

**Community participation of rural women pioneers in
developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema
initiative**

(Study from the perspective of Community Organization method)

Preparation

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المخلص:

العنوان: المشاركة المجتمعية للرائدات الريفيات في تنمية الوعي المجتمعي بمبادرة حياة كريمة (دراسة من منظور طريقة تنظيم المجتمع). *أهداف الدراسة: الهدف الرئيسي: تحديد ماهية المشاركة المجتمعية للرائدات الريفيات في تنمية الوعي المجتمعي بمبادرة حياة كريمة. * تساؤلات الدراسة: -التساؤل الرئيسي: ماهية المشاركة المجتمعية للرائدات الريفيات في تنمية الوعي المجتمعي بمبادرة حياة كريمة؟. *نوع الدراسة: تعتبر هذه الدراسة من الدراسات الوصفية التحليلية. *نتائج الدراسة: حيث يتضح أن هذه الاستجابات تتوزع توزيعاً إحصائياً وفق القوة النسبية (٧٧,٩٢%) . *النتائج المرتبطة بالعلاقة الارتباطية بين خصائص مجتمع الدراسة والمشاركة المجتمعية للرائدات الريفيات في تنمية الوعي المجتمعي بمبادرة حياة كريمة: -يتضح وجود ارتباط طردي قوي بين كلاً من خصائص مجتمع الدراسة من حيث (السن - وعدد افراد الاسرة) والمشاركة المجتمعية للرائدات الريفيات في تنمية الوعي المجتمعي بمبادرة حياة كريمة. * توصيات الدراسة: - ضرورة توعية المؤسسات والجمعيات الأهلية بأهمية المشاركة المجتمعية للرائدات الريفيات في العمل بمبادرة حياة كريمة. - العمل على تغيير النظرة السلبية للمجتمع تجاه المشاركة المجتمعية من خلال المشاركة بمبادرة حياة كريمة. - العمل على اعتماد سياسة لتحفيز الشباب على المشاركة المجتمعية في مبادرة حياة كريمة. - إقرار سياسة هدفها نشر ثقافة المشاركة المجتمعية من أجل تنمية الوعي المجتمعي بمبادرة حياة كريمة.

The first topic: the theoretical frame of the study:

First: Introduction and Study Problem: The Human Development Report of 2003 confirmed that community participation in education and other developmental activities has become a strategic choice and a necessary requirement in our time, as the results of many studies have shown that societies with high rates of community participation in education can provide financial resources Education is more important than societies in which participation rates are low, as

well as achieving a high degree of citizen satisfaction in their societies, as a tool for achieving better outcomes, as it contributes to strengthening the capabilities of individuals to improve their lives and bring about social change. (Institute of National Planning: 2003, p. 6.) Social participation constitutes an important input for the development of the institution's performance, and community participation in the institution would contribute to saving time, effort, and resources in the long term, and lead to activating the relations between the institutional community and the external community, and transforming the institution to serve the community and society to serve the institution. (Mohammed Al-Ajmi: 2007, p. 263.)

The development index is the best evidence of the progress and growth achieved by society through the investment of human and natural resources that can be invested to achieve the welfare and advancement of society. Human resources represent the first basis for achieving these goals, as they are the main actors that employ all their economic fields And social, environmental and cultural in order to serve and develop societies. (Manal Muhammad : 2013.) The countries that seek to reform and develop education, and reduce the various and renewed problems it suffers from, are always looking forward to building a partnership with civil society in all its sects, groups and institutions, in order to obtain their assistance and support. Without the support and support of families and parents, it is not possible to bring about the targeted reform of education. (Muhammad Al-Ajmi: 2007, p. 182.)

Community participation is an essential pillar in increasing the effectiveness of institutions in society and enabling them to fulfill their function. Thus, civil society institutions have become a necessity to provide us with added energy through which we overcome many problems and eliminate the gap between available resources and the enormous ambitions that we must strive for. (Ali Saleh et.al.: 2001, p. 17.) The international arena is exposed to many global changes that cast a shadow over the developing societies receiving these

changes, which was represented in the global invasion arising from the tyranny of the means of communication, their diversity and the terrible technological progress in them, and the cultural conflict and major cultural change that leads to it, as well as the attempts of developing countries to bring about economic reforms. In the new world order, where cultural globalization plays an important role in shaping the cultural, personal, and human structure in general, and also affects culture, awareness, perception, language, behavior, identity, belonging, and social perception within each individual society and at the global level alike. (Jamal Shehata : 2015, p. 428).

Social work as a humanitarian profession whose basic objectives are determined on the basis of preventive, therapeutic and developmental intervention to improve the social performance of young people, and help them reach the best level of adaptation and improve life conditions. (Ali Muhammad & Ahmed Hamza: 2002, p.83.) Social s to bring about intended changes that help improve the conditions of society. There is no doubt that the participation of citizens in planning and implementing these desired changes will lead to the development of their capabilities and increase their sense of self, as they will be able in the future to make optimal use of their human and material resources in the face of what their society faces. Problems. (Muhammad Bahjat: 2008, p. 233).

The social, political and institutional modernization that nations of different orientations seek will not achieve its goals in the presence of a higher moral and ethical system that supports mutual relations and interactions and enhances the space of trust that must be available between governments and their people in an effort to activate justice and equality and increase opportunities for empowerment and active participation and multiplicity of options and opportunities in a society whose pillar is facilitation Exchanging goods and s, strengthening the link in the processes and institutions of exchange and citizenship, and confronting problems and conflicts through institutional channels that enhance and

strengthen the relationship between the state and society. (Talaat Al-Srouji: 2009, p. 5) Community participation and self-help efforts were and will remain one of the most important foundations for all effective development directives and strategies, and the need for civil participation increases in times of crisis, as it is the practical way to motivate and gather members of the same society around its developmental issues, as the human individual is the goal of development and its effective tool. (Muhammad Al-Ajmi : 2007, p. 23.)

