

THE DIFFERENTIAL IMPACTS of GLOBALIZATION on THE ROLE PERFORMANCE of LOCAL RURAL ORGANIZATIONS: THE CASE IN EGYPT OLD AND NEW LANDS*

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the impacts of global changes, which affected the related national institutions, policies and programs, on the responses of local organizations to these changes. It aims also to pursue the differential effects of the variant internal socio-economic structures of local communities on these responses. The core was to disclose the extent of change of the role performance of local organizations related to rural development that took place in some specific new and old rural settlements the last decade of the twenties century.

The study is based mainly on the before-after and cross-region comparative approaches and the application of quantitative techniques. A sample survey was undertaken during the summer and autumn of 2001 on a selected random sample of 400 heads of households located equally in two rural areas in Giza governorate and South Tahrir, to represent the old and new lands respectively. The main tool used to collect needed data was a household questionnaire. It was applied along with personal interviews with the selected interviewees. Measures cover the demographic characteristics of the household, the socio-economic conditions, farm data, work conditions of household members, and the perceived changes of role performance of local rural organizations during the last ten years were included in the questionnaire.

Change of the performance of the specific roles of local organizations during the last decade from the respondents' point of view was measured. Eight local organizations cover a vast range of developmental activities were studied. These organizations are the local administrative units, the agricultural cooperatives, the village banks, the veterinary clinics, the health clinics, the community development societies, the Kindergartens and the rural clubs (youth centers). Differences across time in each of the two rural areas and between the two areas in each period and between the trends of change in both old and new areas were statistically tested using non-parametric techniques.

In general, significant changes in the role performance have already occurred in about 75% of the organizations that have economic as well as general welfare related activities. Two main findings related to the changes of the performance of local organizations that resulted from the contextual effects of local society response to the globalization related national institutional changes could be concluded. First, there are significant differences of the role performance of local organizations between the old and the new lands in the past and at present in most organizations. They were mostly better in the new than the old lands. Second, the trend of change was towards more deterioration of the role performance of almost all economic related organizations against some slight improvement of the role performance of the general welfare related organizations.

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INTRODUCTION

Proponents of globalization are advocating this approach as inevitable to bring all actors across the world towards more efficient systems at international through national levels. Motives for improvement are inherited, they claim, in the unconditioned competition and access of all capable producers, consumers and actors to other regions' production and markets. This would help all customers and consumers at global level to select the best commodities and services at reasonable costs. Reasonable costs mean efficient use of resources which lead under such conditions to sustainable development and environment. Thus, in the long run the better firm and activity will be capable to perpetuate and the worse will vanish. Opponents, though do not reject the main theorem, claim that unless special measures are taken, globalization will harm significantly developing economies (LDCs) while crippling their growing potentials to secure steady, though humble, development in the long run. Nevertheless, most advocates of the globalization idea do not give enough weight and interest to the characteristics of internal structures of LDCs as determinants of the system response to the overwhelming global changes in these countries.

"Egypt is being hailed as an economic success story. Structural adjustment is working. Since 1991 Egypt has sharply reduced its budget and balance of payments deficits and inflation has been brought under control. Prices in agriculture and industry have been liberalized and subsidies, especially in energy costs, have been cut. Other indications that the orthodox package of the international financial institutions (IFIS, specifically the IMF, IBRD and USAID) have been adhered to include the unification of the exchange rate and the liberalization of the foreign exchange markets" (Bromley & Bush, 1994).

Egypt response to the global changes has taken several forms. The first form was through the involvement in international agreements and commitment to apply the agreed upon international policies and regulations at the national level. The second form was through the adoption of the structural adjustment program at national level that included several new policies and arrangements at institutional and organizational levels. This in turn has led to several impacts on the rural sector in general and the development of rural areas in particular. These impacts included; 1) liberalization of almost all relationships among the actors in all activities in general and agriculture in particular, 2) privatization of many sectors and activities at all levels including the local level, and 3) changing of the rules of interaction among actors through the introduction of new laws and new institutional arrangements.

The Problem of study and Hypothesis:

This research claims that neglecting the interactive nature of any specific system and the contextual (external) environment within which they interact would conclude to a lacking causation and shortage in examining and understanding the diverse consequences that might result from such interaction. Analyses should consider that any system responds to the same

global process in a distinguished manner depending on the uniqueness of each system rather than the uniqueness of the globalization process. Advocates of the general theory should develop their understanding of the impact of globalization to consider the contextual framework of this process. This trend has gained more favorable support recently as a result of the protests and anti-globalization movements struck the last meetings of the WTO.

Emphasis in this research has been directed towards the measurement of the impacts of structural changes that took place at the national level, as a result of the current globalization process, on the performance of local organizations. This approach was adopted to assess the claim provoked to justify globalization that the core objective of this process is to achieve better efficiency through better performance. However, it is argued that though the globalization process is the general external context of all changes taking place nowadays, changes and adaptation to this global process might differ according to the peculiar internal structure and local dynamics. Thus, our main hypothesis is that it is more likely that the specific characteristics of society or community internal structures might lead to different responses to and impacts of the same global process. Analyses in general will seek testing this general hypothesis. This is to examine to what extent old rural (traditional) communities in the valley and the Delta differ in their response from the response of the new rural communities in the reclaimed lands to the same global process and related local policy and institutional reforms.

Objective

This study aims to explore the variance of impacts of global changes, as extended to the related structural changes of policies and programs at the national level, on the performance of local organizations related to rural development that took place in various areas of rural Egypt the last decade.

