree of cultural openness, the degree of frequency of service centers, while the results reflected a correlation negative direction (reverse) and moral statistically between the degree of involvement of Bedouin women in the Food manufacturing processes and total annual household income, while not sure of the moral connectivity with the rest of the study variables. Also show a statistically significant difference in the level of participation of Bedouin women in food processing, according to the difference of each of the social situation of women, women educational status, educational status of the husband, the profession of women, and the profession of the husband. The results also showed a positive correlation trend between the moral and statistically significant degree of participation of Bedouin women in the manufacturing processes of environmental and craft, and the degree of frequency on the service centers. While the results reflected a negative correlation trend (reverse) and moral statistically between the degree of participation of women in Bedouin manufacturing processes and all environmental and craft of the total annual household income, size of agricultural holdings, while not sure of the moral connectivity with the rest of the variables under study. While it found a statistically significant difference in the level of participation of Bedouin women in the manufacturing environment and literal according to the difference of each of the educational situation of women, educational status of the husband, the profession of women, and the profession of the husband.

7-

**THE VALUES HELD BY YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE TWO VILLAGES AT DAKAHLIA GOVERNORATE**

The study aimed at: 1- identifying the relationship between the attitudes towards work among young people in the Egyptian countryside and the unemployment 2- identifying the relationship between the different attitudes among young people and unemployment . 3- identifying the relationship between the different causes of unemployment among Youth and unemployment . 4- identifying the relationship between the consequences of unemployment among young people and unemployment . To achieve these previous objectives, the current study was carried out in some villages at Dakahlia governorate (Baramon â€“ Met El Akrad Kurds) . A random sample of villages was from the age of 21-35, the total strength of 130 in the village of Baramon and 105 in the village of Met El Akrad Kurds. The study was based on field data collection method of the questionnaire by personal interview, and was used to analyze the data frequencies and percentages and multiple linear regression analysis in different ways. The main findings of the study include : - First: the Results of unemployment in the village of Baramon Can be reviewed in the following points: Results on the availability of work and unemployment among young people : - 1-The results showed that the village suffered from the lack of job opportunities, and due to the lack of employment opportunities - many young people in the village - many who have higher qualifications, respectively. 2- Results on the concept
of unemployment in the Egyptian village: The results showed that the concept of unemployment for members of the sample applies to those who do not want to work and the percentage of unemployed young boys and girls, and that a large proportion of unemployed was the largest of the girls. 3 - Results concerning the types of unemployment in Egyptian village: The results showed that more unemployed youth of the educated and the unemployment more prevalent in the public sector from private and unemployment is affected by harvest and agriculture, and the unemployment rate affected by the use of agricultural machinery and the global financial crisis has affected significantly in unemployment in the village and that the period that are exploited by the individual in the search for work long, and there are some jobs that require qualifications and specific expertise not available in rural youth. 4 - The results were related to the values which a person believes young people and their impact on the unemployment problem: The results showed that there is a large proportion of young people have no jobs, as it turns out that the state has no role in the provision of employment opportunities, as well as it became clear that many young people are the ones who prefer to work that provides a reasonable income as well as it became clear that few young people who are ruled by their conscience while at work. 5 - Results regarding the relationship between the trend towards work and unemployment among young people: The results showed that the trend of emotional and intellectual, behavioral and emotional impact the combined significant effect on unemployment among young people in the village concluded, and was the most influential trends in unemployment among young people, respectively, the trend is the emotional and intellectual trend and direction emotional and behavioral trend. II : Results of unemployment in the village of Meet Alakrad: Can be reviewed in the following points: 1 - Results on the availability of work and Unemployment among young people: The results showed that the village suffered from the lack of job opportunities, and due to the lack of employment opportunities - many who have higher qualifications, respectively - the large number of young people in the village. 2 - Results on the concept of unemployment in the Egyptian village: The results showed that the concept of unemployment for members of the sample applies to those who do not want to work and the percentage of unemployed young boys and girls, and that a large proportion of unemployed was the largest of the girls. 3 - Results concerning the types of unemployment in the village: The results showed that more unemployed youth of the educated and the unemployment more prevalent in the public sector from private and unemployment is affected by harvest and agriculture, and the unemployment rate affected by the use of agricultural machinery and the global financial crisis has affected significantly in unemployment in the village and that the period that are exploited by the individual in the search for work long, and there are some jobs that require qualifications and specific expertise not available in rural youth. 4 - The results were related to the values which a person believes young people and their impact on the unemployment problem: The results showed that there is a large proportion of young people have no jobs, as it turns out that the state has no role in the provision of employment opportunities, as well as it became clear that many young people are the ones who prefer to work, which provides a large income, as well as it became clear that many young people who are ruled by their conscience while at work. 5 - Results regarding the relationship between the trend towards work and unemployment among young people: The results showed that the trend of emotional and intellectual,
behavioral and emotional impact the combined significant effect on unemployment among young people in the village concluded, and was the most influential trends in unemployment among young people, respectively, are the behavioral direction then the direction of intellectual and emotional direction and emotional direction.