The active community and civil participation on the part of individuals and groups of society is one of the types of participation that various countries in the region aspire to achieve, especially as it is a participation based on cooperation and bearing responsibility on the part of members of society in various aspects of life in order to contribute and strive towards improving the quality of life for members of society and for various groups. In which you live, which will reflect positively on the improvement and progress of society for the better, and this type of participation and its various levels and political, non-political, formal and informal processes are required to be voluntary and with an internal motive on the part of the individual. (Nasreddin Odeh: 2017, pp. 157-158). Development, in both its economic and social aspects, aims to bring about changes in the values, attitudes and knowledge of citizens in general, to achieve the development goals sought by society, and then the communities' need for community participation increases, not only due to the increase in the basic needs of members of society, but also to face the challenges, transformations, conditions and changes that It may occur in society. (Abu Al-Naja Al-Omari: 2000, p. 24.)

Participation is widely seen as a continuum that includes different types of behaviour, from volunteering to participating in cultural, sporting or advocacy activities in which participants can meet individual needs and achieve certain tasks. In particular, community participation refers to the wide range of social obligations that people undertake with

others in order to reach some goal in their community. And there can be different types of societal formations, from informal to more organized types, and act as mediating actors between the individual and the community. Migrants' participation within their communities was conceived as a powerful tool in promoting the well-being of migrants. Specifically, participation can be a means of creating multicultural contexts that seek or promote social justice. Given the importance of participation, the need to pay attention to the obstacles that may facilitate or hinder immigrants choosing to participate in society in the first place and maintaining their participation over time was emphasized. He believes that people can face two types of oppression: political and psychological. Political oppression relates to structural and social impediments to the development of basic needs on which well-being is based; Whereas, psychological oppression relates to an internal view of oneself as negative, unworthy of resources, or participation. Moreover, he argues that opportunities for participation are not evenly distributed among people. Previous literature has found that immigrants face greater barriers to engaging themselves in society than non-immigrant groups. These barriers are usually associated with the privileged circumstances of people who have more economic and social resources at their disposal. Barriers to community participation were defined as the perceived psychological and structural elements that prevent people, in this case migrants, from participating in the social life of the country in which they live. There are many studies and researches that confirm the subject of the study, as follows:

-Study of (Muhammad Hassouna 2005): The results of the study concluded that community participation aims to help citizens know their capabilities and understand the problems of society and actively participate in ing to confront them with self-motivation, and that the capabilities of the state cannot face such difficulties without the participation of citizens through their awareness and sense of problems Social, preserving the stability and balance of society and preserving national gains. Study of Khalid bin Saud (2008): This research deals with

the role of community participation in enhancing security in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. community in this regard, and finally presenting a proposed model for the community participation strategy in the Arab Gulf states. The research concluded with a number of important results, perhaps the most prominent of which is that the concept of security has developed in recent times at an accelerated pace to go beyond the traditional concept through its emphasis on community participation. Rather, it must find tributaries and civil institutions that support its efforts to achieve security.

-Study of (Rashida Al-Sayed 2010) confirmed that community participation confirms the principle of citizenship and democracy and increases the ability of citizens to assume responsibility and invest their energies in addressing community issues and benefit from competencies and leaders in various fields of social .Study of (Randa Mahmoud 2013): The study aimed to find out the importance of psychodrama in the community participation of young people, and the extent to which psychodrama methods can be used to guide young people's behavior.

- Study of (Issam Badri 2021): The study aimed to measure the return of the professional intervention program for the method of community organization to develop the attitudes of social net users towards electronic volunteering, and it is considered one of the semi-experimental studies that relied on the social survey of the study sample, which numbered (35) users of social nets. Social ers who practiced traditional voluntary at the Giving Without Borders Association in Assiut, and the study used two tools: (a questionnaire form for the exploratory study, and a measure of the attitude of social net users) and it included three main dimensions, and among the most important results of the study is the validity of the main hypothesis of the study, which is: A statistically significant relationship between the professional intervention of the method of community organization and the development of the attitudes of social net users towards electronic volunteering, as well as the validity of

the sub-hypotheses of the study. Study of (Allyson Thomson et.al. 2021): The study aimed to identify the extent of the impact of participating in intentional physical activity, or the impact of a sports program on community participation and the inclusion of persons with intellectual disabilities. The results revealed that the specific programs included a significant commitment of people and infrastructure to support people with intellectual disabilities in the programs of intentional physical activity. There was little evidence that these programs improved community participation and inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities.

-Study of Katherine F. Shields et.al. :Community management has been the dominant model for managing rural water supplies in sub-Saharan Africa. There is a widespread perception that the principles of community participation are ingrained in the community management model, and we analyze how an international NGO engages rural communities in their rural water projects, and the ways in which community members can participate in managing and managing their own water supply. Qualitative data was collected in the 18 study communities - six each (Ghana, Kenya, and Zambia) - through interviews, focus group discussions, and participatory mapping with community and water committee members. We argue that community management does not inherently lead to broader community participation, but rather that enhancing community participation requires intention. We recommend that implementers use collaborative planning processes and explicitly engage with community diversity and inequality in order to facilitate the opportunity for all community members to participate meaningfully in decision-making. Collaborative planning with diverse groups will also allow community members to realize their rights to transparency and accountability once community governance structures are in place .Study of Marcus Heumann et.al. 2021: The potential of primary care nurses in enabling patient and community engagement has been increasingly recognized. There is still a lack of theoretical understanding of their contributions to a wide

range of engagement processes. The study aimed to develop a conceptual frame that provides information on the role of primary care nurses in shaping engagement processes with patients and communities in the context of chronic diseases and to identify conditions that enable or hinder enhanced patient and community engagement by nurses. Inductive data analysis and assessment of the quality of the studies were performed. The results revealed that the analysis revealed four areas in which nurses participate in facilitating patient and community participation: - Sharing understanding of health problems and needs, - Developing resources and facilitating patient education for self-management, - Raising patients' voices as a method. Advocacy in developing s - Supporting individual and community nets. The conditions affecting nurses' involvement in promoting engagement processes were as follows: care priorities and total load, nurses' attitudes toward engagement, and users' acceptance of nurses as partners. Future research can use the frame as a basis for empirical studies examining nurses' involvement in monitoring patient and community involvement. Interventions should focus less on indirect forms of participation, such as patient education or advocacy, but should also focus on active forms of participation. Research on nurses' participation in community engagement processes is needed. This frame can be used and adapted in future research on patient and community participation in primary health care. It describes areas of engagement, facilitators, and barriers within a wide range of primary care nurses' activities.

