

RURAL WOMEN, METHODS OF DEALING WITHHOUSEHOLD WASTES IN SOME VILLAGES OF MINYA ALKAMMHDISTRICT IN SHARKIAHGOVERNORATE

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to identify: the types of household wastes which found at the rural women respondents, the methods of their dealing with such household wastes, the knowledge of rural women respondents' about the damage caused by the misusing wrong methods in dealing with household wastes, determining relationship between their knowledge's degree with these damages and each of the quantitative independent variables studied, the reasons of misusing household wastes, the sources of information in this field, and finally the training requirements to benefit of the household wastes.

The research was conducted in Sharkiah Governorate: Minya Alkammh district was selected randomly, three villages from that district were selected randomly also. These villages are: Bani Hilal, Kardeedh, and Meet Bashar. Using Krejcie & Morgan equation, was selected a random sample from rural women amounted to 370 of respondents from the total rural women who were responsible for their families dealing with household wastes in the three villages. The sample was distributed with the same percentage of rural women in each village. Data were collected by personal interview questionnaire: Frequencies, Percentages, and range, and simple correlation coefficient, were used for explaining and interpreting the results.

The most important results were as follows:

- The most household wastes at the rural women respondents are: plastic, food, clothes, paper, metal, glass, poultry waste, and finally wood, 98.4 %, 95.9%, 95.9%, 94, 3%, 91.6%, 87%, 83.2% and 54.1%, respectively.
- In terms of the ways which rural women are dealing with the eight household waste studied, the results cleared that the vast majority of them were divided into two teams, one team of them were rational dealing with household waste but traditional, The most important method was the reintroduction of usage as in its primary form. Another team was irrational use of their dealing. The most important method was throwing the household wastes. The few remaining of rural women

- were use rational dealing and innovative methods, the most important method was conversion into a useful product.
- In terms of knowledge of the rural women respondents' resultant upon their use of mistakes methods dealing with to get rid of household waste, the most important damage was: spread of insects& mosquitoes, and diseases caused by the disease 97.6%, then the spread of mice 86.8%, and the clash between neighbors because of Putting garbage in the street.
 - There is a significant and positive relationship statistically at level of 0.01 between knowledge's degree of rural women with the damages resultant upon their use mistake methods dealing with household waste, and each of: total monthly income, number of education's years of the respondent, number of education's years of the husband, exposures to information sources. While, these correlation relationship was negative and significant statistically at level of 0.01 with both of marriage's period and Age of the respondents.
 - Reasonswhy they did not benefit from householdwastes: nonexistence of s necessary skills for benefiting from household waste with percentage amounted to 95.5% ,Lack of awareness of the importance of household waste in making useful products with percentage amounted to 92.7%, as well as getting used to the wrong methods of get rid of household wastes with percentage amounted to 86.8%.
 - The sources of information which the rural women respondents, obtained their information about dealing with household wastes TV programs with percentage amounted to 55.9%, then Kinsfolk and relatives with percentage amounted to 50.3%, then officials local unit with percentage amounted to 36.2%, While the extension ranked the last in the sources of information which the rural women respondents, obtained their information about dealing with household, with percentage amounted to 7.3%.
 - The majority of rural women respondents 82.7% need extensional program establishing to learn how to take of household wastes, they appreciate that the best time is afternoon, in a government place, a period not exceeding two weeks, and two days a week is enough.