Review of Literature and previous Studies

Organisations are viewed by the writers as the concrete and visible form of institutions that apply the rules controlling specific functionally related patterns of behaviour and activities. Organizations are the instrumental vehicles through which values and norms are applied and transmitted from one generation to another. Coleman (1990: Chapter 20) views "organizations as significant collective actors as they are accorded legal rights, capacities, and resources independent of those held by the their individual participants". They could be seen as regulated patterns of actions that take place through nested networks of prescribed interrelations among actors. "Organizations need more than material resources and technical information if they are to survive and thrive in their social environments. They also need social acceptability and credibility" (Scott, 2001).

Martendale (1966:129-130) reviewed several conceptions of organizations among which is that of Barnard's which views the organization as " a system of consciously coordinated activities or forces of two or more persons". He mentioned that Selznick defines formal organization as the

structural expression of rational action where the mobilization of technical and managerial skills requires the systematic coordinated ordering of positions and duties into a chain of command necessary for the administrative integration of specialized function that in turn necessitates a delegation process as the primordial organizational act. Prethus defined organizations as "those in which the sheer number of participants and scale of operations prohibit face-to-face relationships among most of their members".

Talcott Parsons (Martendale 1966:134-135) considers the primacy of orientation to the attainment of a specific goal as a formal analytical point of reference to be used as the defining characteristic of an organization that distinguishes it from other types of social systems.

Hall (1996:26-45) accepts the argument that definitions would not serve much the purpose of studying organization unless they lead to "a basis for understanding what is being studied". Further, Hall quoted Etzioni's definition of organizations as "social units (or human grouping) deliberately constructed and reconstructed to seek specific goals". He added the Scott's additional elements to the definition which view organization "as a collectivity that has been established for the pursuit of relatively specific objectives on a more or less continuous basis in addition to its relatively fixed boundaries, a normative order, authority ranks, a communication system, and an incentive system". The boundaries of an organization distinguish internal from external environments of that organization.

Great efforts have been undertaken by many scholars to construct typological frameworks for the organizations. Some are based on simple criteria such as the traditional, folk, or common sense typologies. An example is the profit vs. non-profit organization, or the societal "sector" concerned such as educational, economic, etc....

Hall (1996:38-44) reviewed more elaborated formulations of typologies of other scholars. One of these typologies is the Talcott Parsons's which is mentioned above. Another one is the Etzioni's in which he used compliance with the various forms of authority as the basis for his system. He classified the forms of authority into coercion, remuneration, and normative and the forms of compliance into alienative, instrumental or calculative, and moral. The cross sections of categories of the two variables yield nine possible types of organizations. Blau and Scott's used the kind of beneficiary as a basis of classification. In their model organizations are classified according to a) mutual benefits organizations where members are the prime beneficiaries, b) businesses where the owners are the beneficiaries, c) service organizations where the clients are the beneficiaries, and the common weal organizations in which the public at large benefits. Mintzberg introduced his multifaceted approach which is based on the ways the organization is structured to meet various contingencies it faces. He mentioned five types: the simple structure, the machine bureaucracy, the professional bureaucracy, the divisionalized bureaucracy and the adhocracy.

Lonsdale & Gyorgy (Editors, 1984) introduced a systems analysis of all sources of the public services in rural areas and the public facilities (organizations) providing these services. Organizations can be classified according to many criteria based on the function they are meant for.

Organizations could be private or public, social or economic, productive or economic, cultural, educational or religious, etc...The capability and effectiveness of these institutions through the performance of their related central and local organizations are the key to the well-being of the people and the socio-economic-status of the individual or the household.

Demery et al (1993) have analyzed the impacts of policy reforms from a social perspective. They applied the macro-meso-micro analyses to understand the impacts of policy reforms on the social and economic conditions. They considered also the difference of internal and external factors on the social and economic infrastructures. Thus, they were aware of the differential impact of the internal context on the consequences of the globalization process at the micro level.

However, external as well as internal factors that affect the capacities of the institutions and effectiveness of organizations, their strengths and limitations have been discussed by several researchers. From among the main factors mentioned the more related factors to this paper are the following:

- * Organizational behavior can fall short of expectations for several reasons,
- * The dominance or hegemony of certain institutions over others
- * The gap between the ideals entailed in values and the standards embodied in norms, on one hand, and the actual behavior of organizations and individuals on the other.
- * Deficient organizational structure and/or resources.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Unit of study

The household in the selected rural areas of study is the unit of study in this research.

Geographical Areas of study and sampling:

a) Old lands:

One village was selected for study in this research. It is Al-Zaidia village which belongs to Al-Barageel rural local unit at Oseem district in Giza. The village has a population of about 24000 persons. Informants mentioned that about 80% of their labor force work in some profession related to agriculture. According to the sample data only 53% have farms. The others might have farming as a second and part time work or are landless but work in agriculture as wage laborers. A sample of 200 households was randomly selected from all quarters of the village.

b) New reclaimed desert land:

Three villages were selected for study in the old new reclaimed area of South Tahrir. They are Almaaraka village which belongs to Alnagah rural local unit, Salah Al-Din and Omar Makram villages which belong to Omar Makram rural local unit. They all are located in Badr district in Behera governorate. Settlement in these villages started since the late fifties and

early sixties. So they are considered from among the old new rural areas (Albendary, 2002). About 73% and 46% of the labor force work in farming in their own lands in Alnagah and Salah El-Din villages respectively. A sample of 200 households was randomly selected from the three villages. Brief description of the main data about these villages are presented in table (1) Thus, a total sample of 400 households was selected for this study from the four villages.