-The study of Zhixu Yang, et.al. 2021:Previous studies revealed that community identity enhances participation. However, it remains unclear whether the heterogeneous community identity profiles. They differed in community involvement associated with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Thus, the current study used a person-oriented approach to address these issues. A total of 1,083 Chinese citizens participated in a national online survey in mid-March 2020. Latent profile analysis found that residents belonged to one of four societal identity profiles: strong identifiers (43.7%), dominant identifiers (25.0%), and

determinants Emotionally dominant (19.8%) and weak identifiers (11.5%). And the strong ID profile showed the most positive community management attitude related to COVID-19 and the highest sharing intent and sharing behavior among the four profiles. Compared to strong identifiers, and other profiles showed a less positive managerial attitude, and in turn showed less engagement behavior. The findings could help community organizers and officials design intervention programs that target specific subgroups amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

-Study of Christine K. McDonald: et.al.2021 :The study aimed to explore community involvement in individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and to determine whether there is an association between community participation and the activity-related outcome variables commonly collected during assessment of pulmonary rehabilitation. It also aimed to investigate which of these variables might influence community involvement in people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Ninety-nine individuals with COPD were enrolled and we assessed community participation (Community Participation Index (CPI) and European Social Survey (ESS) formal and informal community participation), levels of daily physical activity (Activity Monitor), and ability to exercise (Test Walk for 6 minutes), shortness of breath (Modified Medical Research Council, MMRC scale), self-efficacy (Pulmonary Rehabilitation Self-Efficacy Index) and anxiety and depression (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale). Higher levels of community participation in the CPI were associated with older age and greater levels of physical activity (total, light and moderate to vigorous) (all $r_s = 0.30$, $p < 0.05$). Older adults and moderate-to-vigorous physical activity independently predicted greater societal participation as measured by the consumer price index. Higher levels of depressive symptoms were also associated with less formal and informal community participation in the ESS ($r_s = -0.25$). , and more formal community participation in ESS was poor ($r_s = 0.2-0.3$) associated with older age, improved lung function, exercise capacity and self-efficacy, and less shortness of breath. Self-efficacy, exercise capacity, and age

independently predict formal community involvement in individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Strategies to improve self-efficacy and improve exercise capacity may be useful for promoting community involvement in people with COPD.

- Study of Martin, Bartling et.al. 2021: This study analyzes how the key factors underpinning the success of this pioneering “Internet of Value” technology, such as collateral betting (“skin in the game”), competitive crowdsourcing, crowdfunding, and prediction markets, can be applied to innovate significantly the legacy organization of science, research, and development. technology (RTD). The results of the study concluded that we should develop a highly integrated community-based strategy that supports the token-based crypto economy, finding the best possible compatibility, trust and truth by adding well-known non-traditional elements from reputation systems, betting, secondary markets and social nets. These tokens support their holder's official reputation, and are used for liquid democracy style governance and arbitration within community-led projects or initiatives. This participatory research model serves as a solid foundation for holistically leveraging collective intelligence by effectively stimulating contributions from the public, such as intellectual property (IP), validation, evaluation, infrastructure, education, evaluation, governance, publishing, and project promotion. Compared to its current blockbusters like regulated peer-to-peer decentralized finance (“DeFi”), block chain technology can fundamentally enhance the efficiency of science and RTD initiatives, even allowing their operations to be fully conducted as decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs).

Study of S. Martine et.al. 2021 :The study concluded that community participation can be considered as a pillar for promoting social justice and the well-being of immigrants in new countries. Participation may be affected by various forms of persecution, which reduces opportunities for immigrant participation. The current study explores the difficulties immigrants faced, and continue to face, to participate in Santiago de Chile through in-depth qualitative interviews.

Eighteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with Peruvian leaders of ethno-community organizations (ECBOs) in Santiago de Chile. The interviews focused on community involvement highlighting the difficulties they faced when deciding whether to participate and throughout the process of implementing their commitment, along with their perceptions when trying to engage their fellow citizens. The current study contributes to the literature in three aspects. First: Focus on the phenomenon of migration between the north and the south. Secondly, he delved into the psychological and structural barriers that immigrants suffer from, given their disadvantaged circumstances. Third: Use situational analysis, along with the constructivist drift of ground theory, which is widely used in critical qualitative research, and is sensitive to the production of factual knowledge. Coding and mapping analysis identified experiences related to historical shocks, transnational bonds, and key narratives prevailing in both countries, as well as challenges due to balancing time and priorities, institutional deterrence remaining, and inter-organizational competitiveness. Finally: the transnational obligations, the mechanisms of social separation, and the valued rights that Peruvians may have in Chile are noted. These findings are intended to have practical implications for immigrant and community psychologists. The study examined participation and perceived barriers to participation among Peruvian immigrants in Santiago de Chile. The results of the study revealed the difficulties that Peruvian immigrants faced and still face to participate in Santiago de Chile through in-depth qualitative interviews. The interviews were conducted with the aim of better understanding the barriers to participation in the wider community, with particular attention to participation in ethnically specific organizations.

-Study of Asim I. Khwaja 2021: This study deals with the impact of community participation on project development outcomes. It first provides a theoretical frame for equity participation for projects in northern Pakistan to provide empirical support for this prediction. It shows that while community involvement improves project outcomes in non-

technical decisions, greater community involvement in technical decisions actually leads to worse project outcomes. study of Howard K. Koh et.al.2022: The study aimed to review evidence regarding associations between religious attendance and subsequent health and well-being outcomes. The evidence base for a link between religious attendance and health has grown significantly over the past two decades. The interpretation and implications of this research require careful consideration. It would be inappropriate to promote the 's global presence solely on the basis of health associations. However, a more nuanced approach might be possible, in both clinical care and public health, one that encouraged participation in the religious community for those who had previously positively identified themselves through religious or spiritual traditions and encouraged other forms of community involvement for those Who is not given a discussion of potential future research directions, challenges, and opportunities for efforts to strengthen the public health community.

