

**Viability of Rural Social Organizations in Fayoum Governorate**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study aimed basically at identifying the viability of rural social organizations in Fayoum governorate, estimating gap size between present viability and the needed or hoped ones for the studied rural social organizations, estimating the degree of variance of the studied rural social organizations viability, identifying factors correlated to and affecting the viability level of the studied rural social organizations in Fayoum governorate, identifying factors correlated to and affecting the level of the social environment utilization of the studied rural social organizations and finally identifying the most important problems facing the studied rural social organizations viability, and suggestions to solve them from the viewpoints of both the organizations heads and beneficiaries.

Fayoum governorate had been selected to conduct this study. Etsa district had been selected as it is the largest districts according to population and number of social organizations, 85 educational organizations, 45 agricultural cooperative associations, 12 village local units and 45 NGOs were selected to represent the sample the studied social organizations.

A number of complementary statistical measures and techniques were utilized to analyze the collected data including standardized "t" scores, percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, frequencies of, Pearson's correlation coefficient and stepwise multiple regression analysis.

The most important findings of the study are as follows:

1- The largest percentage of the four organizations had low and moderate levels of total organizational viability degree.

2- There was significant positive relationship between the viability level of the studied rural social organizations and each of the following variables: number of villages served by the organization, the population of the villages served by the organization, salience, internal communications, Organizational routine, participation in decision making, selectivity , clarity, the degree of suffering from the problems, the attitudes towards Organizational coordination and relationships among workers.

3- The findings showed that four of independent variables had significant positive effects on the viability level of the studied rural social organizations. These variables were: salience, the population of the villages served by the organization, internal communication and the degree of suffering from the problems. These four variables explained about (46.8%) of the total variance of organizational viability level.