Table (1): Basic data about the areas of study in the new communities

District	Badr		
Rural Local Unit	Alnagah	Omar Makram	
Village	Almaarakaka	Salah Al-Din	Omar Makram
Population (persons)	13000	17000	26900
Households	2000	3000	3000
Labor force in agriculture %	73	46	73
Village area (feddan)	3533	2530	5500
Inhabited area (feddan)	n.a.	n.a.	421
Traditional crops (feddan)	2170	n.a.	4987
Orchids (feddan)	2073	n.a.	192
Sample Size (household)	51	60	89

Source: Department of Development, Badr city, South Tahrir, Behera Governorate, 2001
n.a. Not available

Data collection tool:

The main tool used to collect data needed for this study is a Household questionnaire. This questionnaire was applied along with personal interviews with the heads of the households to collect data about the following aspects; General data about the household demographic characteristics, the socio-economic conditions, farm data, work conditions of household members, and the perceived changes of role performance of local rural organizations within the last ten years. It was applied in the four villages in the summer in Giza and South Tahrir in the autumn of 2001.

Variables of Study (Components of the main Household Questionnaire)

The variable of role performance of the local organizations is the core variable of this study. It is measured to reflect the current status of the organizations compared with their status ten years ago. Application of the before-after approach would reflect the changes occurred as a result of the implementation of economic and institutional reforms performed within the context of the Structural Adjustment Program commenced in the late eighties. Meanwhile, the role performance could be considered as an index of the organizational effectiveness and efficiency which are directly targeted by the reform policies and programs.

Measurement of the role performance of local organizations is based on the responses of interviewees of the sample as related to several items pertaining to the roles of organizations as designated formally and informally. Roles are defined formally in the written statutes and charts as the actions expected to be implemented by the organization in specific situations. They stand as regulative forces of organization's activities. Expectations of the members and clients of the organization actions are the main sources of the

informal speculation of the other organization's roles. Performance of these roles, whether formal or informal, along with their related activities are sufficient as well as necessary conditions for the achievement of the organizations' goals. It worth mentioning here that changes in the institutional framework, as a component of the structural reform program, tend to be reflected in the roles of related organizations and their goals.

Measurement of the performance of any organization has been linked with its specific roles. For instance, performances of the organizations that have roles related to the agriculture sector have been measured through items concerned with farming and related practices. Aspects related to the provision of inputs, technical and financial support of the farmers' production have been included. Performance of other organizations concerned with the social and economic welfare has considered other aspects of living conditions.

The scales of role performance were based on the Likert ordinal pattern of responses. In each item, that corresponds to specific role, each interviewee was asked to what extent he/she believes the organization fulfill the specified action. There were three alternative responses, fully, partially and none. Responses were weighted. They were assigned the values of 3, 2, and 1 respectively. To measure the role performance of specific organization from the point of view of certain member or client the values of responses to all related items are added to give a figure ranges between the number of items multiplied by 3 as a maximum and the number of items multiplied by 1 as a minimum. This range was divided by three to get the three equal intervals of the categories of responses. They correspond to the "fully, partially and almost none" categories of role performance of the concerned organization. Role performance is an index of the organizational effectiveness and efficiency of the organization concerned.

Change of the role performance of organization across specific time, ten years since the application of reform policies, was measured by subtracting the value gained before from the one gained now for each item. The value could be positive, zero or negative. Adding these values would result in positive, no or negative change respectively. Thus, responses were classified into three categories; better, same and worse.

However, to detect any impact of the structural variations between the new and old rural communities on the responses of organizations to the contextual changes of globalization, from the members and clients' point of view, differences of the role performance of the local organizations in both types of rural communities were compared and statistically tested. The comparative approach was applied for the sake of testing related hypotheses.

Measures of several other variables were included in the questionnaires to collect data that would help interpretation of the interrelation with other socio-economic variables related to the internal and external environment of the organization.

Local organizations subject to the fieldwork:

The main organizations that either exist by themselves or extend their important services to the studied local communities were selected in this study. This include the following organizations:

- The local administrative unit
- The agricultural cooperative
- The village bank
- The veterinary clinic
- The health clinic
- The Kindergarten
- The rural club (youth center)
- The community development association

Statistical tools of Analyses

Due to the descriptive nature of many scales used in the study only nonparametric statistical techniques were used. Most of the measures of variables used belong to the ordinal pattern of scales. That is why the percentages and Chi² technique of analysis were used in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Performance of local organizations now compared with the situation 10 years ago in the new and old lands

Role performance of local organizations is the core variable of this study. It was studied under the conditions prevailing in the old lands in the Nile Delta and valley as well as in the reclaimed lands which constitute the new rural communities in Egypt. Difference of role performance for each area between the past and at present and between the two areas in each time were statistically tested. Results of analyses were discussed to test the general hypothesis of this study.

1)Rural Local Units (The Administrative Organization):

Rural Local Unit (RLU) is a state agency that represents all major sectors at higher administrative level into rural areas. Its main task is to control and coordinate the activities of specialized local organizations such as schools, agricultural extension, social service, etc.... at the village level. Usually, RLUs are located in big villages where each cover with its services several other smaller villages, range between 4 and 6 villages. The later are considered the satellites of the main or mother village.

Data in tables (2) present the distribution of responses of the sample in connection to their opinion about the role performance of RLUs in their local communities in the old and new lands ten years ago and at present. Data refer to the existence of some trend of relationship between the region, the old and new rural communities, and the level of performance of rural local units now and before ten years.

Data pertaining to the situation ten years ago reveal a tendency of higher performance in the new lands than in the old lands in the past. The

percentage of respondents who mentioned that local units performed their roles fully was 35% in the new lands against only 25% in the old lands. Meanwhile, the percentage of respondents who mentioned that local units performed almost nothing of their roles was 55.5% in the old lands against only 46.5% in the new lands. However, statistical analysis of data did not prove significance of the difference at probability less than 0.083. This means that this trend of differences is still in need of more elaboration under different circumstances and amore precise conditions.