***Analysis of previous studies :**Previous studies dealt with many topics related to the subject of the study. The extent to which the current study benefits from previous studies:- Previous studies confirm the importance of the current study. Where the results of most of these studies called for the need to be exposed to this type of studies, in a way that contributes to the development of the social profession.-The researcher directed the formulation and identification of the study problem and its importance. Determine the theoretical frame and theoretical starting points for the study.-Preparation of study tools. Developing and defining the appropriate curriculum for the study. Interpreting the results of the current study and analyzing them in the light of the results of previous studies. The method of organizing society as one of the methods of social aims to bring about intended changes in people and the environment in which they live, that is, to contribute to bringing about intended change for the benefit of the people of society and improving their social level (Hassanin: 1985, p. 309). In the light of the previous presentation of the issue under study, the

researcher can identify the problem of the study in the following title: Community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative (Study from the perspective of Community Organization method).

Second: the importance of the study:

-What has been confirmed by reality and proven by many studies and scientific research of the extreme importance of the necessity of community participation in society.

-The necessity of investing the energies of rural women pioneers in society and achieving a high degree of maturity and intellectual growth.

-This study may contribute to enriching the theoretical knowledge of social with regard to an important issue of society, which is community participation.

Third: Study Objectives: The main objective: Determine the nature of the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.-Sub-objectives:

-Determine the concept of community participation among rural women pioneers for community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.

-Determining the reasons and factors that drive rural women pioneers to community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.

-Identifying the obstacles that hinder the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.

-Identifying proposals to remove the obstacles to community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.

Fourth: Study Questions: The main question: What is the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative? -Sub-questions:

-What is the concept of community participation among rural women pioneers of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative?.

-What are the reasons and factors that drive rural women pioneers to community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative?

-What are the obstacles that impede the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative?.

- What are the proposals to remove the obstacles to community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayat initiative? .

Fifth: Study Concepts:

-The concept of community participation: Participation is a learned process that the individual acquires through the process of socialization, and it is one of his rights and one of his duties at the same time, because he lives in a group whose cohesion and continuity is affected by the extent of its members' participation in its activities, directly or indirectly. (Ali Al-Shakhibi: 2004, p. 278). It was mentioned in Lisan al-Arab by Ibn Manzoor that sharing means participating in development. (Karam Manzoor: 2001, p. 103.)

Community participation is defined as the role that individuals play in the developmental social processes, as a kind of volunteering, and it appears in societies in which awareness and civil action increase. That community participation is the performance of the individual in ing with others to benefit from it instead of the individual remaining as a recipient of or assistance. (Abu Al-Naja Al-Omari: 2000, p. 15.)

Community participation is defined as participation in social

groups and participation in voluntary organizations on the other hand, especially when its role is focused on local community activity or local projects. Through his constructive activity in the function of society, and this is usually face to face, and the participation of members is described as effective if it is associated with an effective role in the function of members of society or their approval of that. (Muhammad Ghaith: 1978, p. 183.)

Hatem Abdel Moneim defines it as including all voluntary activities carried out by the individual and with the participation of community members in making the general policies of the state, and the importance of community participation increases in light of the call for institutional reform and the consolidation of decentralization, especially at the local level.) Participation is defined as the individual's mental and emotional interaction with the position of the group in a way that encourages him to contribute to the achievement of the group's goals and to participate in shouldering the responsibility (Ahmed Zaki : 1993, p. 308). It is defined as the means by which the population of society, who are not employees appointed in the government or other institutions, can influence decisions related to policies and programs that affect their lives. (Abdel-Halim Reda et.al.: 2003, p. 239.) It is also defined as playing the role of instigator of collaborative with others better than passive receiving of s or aid, and the participant is considered a desirable target for building the capacity of the local community to engage in the fields of social s and their planning processes. (Ahmed Shafiq Al-Sukkari: 2000, p. 262.)

Community participation has a role in achieving the following :Participation is a basic principle of society development, as real development does not take place without popular participation .Citizens learn through participation how to solve their problems. -The participation of citizens in development processes leads to their support and interest in those processes, which makes them more stable and more useful.-Citizens in the community are usually more sensitive

than others to what is for their community. Social problems have become so many that it is difficult to discover them and to solve them through professional experts only. In popular participation, real support for government spending. The government cannot carry out all its plans and projects, and the role of popular participation is a supportive and complementary role to the government's role, which is necessary and essential to achieve the plan. People's participation processes increase the social awareness of the people. Popular participation can play the role of control and self-control. Citizens' participation is due to their concern for public money. Participation makes citizens more aware of the size of their society's problems and the possibilities available to solve them.

The full participation of citizens opens a door for constructive cooperation between citizens and government institutions, as well as opening sound channels of communication between them. (Abdul Hadi Al-Jawhary: 1997, p. 232.) The researcher can define the procedural concept of community participation as: all the activities carried out by members of the community and its institutions to serve the community in all fields without material compensation as a result of self-social and cultural motives. This participation depends on volunteering, whether with time, money or effort.

***The concept of community awareness:** It is a set of ideas, concepts, attitudes, feelings, and perceptions that determine the extent of an individual's ability to perceive the reality surrounding him and the extent of his current and future understanding and perceptions of it. (Nidal Al-Musawi: 1993, p. 51). Consciousness is also defined as the language of comprehension and perception, and it is defined as the individual's understanding of himself, his environment, and the characteristics of the external environment as an organ. Community awareness is also defined as a set of opinions, ideas, and beliefs that exist in society at a specific time, and it is an integrated, spiritual system that expresses the essential basic

qualities that accompany a specific society. (Imad Abdel-Ghani: 2006, p. 23.)

Some believe that societal and cultural awareness has a significant impact, represented in the fact that awareness helps the individual to see the issues of society, and the ability to analyze these issues in a strong way, and from here the tangible social role that results directly from the individual's awareness is formed. Among his skills and abilities, which he previously acquired from his intellectual and scientific excellence and through his professional specialization, is that educated individuals are characterized by awareness and the ability to control the problems that directly confront them in their daily lives. (Karim Muhammad et.al.: 2003, p. 133.) Building community awareness is considered one of the most important and dangerous elements in shaping the awareness of society as a whole. (Ibrahim Muhammad: 2018, p. 61.)

