

Seventh Search

Abstract

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Title: "The Housewife Awareness of the Household Performance Ergonomic Considerations in the and Its Relation to the Management of the Domestic Environment to Reduce Hazards"

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This research aimed at studying the housewife awareness of the household performance ergonomic considerations in and its relation to the management of the domestic environment to reduce hazards.

The researcher followed the analytical descriptive approach. The research tools were administered to a 200–housewife sample. The participants were randomly selected from (friends, relatives, neighbors, preparatory stage teachers) residents of urban and rural areas of Fayoum governorate, and from different economic and social levels. The research tools included the general data form of the housewife, the social and the familyeconomic status form as well as the Ergonomic considerations scale and the domestic environment management scale.

The results of the research revealed that:

- 11– There are statistically significant differences, at the 0.01 level, between the mean scores of the study sample in the household performance ergonomic considerations according to the place of living difference in favor of those who live in the urban areas, according to the housewife work in favor of the workers women, according to the duration of marriage difference in favor of the longer duration (10 years and more), according to the number of the family members in favor of the families of 4 members and little, according to the level of the housewife

education difference in favor of higher education, and according to the categories of monthly income in favor of the family with higher income

- 12- There are statistically significant differences, at the 0.01–0.05 level, between the mean scores of the sample in the household performance ergonomic considerations according to the marital status in favor of the married and according to the housewife age in favor of the older (40 years and more).
- 13- There are statistically significant differences, at the 0.01level, between the mean scores of the study sample in household environment management to reduce hazards, according to the place of living difference in favor of those who live in the urban areas, according to the housewife work in favor of the workers women, according to the marital status in favor of the married according to the marital status in favor of the married and according to the housewife age in favor of the older (40 years and more), according to the level of the housewife education difference in favor of higher education, and according to the categories of monthly income in favor of the family with higher income.
- 14- There are statistically significant differences, at the 0.01–0.05 levels, between the mean scores of the study sample in the household environment management to reduce hazards according to the duration of marriage difference in favor of the longer duration (10 years and more) and according to the number of the family members in favor of the families of 4 members and little.
- 15- There is a statistically significant positive correlation , at the level of 0.05, between the mean scores of the research sample in all the pivots of the Ergonomic considerations scale (physical–mental, environmental) and all the pivots of the domestic

environment management scale (Recognizing domestic hazards, putting policies to reduce domestic hazards and committing to them, environmental planning to reduce domestic hazards, environmental saving to reduce domestic hazards, environmental assessment and revision to reduce domestic hazards)

16- There is a difference in the amount of independent variables participation in the dependent variable (the awareness of the housewife about the ergonomic considerations in the performance of household); wherein the educational level of the housewife was one of the most factors that affected the awareness of the housewife about the ergonomic considerations in the performance of household (76%), then, age (72.5%), after that the duration of marriage (67.1%) and finally comes the number of family members (59.5%)

17- There is a difference in the amount of independent variables participation in the dependent variable (the domestic environment management to reduce hazards); wherein the educational level of the housewife was one of the most factors that affected management of the domestic environment to reduce hazards (69.3%), then the duration of marriage (64.6%), after that the age (61.7%) and finally comes the monthly income of the family (57.6%)

18- The priority of the ergonomic considerations in the household performance factors was the mental one (38.1%), then the physical (32.4%) and the environmental (29.5%)

The most important Recommendations:

- 1- Integration Ergonomics with many studies in home economics department at the faculties of specific education.
- 2- Interest in publishing studies and research results in the field of Ergonomics as one of the important sciences in our current life

with suggesting that this should be in a simplified form through brochures that can be distributed in family centers

- 3- Designing and applying systems to manage the quality of home environment in all the associations concerned with family and children to provide an environment with high quality that is free from the manifestations of waste, pollution and hazards.
- 4- Adopting ambitious production plans to provide technological modern tools and devices that are more efficient and with little usage of water and energy with safe operating instructions.
- 5- Holding training courses for specialists in the field of home management to raise the awareness level of the importance of modern sciences integration with what being taught