Table (2): Distribution of sample by region and opinion about the role performance of the local unit from 10 years and at present

Rural Region	Role Performance of the local unit Ten Years Ago								Role Performance of the local unit at present							
	Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total		Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New	93	46.5	37	18.5	70	35	200	100.0	92	53.2	52	30.1	29	16.8	173	100.0
Old	111	55.5	39	19.5	50	25	200	100.0	108	67.1	47	29.2	6	3.7	161	100.0
Total	204	51.0	76	19	120	30	400	100.0	200	59.9	99	29.6	35	10.5	334	100.0
χ^2	4.974								16.237							
Prob.	0.083								0.000							

Table (2) revealed a more clear difference of the role performance of local units in the old and new lands under the present conditions. Those who mentioned that the local units perform almost nothing of their roles increased in both the old and new lands. Yet, this increase was higher in the old lands where it became 67.1% against only 53.2% in the new lands. This means that the percentages of sample expressed deterioration of the role performance of RLUs increased with about 12% against only 7% in the old and new lands respectively. And on the contrary, the percentage of those who mentioned that RLUs perform fully their roles declined from 25% to about 3.7% and from 35% to about 16.8% in both the old and new lands respectively. This means that though deterioration of the role performance of RLUs occurred in both areas it was greater in the old lands than in the new lands.

For testing the significance of differences at present χ^2 was found 16.237 which proved that they are significant at the probability of 0.000. This means that significant changes occurred in both areas and between them refer to the withdrawal of RLUs as the most representative state agencies in rural areas from performing their previous traditional roles which citizens accustomed to expect from these agencies. Yet, withdrawal seems to be faster in the old land than in the new lands. This seems to be more understandable because of the obligations of state towards the new settlements in the newly reclaimed lands. State and its related agencies should complete their role in helping the new communities reach the state of integrity and self-reliance. This would take far longer time than in the old areas. Commitment of the state and related agencies to furnish a solid administrative base in the new communities through the roles of RLUs in the new areas is rather needed and may continue for a rather longer time until reaching a suitable and acceptable stage.

2) Agricultural Cooperatives

Agricultural Cooperative (AC) is traditionally the main local organization in charge of all inputs and services provided to the farmers in the concerned village. Originally, it should be based on voluntary membership of interested farmers. Yet, actually it was rather a parastatal organization that works very closely with the MALR at the village level. Unlike the situation of the RLUs the ACs were established in the main or mother village along with all the other satellite villages.

Cooperatives have long history in Egypt. They are considered as group private enterprise interested in the satisfaction of economic needs of their members through application of the participatory approach and social setting. They fulfill economic goals along with educational and social objectives. Self-reliance, self-confidence and acquiring problem solving skills are among the results likely to be achieved by the proper application of cooperative approach. These results tend to enhance the social integration among the community members and groups.

During the period from the fifties until the seventies agric coops were used by the state agencies as the development vehicle in the agriculture sector. They used to be effective organizations in this concern regardless of their low efficiency. Yet, in spite of the negative attitudes of farmers towards these organizations until the early nineties, these attitudes have reversed and became more favorable among the same farmers nowadays. These changes have occurred after actual practices of the private sector in agriculture for a decade.

Data in table (3) present the distribution of responses of the sample in connection to their opinion about the role performance of the ACs in their local communities in the old and new lands ten years ago and at present. Data refer to a trend of some type of relationship between the region, the old and new rural communities, and the level of performance of agricultural coops now and ten years ago.

Table (3): Distribution of the sample by region and opinion about the role performance of the agricultural coops from 10 years and now

Rural Region	Role Performance of the agricultural coops Ten Years Ago								Role Performance of the agricultural coops Now							
	Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total		Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New	31	17.0	80	44.0	71	39.0	182	100.0	124	75.2	33	20.0	8	4.8	165	100.0
Old	40	26.5	77	51.0	34	22.5	151	100.0	115	78.2	31	21.1	1	0.7	147	100.0
Total	71	21.3	157	47.1	105	31.5	333	100.0	239	76.6	64	20.5	9	2.9	312	100.0
χ^2	11.450								4.823							
Prob.	0.003								0.090							

Data related to the situation ten years ago reveal a tendency of difference of the performance of ACs in the two areas. More than third (39%) of the sample in the new lands mentioned that ACs in their local communities fully performed their assigned tasks against less than fourth (22.5%) of the

sample in the old lands. This trend reversed for those who mentioned that ACs performed almost nothing of their roles since their percentages were 17% and 26.5% in the new and old lands respectively. Testing the significance of these differences statistically using χ^2 which was found 11.450 proved their significance at the probability of 0.003.

Data in table (3) show also the role performance of the ACs in the old and new rural communities at present. They reveal sharp drop of the percentage of the category of sample that mentioned that ACs fully perform their assigned tasks in both new and old lands. They drop from 39% to 4.8% and from 22.5% to 07% in the past and at present in the new and old lands respectively. This trend reversed for those who mentioned that ACs perform almost nothing of their roles since their percentages increased to 75.2% and 78.2% in the new and old lands respectively. Testing the significance of these differences statistically at the level of each area between the past and at present proved to be high but when tested between the two areas at present did not prove their significance at the probability of 0.05. This means that deterioration of role performance of ACs in both areas was so dramatic to the extent that differences at the area level of comparison were not significant.

Results of analyses revealed that significant changes of the performance of agricultural cooperatives occurred in both areas. In spite of the difference of performance of ACs between the two areas before the application of the SAP this performance was drastically affected by the withdrawal of MALR from performing its previous roles under the full application of SAP.