The researcher can define community awareness as the ability of rural women pioneers to achieve goals by disseminating knowledge and constructive ideas, developing positive attitudes, and raising citizens' awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative.

Fifth: Theoretical Guidelines for the Study:

- The theory of communication: Communication is the most important activity in a person's life through which he interacts with others and expresses his thoughts, needs and feelings, and through it he expresses his personality, culture, freedom and thought, and it is an activity in which the meanings and values of human dignity can be embodied. (Mohammed: 2016, p. 50), The comprehensive function of communication is that communication is a means of culture, education and learning, a means for groups, a means for the success and development of management in various bodies, institutions and companies, as well as a means for the relationship between societies. (Abdel-Fattah, 2012, p. 34.) Civil society organizations, like any organized society, must communicate with all its types and

various means to strengthen the internal communication net between its internal units, and form an external communication net between it and the groups of the local community, whether they are individuals, groups, or social institutions.

-Theory of Organizations: Organizations indicate that they are social units that are set up in a deliberate way to achieve specific goals and take an appropriate character appropriate to achieving these goals. (Abdul Latif, 1983, p. 48). The researcher benefits from the theory of organizations during this study in that organizations were established to achieve specific goals that contribute to satisfying the needs of society and facing their problems.

The second topic: the field frame of the study

The first axis: the methodological procedures of the study:

First: Type of study: This study is considered a descriptive analytical study that includes the study of facts related to the nature of the studied phenomenon. It is used to reveal people's opinions, beliefs, and attitudes, as well as to identify a specific issue related to a specific group. It is intended as a set of academic procedures that integrate to describe the phenomenon or topic based on collecting facts and data, classifying them, processing them, and analyzing them in a sufficient and accurate analysis to extract their significance and reach results or generalizations about the phenomenon or topic. Under study. (Majid Al-Khayyat: 2011, p . 94.) Based on the problem of the study and in line with the objectives that the researcher seeks to achieve, the type of study was determined.

Second: The methodology used: The social survey methodology was used using the sample method, and it is considered one of the methods most appropriate to the nature of this study. The study belongs to the style of descriptive analytical studies. It aims to describe the research topic or problem and quantitatively or qualitatively define it. (Abu Al-Nasr Medhat: 2017, p. 83). Therefore, descriptive analytical studies seek to collect facts, analyze them, and interpret them in

order to extract their significance and reach the issuance of generalizations regarding the situation or phenomenon that the researcher studies. (Abdul Basit Muhammad: 1989, p. 21). The researcher relied on the sample social survey method as a methodology for this study, using the quantitative and qualitative analysis method to process the study data, and their number reached (67) individuals.

Third: Fields of study:

-The human field: The human field of this study is determined by rural women pioneers in the countryside in Fayoum governorate who meet the following conditions :To be from the countryside in Fayoum Governorate - To be female - To have a job at this time - To have participation in the activities of NGOs .The research community includes a sample of rural women in Fayoum Governorate, and the sample has swallowed (67) individuals.

-Spatial field: The study was applied to NGOs in the countryside of Fayoum Governorate as a spatial field for the application of this study due to the availability of the study sample in it, and community development associations in Fayoum Governorate.

-Time domain: This is the period of data collection from the field, which started from mid-November 2021 to mid-January 2022.

Fourth: Data collection tools: The researcher designed a measure of community participation for rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative. It included the primary data and the dimensions of the tool. The scale included the following dimensions :The concept of community participation among rural women pioneers of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative. The reasons and factors that drive rural women pioneers to community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative. Obstacles that impede the community participation of

rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative .Proposals to remove the obstacles to community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.

The scale has passed the following: The researcher looked at the theoretical heritage related to the subject of the study, and was able to identify the expressions of the scale, and they were classified under the aforementioned dimensions. After formulating these main dimensions of the scale, the researcher initially drafted the sub-phrases that agree with each dimension separately .The study tools were presented to ten arbitrators from among the professors and assistant professors in the faculties and institutes of social , and I asked them to express their opinion on the study tools in terms of: the association of the phrases with the content and dimensions of the study, as well as the validity of the formulation of the phrases. In the light of the opinions of the arbitrators, some phrases that did not obtain the appropriate percentage of agreement (80%) were excluded, et.al. were reformulated to make them clearer, and some phrases were also reformulated. The scale becomes complete in its dimensions. Three responses were placed in front of each statement so that the respondent chooses one of the responses and starts from (yes - to some extent - no), provided that the degrees of these responses are in a row (3-2-1).

-Validity and reliability: The researcher relied on ensuring the validity of the study tools on the veracity of the arbitrators, and the researcher relied on confirming the stability of the study tools through the method of re-testing on a sample of ten rural women in Fayoum Governorate representing the study population with a time interval of (15) days. Between the first and second applications, as shown in Table No. (1) :

Table No. (1) It shows the results of the stability of the study tool

dimensions	stability correlation	Significance at level (0,01)	The coefficient of	Relationship strength
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	coefficient		self-truth	
The first dimension	91,27	Function	95,54	very strong
The second dimension	90,21	Function	94,98	very strong
third dimension	87,20	Function	93,38	very strong
The fourth dimension	92,17	Function	96,01	very strong
the tool as a whole	90,21	Function	94,98	very strong

It is clear from the table that the value of the correlation coefficients for all axes is statistically significant, and that the study tool as a whole has high moral significance and good stability, and this allows it to be used in conducting the study.

-Statistical treatments: the researcher relied on frequencies, percentages, weighted weights, relative strength, and average. In light of this, the data was analyzed in accordance with the objectives and questions of the study.

The second axis: Presentation and analysis of study data:

First: Presentation and analysis of primary data:

- **Description of the study population:**

Table No. (2) shows the characteristics of the study population in terms of age n = 67

Statement	Repetition	%	arrangement
Less than 30 years old	29	43.3	2
From 30 years and over	38	56.7	1
the total	67	100%	

It is clear from the previous table, which shows the characteristics of the study population in terms of age, that the vast majority of the study population is from 30 years and over, with a rate of (56.7%), while it is (43.3%) for those under 30 years.

