

## **Abstract**

The study aimed to design a measure of the quality of rural life in Fayoum governorate to reflect the main axes of this concept. Describe the level of quality of life of rural areas studied in Fayoum governorate, to identify the nature of the relationship between some of the social and economic variables and personal studied and the level of quality of rural life in the study area, identify the most important problems and constraints that adversely affect the quality of rural life in the study area, as well as the most important proposals to overcome these problems.

The study was conducted on three groups of respondents, the first Mbhuthy one of the villages developed, and the second Mbhuthy one of the villages developed, and the third Mbhuthy a impoverished villages that number had reached 386 respondents which represent these percentages (5%) of the total overall, which amounted to (7720) respondents in a manner Random regularly.

Has been selected three centers are the center of Fayoum (as a sophisticated rustic), center Tamia (as a traditional rustic), center Joseph (as a rural novelty), where the number of rural households represent them (77886), (54362), (54383), respectively has been selected by three villages within each village center, in the center of the village of Fayoum was chosen as the petals (village

advanced), and in the center Tamia has been chosen as the village Republic (impoverished village), The Joseph Center has been selected as Alhamoli village (village novel ), according to the criterion of the number of rural households

For the level of quality of life of the respondents, it became clear that (82.6%) of the respondents fell into the category of those with medium level of quality of life. As with the level of quality of life, high and low, has amounted to (6.2%) (11.2%).The results also showed that the more ingredients impact on the quality of life is: a political component, where the percentage contribution to the interpretation of the incident variation

The results indicated that the most important problems and obstacles that adversely affect the quality of rural life in the study area are: the lack of quality of the educational process (54.9%) (social problems), the spread of poverty and low income rural (15.5%) (economic problems), the low level of political awareness among the population of the village (6.5%) (political problems), lack of water for irrigation and irregular and they are received (31.6%) (environmental problems), lack of availability of quality health services in addition to the spread of disease outbreaks (51.6% )