The very close relation between MALR and the ACs in the past has created a deep trend of dependency that left ACs crumpled after the withdrawal of MALR from most of its previous tasks. Yet, though withdrawal was so fast in this sector it seemed to be faster in the old lands than in the new lands. As in the case of RLUs this seems to be understandable due to the obligations of state towards the new settlements in the newly reclaimed lands.

3)Village Banks

This organization was introduced to rural areas in the late seventies to help liberalizing the agricultural sector. It was considered competitive to the ACs' traditional financial role. Yet, the functions and activities of these banks have developed so widely to embrace many commercial activities other than the agricultural ones. Like the situation of the RLUs the Village Banks (VBs) were restricted to the main or mother villages.

Data in tables (4) present the distribution of responses of the sample in connection to their opinion about the role performance of the VBs in the old and new lands ten years ago and at present. Data refer to a trend of some type of relationship between the region, the old and new rural communities, and the level of performance of VBs now and ten years ago.

Table (4): Distribution of the sample by region and opinion about the role performance of the Village Bank from 10 years and at present

Rural Region	Role Performance of the Veterinary clinic Ten Years Ago								Role Performance of the Veterinary clinic Now							
	Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total		Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New	20	11.8	35	20.7	114	67.5	169	100.0	14	8.3	42	24.9	113	66.9	169	100.0
Old	7	4.0	42	23.7	128	72.3	177	100.0	16	9.1	33	18.8	127	72.2	176	100.0
Total	27	7.8	77	22.3	242	69.9	346	100.0	30	8.7	75	21.7	240	69.6	345	100.0
χ^2	7.525								1.889							
Prob.	0.023								0.389							

Data related to the situation ten years ago reveal a tendency of difference of the performance of VBs in the two areas. About fourth (24.4%) of the sample in the new lands mentioned that VBs fully performed their assigned tasks against slightly more than fourth (27%) of the sample in the old lands. This trend reversed for those who mentioned that VBs performed almost nothing of their roles since their percentages were 39% and 19.7% in the new and old lands respectively. Testing the significance of these differences statistically proved their significance at the probability of 0.002.

Data in table (4) show also the role performance of the VBs in the old and new rural communities at present. Data reveal decline of the percentages of the category of sample that mentioned that VBs fully perform their assigned tasks in both new and old lands. They declined from 24.4% to 17.7% and from 27% to 18.2% in the new and old lands respectively. Surprisingly, this trend is not fully contradictory to the one mentioned by those who mentioned that VBs perform almost nothing of their roles. The percentages increased very slightly to 40.3% in the new land but dropped to 15.3% in the old lands. Testing the significance of these differences statistically proved their significance at the probability of 0.000. This means that change of the performance of VBs in both areas was not so dramatic though it was different between the two areas.

Results of analyses revealed that some changes of the performance of the village banks occurred in both areas. Establishment of the VBs was a good initiative prior to the application of SAP. Withdrawal of MALR from performing its previous role as input provider under the full application of SAP could be partially replaced by the VBs. Yet, due to the banking regulations and the lack of collaterals for many settlers in the new lands the changing roles of VBs were for less efficiency compared with the situation in the old lands from the respondents' point of view.

4) Veterinary Clinics

Veterinary Clinics (VCs) are service oriented governmental organizations which are in charge of providing all veterinarian services to farmers in rural areas. They belong to the agricultural sector. Though there are more private sector vet clinics at present the public sector clinics are more organized with higher administrative level scheme. The functions and

activities of these clinics are directly related to the protection of animal wealth as well as human health from the common animal/human diseases.

Data in tables (5) present the distribution of responses of the sample in connection to their opinion about the role performance of the VCs in the old and new lands ten years ago and at present. Data refer to a trend of some type of relationship between the region, the old and new rural communities, and the level of performance of VCs now and ten years ago.

Table (5): Distribution of the sample by region and opinion about the role performance of the Veterinary clinic 10 years ago and at present

Rural Region	Role Performance of the Village Bank Ten Years Ago								Role Performance of the Village Bank at present							
	Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total		Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New	48	39.0	45	36.6	30	24.4	123	100.0	50	40.3	52	41.9	22	17.7	124	100.0
Old	27	19.7	73	53.3	37	27.0	137	100.0	21	15.3	91	66.4	25	18.2	137	100.0
Total	75	28.8	118	45.4	67	25.8	260	100.0	71	27.2	143	54.8	47	18.0	261	100.0
χ^2	12.538								22.080							
Prob.	0.002								0.000							

Data in the table show the opinions of the sample about the role performance of VCs in the old and new rural communities ten years ago and now. They reveal a tendency of stable difference of the performance of VCs between the two areas in favor of the old lands specially in the past rather than at present. Slightly more than two thirds (67.5%) of the sample in the new lands in the past against 66.9% at present mentioned that VCs fully performed their assigned tasks. In the old lands almost three fourths (723%) of the sample in the past against almost the same percentage of 72.2% at present mentioned that VCs fully performed their assigned tasks. This trend reversed for those who mentioned that VCs performed almost nothing of their roles in the past since their percentages were 11.8% and only 4% in the new and old lands respectively. Yet, this last category of respondents declined in the new lands to about 8.3% but increased to about 9.1% in the old lands at present. Testing the significance of these differences statistically proved that there were significant differences in the past at probability of 0.023 while there is no significant differences at present.

Results of analyses of data refer to some sort of slight improvement against some slight deterioration of the performance of VCs in the new and old lands respectively. This means that this service has not been affected greatly by the application of SAP which might be attributed to the crucial importance of animal wealth for both the human health and nutrition safety of population.

5) Health Clinics

Health Clinics (HCs) are service oriented governmental organizations which are in charge of providing all health care services to all members of rural local communities. They belong to the Ministry of Health and Population. It was so rare to find private sector clinics in the villages two decades ago. At

present there are more private clinics and pharmacies at the village level than ever before. Meanwhile, it is always claimed that there is less financial but more technical support to the public rural clinics under the restructuring program.