Table No. (3) shows the characteristics of the study community in terms of the number of family members, n = 67

Statement	Repetition	%	arrangement
Less than 7	32	47,8	2

people			
From 7 people or more	35	52.2	1
the total	67	100%	

It is clear from the previous table, which shows the characteristics of the study population in terms of the number of family members, as the category consists of 7 members or more, with a rate of (52.2%), while the percentage of those who are less than 7 members amounted to (47.8%).

*** Results related to the dimensions of the study:**

-The results associated with the first dimension, which is related to the concept of community participation among rural women leaders, for community participation in developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema: and it is evident as in the following table:

Table No. (4) shows the results associated with the first dimension, which is related to the concept of community participation among rural leaders, for community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative

(n = 67)

a series	Phrase	Weighted weight	relative strength	SMA	arrangement
1	It is a learned process acquired by the individual during the process of socialization.	32,67	48,75	1,46	8
2	It is the role that individuals play in the developmental social processes as a kind of volunteering.	35,00	52,23	1,57	7
3	It is the individual's performance in ing with others to benefit from it.	59,33	88,56	2,66	2
4	It is the interaction of the individual mentally and emotionally in the situation of the group.	57,67	86,06	2,58	3
5	It is the sharing of responsibility between the individual and the group.	47,33	70,64	2,12	4
6	It is the means by which people in a society can influence policy decisions.	47,00	70,14	2,1-	5
7	It is participation in social groups through constructive activity in the function of society.	32,00	47,76	1,43	9
8	It includes the voluntary activities carried out by individuals in making	45,67	68,15	2,04	6

	the public policies of the state.				
9	It is to cooperate with others.	60,00	89,55	2,68	1
10	Is to engage in the fields of in social s.	32,00	47,76	1,43	9 bis

Relative Strength = 66.96%

By extrapolating the data of the previous table, which shows the results associated with the first dimension, which is related to the concept of community participation among rural leaders, for community participation in the development of community awareness of the initiative of a decent life, where it is clear that these responses are distributed statistically according to the relative strength (66.96%), The ranking of the expressions of this indicator according to the weighted weight and relative strength is as follows:

-Phrase No. (9) which means (it is to cooperate with others.) came in the first order with a weighted weight (60.00) and a relative strength (89.55%).

-Phrase No. (7) which means (it is participation in social groups through constructive activity in the function of society). Likewise, phrase No. (10) which means (it is involvement in the fields of work in social services) comes in the last order with a weighted weight (32.00). and relative strength (47.76%).

-The results related to the second dimension, which is related to the causes and factors that drive rural women pioneers to community participation in the development of community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative, as shown in the following table:

Table No. (5) shows the results related to the second dimension, which is related to the causes and factors that drive rural women pioneers to community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative(n=67)

a series	Phrase	Weighted weight	relative strength	SMA	Arrangement
1	Building social relationships by participating in a Community Organization method	56,67	84,58	2,53	1
2	Desire to prove oneself by participating in a Community Organization method	43,00	64,18	1,90	6
3	Contribute to community service by participating in the Community Organization method	56,67	84,58	2,53	1 pm

4	Desire to help others by participating in a Community Organization method	55,33	82,58	2,48	2
5	Work on acquiring new experiences and skills by participating in the Community Organization method	53,00	79,10	2,37	3
6	Obtaining a certificate of community participation by participating in the Community Organization method	48,67	72,63	2,18	4
7	Working to invest free time by participating in a Community Organization method	32,67	48,75	1,46	8
8	Developing my personality by participating in a Community Organization method	31,33	46,77	1,40	9
9	Benefit from the capabilities and resources of the institution in developing community awareness of the Community Organization method	40,33	60,20	1,81	7
10	Benefit from the knowledge and information of the Foundation in developing community awareness of the Community Organization method	45,00	76,86	2,01	5
11	Improving the quality of life in the community by developing community awareness of the Community Organization method	53,00	79,10	2,37	3p m
12	Developing the spirit of loyalty, belonging and citizenship in the development of community awareness of the initiative of a decent life.	32,67	48,75	1,46	8p m

Relative Strength = 69.01%

By extrapolating the data of the previous table, which shows the results related to the second dimension, which is related to the causes and factors that drive rural women pioneers to community participation in the development of community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative, where it is clear that these responses are distributed statistically according to the relative strength (69.01%), and the order of the expressions of this came The index according to the weighted weight and relative strength is as follows :Phrase No. (1), which means (building social relations through participation in a Hayah Karema initiative), as well as phrase No. (3), which means (contributing to community through participation in a Hayah Karema initiative). (In the first order with a weighted weight(56.67) and a relative strength (84.58%).Phrase No. (8), which means (development of my personality through participation in a Hayah Karema initiative) comes in the last ranking with a weighted weight of (31.33) and a relative strength of (46.77%.)

-The results related to the third dimension, which is related to the obstacles that hinder the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative, as shown in the following table:

Table No. (6) It explains the results related to the third dimension, which is related to the obstacles that hinder the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative (n = 67).

a series	Phrase	Weighted weight	relative strength	SMA	arrangement
1	Fear of non-commitment to the development of societal awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema.	48,67	72,63	2,18	8
2	The lack of free time to develop community awareness with a generous initiative.Hayat	47,67	71,14	2,13	10
3	Lack of clarity in the concept of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	64,67	96,51	2,89	2
4	Lack of belonging and loyalty to the community with the importance of developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema.	51,33	76,61	2,29	6
5	Lack of social and cultural awareness of the importance of developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema.	49,00	73,13	2,19	7
6	The lack of financial resources and capabilities in civil institutions and associations to develop community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	64,00	95,52	2,86	3
7	Lack of welcome and encouragement from the institution of the importance of developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	57,67	86,06	2,58	5
8	Lack of coordination between institutions and rural women leaders on the importance of developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	63,00	94,02	2,82	4
9	Routine and the complexity of procedures in institutions in developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema.	66,00	98,51	2,94	1
10	Lack of interest from the media to	48,33	72,14	2,16	9

support community participation in the importance of developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema.				
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Relative Strength = (83.62%)

By extrapolating the data of the previous table, which shows the results related to the third dimension, which is related to the obstacles that impede the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative, it becomes clear that these responses are statistically distributed according to the relative strength (83.62%), and the order of the expressions of this indicator came According to weighted weight and relative strength as follows :Phrase No. (9), which means (routine and the complexity of procedures in institutions in developing community awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative.) came in the first place with a weighted weight of (66.00) and a relative strength of (98.51% .)Phrase No. (2), which means (lack of free time to develop community awareness with a generous initiative. Life) comes in the last order with a weighted weight (47.67) and a relative strength of (71.14%).

