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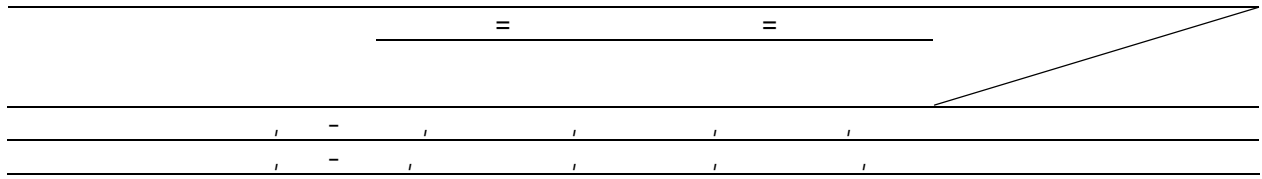
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ABSTRACT

Resource Management Knowledge and Its Relationship to the Family Head Ability to Take Family Decisions

Ayat A Ahmed and Eman A. Elmestikawi

The research aims at studying the relation between knowledge resource and the bread winner's ability to take family decisions through two pivots for managing knowledge resources, represented in the sources of getting knowledge and the requirements of knowledge management. In addition to studying his ability to take the family decisions in its dimensions like determining the problem, specifying the available alternatives, choosing the appropriate alternatives, carrying out the alternatives and assessing the results. It also aims at studying the relation between some study variables and the bread winner's management of the knowledge resource and taking the family decisions. Also, the study focuses on the difference amongst the female bread winners "study sample" in managing knowledge and taking the family decisions according to their educational level, and determining the aspects of difference amongst the rural and urban female bread winners (employed and unemployed ones) in each of managing knowledge and taking decision.

The study sample included (304) female bread winners (employed and unemployed in rural and urban areas) in Dosok and Mansura towns and some villages following them in Kafr Ash-Shiekh and Dakahlia governorates. The sample had been chosen by random from various social and economic levels. The study tools included a form of public data and knowledge management and decision taking questionnaires.

The most important results there is correlation relationship between resource management in its two aspects and taking the family decisions in its five dimensions by the bread winner. There is also correlation relationship between knowledge resource management and the bread winner's taking decisions and some variables in the social and economic levels. There is no difference amongst the average degrees scored by all female bread winners- in rural and urban areas- in the management of knowledge resource. There are also differences amongst the average degrees scored by all female bread winners- in rural and urban areas- in taking decisions and the high scores were for the rural female bread winners. Difference in the average degrees scored in the management of knowledge resource amongst the employed and unemployed female bread winners for the employed e female bread winners. No differences in the average degrees of all employed and unemployed female bread winners concerning taking the decisions. There is no statistical indicative contrast amongst the female bread winners (study sample) in knowledge management and taking decisions according to the educational level.

There is a statistical indicative contrast amongst the female bread winners (study sample) in the sources of getting knowledge according to the period of the female bread winner's marriage where the value "F" is 0.69 and an indicative value at "0.001 indication. By applying Tukey test, it became clear that the scores average of the female bread winners (study sample) in this dimension vary between (27.42) represented in short marriage period (less than 5 years) to (29.30) represented in a marriage period that more than 10 years and the high scores were for those having long period of marriage. There is no statistical indicator amongst the female bread winners (study sample) in the total number of taking decisions according to the period of the bread winner's marriage, where F value reached (3.15), it is non-indicative statistically.

The study recommendations: The necessity of the government's adopting the culture of knowledge management and participating in it by establishing an organizational environment basing on the participation by knowledge and personal experiences. The media shall put programs for the development of the bread winner's awareness concerning knowing the importance of the knowledge resource and how to manage it for helping in solving its problems for taking the sound decision in the appropriate time. The mass media shall adopt an idea for knowledge management as a means for the development and improvement of the individual and collective performance inside the institutions of the community in general and the institutions of family and childhood in particular. The government and mass media shall prepare a definite and clear strategic plan for managing the knowledge to specify what you want to achieve. They also shall improve the investment of the information and knowledge the individuals of the society have as a whole and to make them valuable through participation and accepting their opinions. The government shall design and provide databases for keeping all what is collected of information and data in all fields. These information and data will be available for all the individuals of the society until each individual gets all the information he needs at any field and at any time. Thus, the information will be easy in circulation and conveyance and this will contribute continuously in the personal development. Necessity of following the scientific modern methods when taking the decisions.