The rural clinics are more involved in preventive programs and awareness campaigns while central hospitals in the districts are more involved in the care and treatment of rural people of the more serious diseases.

Data in table (6) present the distribution of responses of the sample in connection to their opinion about the role performance of the HCs in the old and new lands ten years ago and at present. Data show that there is a trend of difference between the performance of clinics in the old and new rural communities ten years ago and now.

Table (6): Distribution of the ample by region and opinion about the role performance of the Health clinic from 10 years and at present

Rural Region	Role Performance of the Health clinic Ten Years Ago								Role Performance of the Health clinic Now							
	Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total		Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New	19	9.5	103	51.5	78	39.0	200	100.0	9	4.5	108	54.0	83	41.5	200	100.0
Old	20	10.2	156	79.2	21	10.7	197	100.0	16	8.0	147	73.9	36	18.1	199	100.0
Total	39	9.8	259	65.2	99	24.9	397	100.0	25	6.3	255	63.9	119	29.8	399	100.0
χ^2	43.669								26.485							
Prob.	0.000								0.000							

In both cases of the past and at present the performance of HCs is higher in the new lands rather than in the old lands. Yet, over time the performance has improved in both areas but with relatively higher rate in the old lands compared to the new lands. Almost two fifths (39%) of the sample in the new lands in the past against 41.5% at present mentioned that HCs fully performed their assigned tasks. In the old lands only about tenth (10.7%) of the sample in the past against almost fifth (18.1%) at present mentioned that HCs fully performed their assigned tasks. This trend reversed for those who mentioned that HCs performed almost nothing of their assigned roles in the past since their percentages were 9.5% and only 10.2% in the new and old lands respectively. Yet, this last category of respondents declined in the new lands to less than half (4.5%) in the new lands but slightly to reach 8% in the old lands at present. Testing the significance of these differences statistically proved that there were significant differences in the past and at present at the probability of 0.000.

Results of the analyses of data refer to two main findings. First, performance of HCs is always higher in the new lands than in the old lands. Second, there is some sort of slight improvement of the performance of HCs in both the new and old lands but with slightly higher rate in the old rather than in the new lands. This means that this service has not been affected negatively by the application of SAP. State agencies in the health public sector seem to be aware with the significant side effects of the possible state withdrawal from the productive activities and that is why they kept their

contribution as it was before and tried a little bit to improve their service in rural areas specially in the old lands. Family planning is one of the major components of health services in the rural areas nowadays. Yet, commitment of health public sector seems clearer in the new lands. This might be attributed to the relatively lower SES level of settlers in such areas and the crucial importance of health care for a rapid and stable settlement of immigrants in the new lands.

5) Community Development Societies (CDSs)

CDS is an NGO that has the capacity to take care of a very wide range of community activities. It can contribute to the development of human resources through all forms of training activities. It has also the capacity to initiate activities that would contribute to the enhancement of living conditions of specific category(ies) of the members or households in the local community.

CDSs are regulated according to specific law and are under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Such type of organizations is more capable to mobilize resources whether human or material for the community needed projects and services. Their access to local groups and the community members is rather easier and smoother to encourage and contribute to a wide range of services needed by the local community.

Data in table (7) present the distribution of responses of the sample in connection to their opinion about the role performance of the CDSs in the old and new lands ten years ago and at present.

Table (7): Distribution of the sample by region and opinion about the role performance of the Community Development Society (CDS) 10 years ago and at present

Rural Region	Role Performance of the CDS 10 Years Ago								Role Performance of the CDS at present							
	Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total		Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New	113	67.7	42	25.1	12	7.2	167	100.0	113	67.7	44	26.3	10	6.0	167	100.0
Old	91	88.3	10	9.7	2	1.9	103	100.0	87	84.5	14	13.6	2	1.9	103	100.0
Total	204	75.6	52	19.3	14	5.2	270	100.0	200	74.1	58	21.5	12	4.4	270	100.0
χ^2	14.873								9.600							
Prob.	0.001								0.008							

Data show that, generally, the majority of respondents in both old and new rural local communities mentioned that CDSs do almost nothing of their expected roles whether in the past or now. Yet, under these conditions there were differences between CDSs in the new and old lands. They tend to be relatively more effective in the new lands rather than in the old lands. In both cases of the past and at present the performance of CDSs is higher in the new lands rather than in the old lands. Almost two thirds (67.7%) of the sample in the new lands in both the past and at present mentioned that CDSs have performed almost nothing of their assigned tasks. In the old lands about

88.3% of the sample in the past against 84.5% at present mentioned that CDSs have performed almost nothing of their assigned tasks. This trend has reversed for those who mentioned that CDSs fully performed their roles whether in the old or new lands as well as in the past and at present. The respective percentages were 7.2% and only 1.9% in the new and old lands in the past against 6% and only 1.9% in the new and old lands at present respectively. Testing the significance of these differences statistically proved that there were significant differences in the past and at present at the probability of 0.001 and 0.008 respectively.

Results of the analyses of data refer to two main findings. First, performance of CDSs of their expected roles, in general, is very low in both old and new lands and whether in the past or at present. Second, there is always significant difference between the performance of the CDSs in the new and old lands though both are at low levels. This means that social services provided by the CDSs have not been affected by the application of SAP and they continue to be far lower than the members' expectations.