-The results related to the fourth dimension, which is related to proposals to remove the obstacles to community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema, as shown in the following table:

Table No. (7) shows the results related to the fourth dimension, which is related to proposals to remove obstacles to community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative (n=67)

a series	Phrase	Weighed weight	relative strength	SM A	arrangement
1	Achieving financial and in-kind incentives for rural women pioneers to participate in the development of community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	63,67	95,02	2,85	5
2	Preparing lectures and seminars on community participation in developing	57,33	85,57	2,57	7

	community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.				
3	Preparing and qualifying rural women pioneers for community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	58,00	86,57	2,59	6
4	Focusing on the importance of the community participation of rural women leaders in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	65,00	97,01	2,91	3
5	Benefit from the potential and capabilities of rural women pioneers for community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	64,33	96,02	2,88	4
6	Providing financial resources and capabilities for community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	58,00	86,57	2,59	6 bis
7	The need for coordination between the Foundation and rural women pioneers to implement community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	55,00	82,08	2,46	8
8	The necessity of coordination between the Foundation and other institutions in applying the concept of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	65,67	98,00	2,94	2
9	Paying attention to the media about the importance of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	63,67	95,02	2,85	5 bis
10	Increasing interest on the part of governmental and private bodies in the importance of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	66,00	98,51	2,96	1
11	Using the executive and popular leaders to clarify the importance of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	66,00	98,51	2,96	1 bis
12	Preparing lectures and seminars on the importance of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.	58,00	86,57	2,59	6 bis

Relative Strength = (92.12%)

By extrapolating the data of the previous table, which shows the results related to the fourth dimension, which is related to proposals to remove the obstacles to community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative, as it becomes clear that these responses are statistically distributed according to the relative strength (92.12%), and the order of the expressions of this indicator came According to weighted weight and relative strength as follows :Phrase No. (10) came to the effect of (increasing interest on the part of governmental and private bodies in the importance of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative.), as well as phrase No. (11) which meant (recourse to the executive and popular leaders to clarify the importance of community participation in developing awareness Societal with a Hayah Karema initiative.) In the first place, with a weighted weight (66.00) and a relative strength (98.51%) .Phrase No. (7), which states (the need for coordination between the Foundation and rural women pioneers to implement community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative.) comes in the last order with a weighted weight of (55.00) and a relative strength of (82.08%).

Table No. (8) It shows the arrangement of the dimensions of the tool related to the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative (n = 67).

a series	The dimension	relative strength	arrangement
1	The first dimension is related to the concept of community participation among rural leaders, for community participation in the development of community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema	66,96%	3
2	The second dimension is related to the causes and factors that drive rural women pioneers to community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative	69.01%	4
3	The third dimension is related to the obstacles	83,62%	2

	that hinder the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema		
4	The fourth dimension is related to proposals to remove obstacles to community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative	92,12%	1

Relative Strength = 77.92%

By extrapolating the data of the previous table, which shows the arrangement of the dimensions of the tool, which are related to the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative, it becomes clear that these responses are statistically distributed according to the relative strength (77.92%), and the arrangement of the dimensions according to the relative strength is as follows :Dimension No. (4), which states (the fourth dimension, which is related to proposals to remove obstacles to community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative), came in the first place with a relative strength of (92.12%) .Dimension No. (3), which states (the third dimension, which is related to the obstacles that hinder the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema), came in the second place with a relative strength of (83.62%) .Dimension No. (1), which states (the first dimension, which is related to the concept of community participation among rural women leaders, for community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative) came in the third place with a relative strength of (66.96%) .Dimension No. (2), which states (the second dimension, which is related to the reasons and factors that drive rural women pioneers to community participation in developing community awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative), came in second place with a relative strength of (69.01%.)

-The results related to the correlation between the characteristics of the study population and the community

participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative:

Table No. (9) It demonstrates the correlation between the characteristics of the study population in terms of age and the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative. N=67

Statement	Calculated Ca2 value	degrees of freedom	The tabular Ca2 value is 0.05	The tabular Ca2 value is 0.01
Age	20,83	2	5,99	9,21

It is clear from the previous table that the calculated value of Ca2 (20.83) is greater than the tabulated value of Ca2 (9.21) at a degree of freedom (2) and a significant level (0.01). This indicates that there is a strong direct correlation between each of the characteristics of the study population in terms of age and the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative.

Table No. (10) It clarifies the correlation between the characteristics of the study community in terms of the number of family members and the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative. N=67

Statement	Calculated Ca2 value	degrees of freedom	The tabular Ca2 value is 0.05	The tabular Ca2 value is 0.01
number of family members	14,38	2	5,99	9,21

It is clear from the previous table that the calculated value of Ca2 (14.38) is greater than the tabulated value of Ca2 (9.21) at a degree of freedom (2) and a significant level (0.01)

This indicates that there is a strong direct correlation between each of the characteristics of the study population in terms of the number of family members and the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative.

Second: The general results of the study:

-The general results of the study community:

-It is clear that the characteristics of the study population in terms of age are that the vast majority of the study population is from 30 years and over, with a rate of (56.7%), while the age of less than 30 years amounted to (43.3%).

-It is clear that the characteristics of the study community in terms of the number of family members, as the category of 7 members or more reached (52.2%), while the percentage of those who are less than 7 members amounted to (47.8%).

***Results related to the dimensions of the study:**

-The results related to the first dimension, which is related to the concept of community participation among rural women leaders, for community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative: It is clear that these responses are statistically distributed according to the relative strength (66.96%), and the expressions are as follows: It is a learned process acquired by the individual during the process of socialization. It is the role that individuals play in the developmental social processes as a kind of volunteering. It is the individual's performance in ing with others to benefit from it. It is the interaction of the individual mentally and emotionally in the situation of the group. It is the sharing of responsibility between the individual and the group. It is the means by which people in a society can influence policy decisions. Participation in social groups through constructive activity in the function of society. It includes the voluntary activities carried out by individuals in making the general policies of the state .It is to cooperate with others. Engaging in the fields of in social s.