5) Children Nurseries (Kindergartens)

Rural Kindergartens (RKs) are new organizations that have been introduced to rural areas the last few decades. They take care of children in their preschool age. Demand on the activities of this organization has increased significantly lately in many rural areas. Foundation of such kind of organizations was mostly initiated within the context of CDSs' activities or some other local formal or informal organizations. They are mostly supported, financially and technically, by the Ministry of Social Affairs or some other national and international development projects related to other agencies such as the Social Fund for Development (SFD), IFAD, WFP, ILO and IDA. In addition to the main role of taking care of children, their activities intend to support the women role in their local communities.

This happens through the saving of their time spent normally in taking care of their children to be spend in other social and economic activities to help them integrated better in their local communities.

Data in table (8) present the distribution of responses of the sample in connection to their opinion about the role performance of the (RKs) in the old and new lands ten years ago and at present.

Table (8): Distribution of the sample by region and opinion about the role performance of the Kindergarten 10 years ago and at present

Rural Region	Role Performance of the Kindergarten Ten Years Ago								Role Performance of the Kindergarten at present							
	Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total		Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New	42	23.9	59	33.5	75	42.6	176	100.0	31	17.6	51	29.0	94	53.4	176	100.0
Old	47	25.1	70	37.4	70	37.4	187	100.0	23	12.3	61	32.6	103	55.1	187	100.0
Total	89	24.5	129	35.5	145	39.9	363	100.0	54	14.9	112	30.9	197	54.3	363	100.0
χ^2	1.059								2.158							
Prob.	0.589								0.340							

Data show that almost the majority of respondents of the sample in both old and new rural local communities mentioned that RKs fully perform their expected roles in the past as well as at present. Though data referred to a slightly better performance of this organization in the new lands compared with the old lands statistical analysis proved that there were no significant differences between the RKs in the old and new rural local communities in this connection neither in the past nor at present. Yet, there were differences between performance of RKs in the past and at present in both areas. They tend to be relatively more effective at present rather than before. Testing the significance of these differences statistically proved that they were not significant in the new lands but were highly significant in the old lands. Slightly more than one third (37.4%) of the sample in the old lands in the past against slightly more than half (55.1%) at present mentioned that RKs have fully performed their assigned tasks. This is against 42.6% and 53.4% respectively in the new lands.

Results showed that the performance of RKs tended to be more effective in the new lands than in the old lands but late changes improved their performance in the old lands faster than in the new lands. Existence of more population with relatively higher education in the new lands rather than in the old lands might explain the reason of such differences. Recent changes that left more people with relatively higher incomes to cover the low costs of children in the RKs, since they are mostly supported by the MSA and /or other agencies, might provide another explanation of these changes. As data showed before, the socio-economic status tends to be higher in the old lands than in the new lands. Late changes of privatizations have brought more variation in income and left more rural people get benefit of higher incomes specially in old lands.

6) Rural Clubs (Youth Centers)

Rural Clubs (RCs) have been recently introduced to rural areas the last few decades. They take care of youth during their active age. Demand on the activities of RCs along with the more interest to establish improved pattern of RCs from the state side has increased significantly lately in many rural areas. Foundation of such kind of organizations was mostly initiated within the context of RLUs' activities or some other local formal or informal organizations. As in the case of RKs they are mostly supported, financially and technically, by the Ministry of Youth or some other national and international development projects related to other agencies such as the Social Fund for Development (SFD), IFAD, WFP, ILO and IDA. In addition to the main role of taking care of youth through sport and library activities they try sometimes to initiate capacity building and training projects. This is to help them integrated better in their local communities.

Data in table (9) present the distribution of responses of the sample in connection to their opinion about the role performance of the (RCs) in the old and new lands ten years ago and at present.

Data show that there is a trend of significant difference between the performance of RCs in the old and new rural communities whether in the past or at present.

Table (9): Distribution of the sample by region and opinion about the role performance of the Rural Club 10 years ago and at present

Rural Region	Role Performance of the Rural Club Ten Years Ago								Role Performance of the Rural Club at present							
	Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total		Almost none		Partially		Fully		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New	82	43.4	60	31.7	47	24.9	189	100.0	69	36.5	53	28.0	67	35.4	189	100.0
Old	137	75.7	36	19.9	8	4.4	181	100.0	111	61.3	51	28.2	19	10.5	181	100.0
Total	219	59.2	96	25.9	55	14.9	370	100.0	180	48.6	104	28.1	86	23.2	370	100.0
χ^2	47.316								36.473							
Prob.	0.000								0.000							

In both cases of the past and at present the performance of RCs is higher in the new lands rather than in the old lands. Yet, over time the performance has improved in both areas. Almost fourth (24.9%) of the sample in the new lands in the past against third (35.4%) at present mentioned that RCs fully performed their assigned tasks. In the old lands only (4.4%) of the sample in the past against almost tenth 10.5% at present mentioned that RCs fully performed their assigned tasks. This trend reversed for those who mentioned that RCs performed almost nothing of their roles. Their percentages in the past were 43.4% and only 75.7% in the new and old lands respectively. Yet, this last category of respondents declined to 36.5% and 61.3% in the new and old lands at present respectively. Testing the significance of these differences statistically using χ^2 proved that there were significant differences between the performance of RCs in the old and new rural communities in both the cases in the past and at present at the probability of 0.000.

Results of analyses of data refer to two main findings. First, performance of the RCs is significantly higher in the new lands than in the old lands. Second, over time there is significant improvement of the performance of RCs in both the new and old lands. This means that this service has been affected by the application of SAP. State agencies in the youth sector seem to be aware with the significant side effects of the withdrawal of the state from the productive activities and that is why they kept their contribution as it was before and tried a little bit to improve their service in rural areas specially in the old lands. Yet, commitment of the youth sector seems clearer in the new lands. This might be attributed to the relatively younger structure of settlers in such areas in the new lands.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of data and discussion of results showed that there are significant changes have already occurred in about 75% of the organizations that have productive as well as general welfare activities. However, two main findings related to the impact of institutional changes on the performance of local organizations that resulted from the local society response to

globalization and the context effects could be concluded. First, there are significant differences of the role performance of local organizations between the old and the new lands in the past and at present in the case of most organizations. They were mostly better in the new than the old lands. Second, the trend of change was towards more deterioration of the role performance of almost all organizations concerned with economic activities against some more improvement of the role performance of many social welfare organizations. Hence, impacts of the globalization process were quite clear in most cases but their final shape are affected by the internal socio-economic structure of the local communities concerned. This, in turn, proves the validity of the tested hypothesis of this study. This result should through more lights on the need of more thorough studies on the specific dynamics and processes by which these differential impacts were brought about.

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الآثار المتباينة للتغيرات العالمية علي أداء الأدوار للمنظمات المحلية الريفية: دراسة لحالة المناطق القديمة والجديدة في مصر*

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تهدف هذه الدراسة إلي استكشاف آثار التغيرات العالمية، التي ارتبطت بتعديلات طرأت علي المؤسسات والسياسات والبرامج القومية، علي استجابة المنظمات المحلية لهذه التغيرات. تهدف الدراسة أيضا إلي تتبع احتمالات تباين تلك الاستجابات وفقا لتباين البنية الاقتصادية- الاجتماعية الداخلية للمجتمعات المحلية. وينصب جوهر الدراسة في الكشف عن مدى التغير الذي طرأ علي أداء المنظمات المحلية المرتبطة بالتنمية الريفية لأدوارها والذي حدث في بعض المجتمعات المحلية الريفية القديمة والجديدة خلال العقدين الأخيرين من القرن الماضي امتدادا لتأثير ظاهرة العولمة.

تعتمد الدراسة أساسا علي تطبيق المنهج القبلي-البعدي والدراسة المقارنة بين المناطق وكذا الأسلوب الكمي. وقد طبق أسلوب المسح بالعينة في صيف وخريف ٢٠٠١ علي عينة عشوائية من ٤٠٠ من أرباب الأسر الريفية يقيمون بمنطقتين ريفيتين، تضم المنطقة الأولى التي تقع في محافظة الجيزة ٢٠٠ من أفرادها بينما يقيم باقي في المنطقة الثانية التي تقع في منطقة جنوب التحرير باعتبارها منطقة قديمة وأخري جديدة علي الترتيب. إعتد جمع البيانات علي استخدام إستمارة استبيان بالمقابلة للوحدة المعيشية. غطت المقاييس التي شملها الاستبيان: الخصائص الديموجرافية للوحدة المعيشية، الظروف الاقتصادية الاجتماعية للوحدة المعيشية، بيانات المزرعة، ظروف العمل لأفرادها، ومقاييس لإدراك المبحوثين للتغيرات التي طرأت علي أداء للمنظمات المحلية للريفية لأدوارها عبر العشر سنوات الأخيرة.

كان المتغير الرئيسي هو تغير أداء المنظمات المحلية الريفية لأدوار محددة عبر العقد الأخير من وجهة نظر المبحوثين. وتم قياس هذا التغير بالنسبة لثمان منظمات محلية تغطي مدى واسع من الأنشطة التنموية في الريف. هذه المنظمات هي: الوحدة المحلية الريفية، الجمعية التعاونية الزراعية، بنك القرية، الوحدة البيطرية، الوحدة الصحية، جمعية تنمية المجتمع والنادي الريفي أومركز الشباب. تم اختبار معنوية الاختلافات في أداء الأدوار لكل منظمة في المنطقة الواحدة بين الماضي (عشر سنوات عند بدء تطبيق برنامج التعديل الهيكلي) والحاضر (عند جمع البيانات) وكذا بين المنطقتين في الوقت الواحد، فضلا عن المقارنة بين التغير الذي حدث بالمنطقتين.

أوضحت نتائج الدراسة بشكل عام ظهور اختلافات معنوية في أداء المنظمات المحلية الريفية لأدوارها من وجهة نظر المبحوثين في نحو ٧٥% من المنظمات التي تشمل كل من المنظمات ذات الطبيعة الاقتصادية وتلك المهتمة بالرعاية الاجتماعية (الجوانب الصحية والرياضية). وقد أمكن التوصل إلي نتيجتين رئيسيتين من الاختبار الاحصائي للافتراضات الرئيسية للدراسة. الأولى أنه يوجد اختلافات معنوية في أداء الأدوار للمنظمات المحلية الريفية بين المناطق القديمة والجديدة في الماضي وأيضا في الحاضر، حيث كان الأداء يميل ليكون أفضل في المناطق الجديدة منه في المناطق القديمة في معظم الحالات. ثانيا كان هناك اتجاه لتدهور أداء المنظمات المحلية الريفية لأدوارها تقريبا لجميع المنظمات ذات الطابع الاقتصادي - وبدرجة أكثر حدة للجمعية التعاونية- مقابل تحسن طفيف- لكنه معنوي في معظم الحالات- للمنظمات المهتمة بالرعاية الاجتماعية (الجوانب الصحية والرياضية).

*اعتمدت هذه الورقة علي بيانات تم جمعها في إطار مشروع بحثي مقارن عن العولمة وآثارها علي الزراعة والمناطق الريفية في منطقة البحر المتوسط، ممول من اتفاقية التعاون بين المركز الدولي للدراسات الزراعية المتقدمة لحوض البحر المتوسط CHEAM والاتحاد الأوروبي وتم تنفيذه من خلال مركز بحوث ودراسات التنمية بكلية الزراعة جامعة القاهرة عام ٢٠٠١-٢٠٠٢.