-The results related to the second dimension, which is related to the causes and factors that drive rural women pioneers to community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative: It is clear that these responses

are statistically distributed according to the relative strength (69.01%), and the expressions are as follows :Building social relationships by participating in a Hayah Karema initiative. To prove oneself by participating in a Hayah Karema initiative. Contribute to community by participating in the Hayah Karema Initiative. Desire to help others by participating in a Hayah Karema initiative. to acquire new experiences and skills by participating in the Hayah Karema Initiative. Obtaining a certificate of community participation by participating in the Hayah Karema Initiative . to invest free time by participating in a Hayah Karema initiative .Developing my personality by participating in a Hayah Karema initiative .Benefit from the capabilities and resources of the institution in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative. Benefiting from the knowledge and information of the Foundation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative .Improving the quality of life in the community by developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.

-Developing the spirit of loyalty, belonging and citizenship in the development of community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema.

-The results related to the third dimension, which is related to the obstacles that hinder the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative: it is clear that these responses are statistically distributed according to the relative strength (83.62%), and the expressions are as follows: Fear of not committing to developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema.Lack of free time to develop community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema . Lack of clarity in the concept of community participation in developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema .Lack of belonging and loyalty to the community with the importance of developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema.Poor social and cultural

awareness of the importance of developing community awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative .The lack of financial resources and capabilities in civil institutions and associations to develop community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative .Lack of welcome and encouragement from the institution of the importance of developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema .Lack of coordination between institutions and rural women pioneers on the importance of developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative. Routine and the complexity of procedures in institutions in developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema. - Lack of interest from the media to support community participation in the importance of developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema.

-The results related to the fourth dimension, which is related to proposals to remove the obstacles to community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative: It is clear that these responses are statistically distributed according to the relative strength (92.12%), and the order of the phrases is as follows: Achieving financial and in-kind incentives for rural women pioneers to participate in the development of community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative .Preparing lectures and seminars on community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative. Preparing and qualifying rural women pioneers for community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative . Focusing on the importance of community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative .Benefit from the potential and capabilities of rural women pioneers for community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative .Providing financial resources and capabilities for community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative .The need for coordination between the Foundation and rural women

pioneers to implement community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative .The necessity of coordination between the Foundation and other institutions in applying the concept of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative. Paying attention to the media about the importance of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative .Increasing interest on the part of governmental and private bodies in the importance of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative .Using the executive and popular leaders to clarify the importance of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative .Preparing lectures and seminars on the importance of community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.

* Arranging the dimensions of the tool, which are related to the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema Initiative: It is clear that these responses are statistically distributed according to the relative strength (77.92%). The arrangement of the dimensions according to the relative strength is as follows : Dimension No. (4), which states (the fourth dimension, which is related to proposals to remove obstacles to community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative), came in the first place with a relative strength of (92.12%). Dimension No. (3), which states (the third dimension, which is related to the obstacles that hinder the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema), came in the second place with a relative strength of (83.62%). Dimension No. (1), which states (the first dimension, which is related to the concept of community participation among rural women leaders, for community participation in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative) came in the third place with a relative strength of (66.96%). Dimension No. (2), which states

(the second dimension, which is related to the reasons and factors that drive rural women pioneers to community participation in developing community awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative), came in second place with a relative strength of (69.01%).

-The results related to the correlation between the characteristics of the study population and the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative :It turns out that the correlation between the characteristics of the study population in terms of age and the community participation of rural women pioneers in the development of community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema: The calculated value of C_{a2} (20.83) is greater than the tabulated value of C_{a2} (9.21) at the degree of freedom (2) and level Significant (0.01). This indicates that there is a strong direct correlation between each of the characteristics of the study population in terms of age and the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative .It turns out that the correlation between the characteristics of the study population in terms of the number of family members and the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema: The calculated value of C_{a2} (14.38) is greater than the tabulated value of C_{a2} (9.21) at a degree of freedom (2).) and a significant level (0,01). This indicates that there is a strong direct correlation between each of the characteristics of the study population in terms of the number of family members and the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of a Hayah Karema initiative.

Third: Study Recommendations :The need to educate civil institutions and associations about the importance of community participation for rural women pioneers in ing with the Hayah Karema initiative . to change the society's negative perception towards community participation by participating in

the Hayah Karema initiative .Establishing a database that will provide data on community participation .Adopting a policy to motivate young people to participate in the Hayah Karema initiative. Adopting a policy aimed at spreading the culture of community participation in order to develop community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative.

Fourth: Proposed Studies :The role of the family in achieving community participation, a study from the perspective of community organization. Spreading the culture of community participation among university students, a study from the perspective of community organization. The organizational tasks of civil society organizations in achieving community participation, a study from the perspective of community organization.

Fifth: The proposed future vision from the perspective of how the community is organized to activate the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the Hayah Karema initiative:

The theoretical basis of the proposed vision from the perspective of the method of community organization to activate the community participation of rural women pioneers in the development of community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema depends on the theoretical foundations of the method of community organization, the results of the previous study, and the results of the current study .The objectives of the proposed scenario: The main objective of the proposed scenario: measuring the effectiveness of the professional intervention program for the method of community organization in activating the community participation of rural women pioneers in developing community awareness of the initiative of a Hayah Karema.

-Strategies used in the proposed scenario: - Empowerment strategy, education and training strategy, participation strategy, persuasion strategy, behavior change strategy. The roles of the social organizer: the role of the expert, the role of the planner,

the role of the mover, the role of the enabler, the role of the mediator. Tools that the social organizer can use: meetings, seminars, group discussions, visits, and shops -.Skills that the social organizer can use: evaluation skill, counseling skill, communication skill, team skill, skill in identifying community needs, skill in forming social relations. Bodies that can implement this vision: - NGOs - Institutions in which women , such as health, education, youth and sports - Civil society organizations.

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