

Women's Work Outside The Home In Libya

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Abstract: Women's work outside the home helps the development of society and the development and progress of society. We took the study of Arab societies precisely because they suffer from the constraints of the work area and accept society have an important and effective element in building the community. This paper addresses the problem of women's work outside the home in the Arab world have been identified Libya as a case study, specifically in the municipality of Ubari. We took the conception of the State of Libya and were compared to statistics of other countries and studies. The study samples were taken in the sectors of health, education and political representation of women in Libya. The conclusion was based on field studies of a sample study specifically municipality Ubari-Libya.

Keywords: Women's work, Libya, human resource management.

I. Introduction

Overview

The subject of woman is still a domain dealing with pens in ways that end, some of them more or less away of substantive, this along with social slippery which any researcher can be falling in it in the field of woman. However, the mechanisms of the subject of woman generally has not yet come out explicitly to be a subject of morally thorny, the first thing that matters in this research to acknowledge that the history of women was negative, she was humiliated and enslaved as she was deprived of many of life rights, thing that makes her lose her humanity worth, However now she is able to manufacture her humanity and changed herself and did not stay at home, but, she emerged in the public life and began to work until she managed to get the right of representation in parliament and claim her own rights herself, as she achieved an economic independence in many countries, and became effective in the community. Women have a significant role in the family building, this role has the effect in building a society that does not have foundations only. Woman make up half of society and what consequent burdens and responsibilities she should carried out by along with her brother man.

What we observe, that woman had not yet been able to activate her role through the performance of her tasks in the field of production and increase of production capacity and conversion of production, and we also note the lack of equality extent required between men and women to take over the leadership of all jobs, and access to rights of public services without mediation or distinction.

The status of women and her contribution in production in any society is one of the basic criteria to measure its progress, nor can any society to advance in our time at fast footsteps and regular, leaving behind him half of its individuals in case of lagging, therefore, the lagging of women in any society must be reflected directly on its impact and trends of thinking on members of society, where this constitutes in itself a masking character of women and her role, but woman has now proved that she has mentality talents of high value and it turned out that her work is not limited only at home but also outside.

II. Research Objective And Relevance

This research aims to find out and try to determine the role and function of working women, and the extent of her participation in the economic activity of the society. And to stand on the kind of specialization that women resident in the project practices.

It also aims to determine the status of women financially and morally and try to determine the position of the community of work of women and the extent of its compliance with some of the customs and traditions that restrict women in the case of trying to go out to work and to clarify the contradiction that can happen when she is an educated woman.

The importance of this research lies in knowing the motives that led the woman to exit to the field work, and the study of aspects of the work objectively and the circumstances that surround it, and to collection particular data on women in terms of its importance and its place and her role in issuing decisions at work and home.

And the importance of this research lies in clarifying the type of work or services that can be provided by women of the community, On the other hand, it must know the relationship of women to men because the relationship determines the status of women and her ability to achieve her various potentials.

Previous Study

The study of history (Anthropology) , indicates that there is general social rules and laws for division of labor by sex in all ancient and modern cultures, however, these rules vary greatly between communities, there are no fixed rules unchanged to make women's jobs - household - (familial) and functions of the man always out of the house.

For example (Moboota) ancients living in northeastern Congo in Africa , who rely on fishing in their lives and they have no rules for the division of labor by sex, where the women do food duties and basketry fishing nets, since the traditional societies characterized generally in merging or consolidating home life with practical life, it's hard to put a break and clear line, between domestic work and other productive work [1,2]. But in Egypt, we find during the rule of Muhammad Ali that women's work was limited to the nursing profession, where some parents asserted to send their girls to institutes for women, and this because the eastern tradition had prevented women from using doctors men, from here the graduates of this school helped in some of the health works, such as gynecology and nursing, and we see that the establishment of a school to graduate specialists workers, it has already set up general education schools. The first primary school for girls was established in 1873, and its purpose was to teach girls primary education and professionally to help her to earn a living if she needed it, and we can say that the establishment of schools in Egypt was initially in order to earn living only an expression of women's freedom.

Among previous studies that have been addressed, the study of the scientist "White & Sungeon", In one of their articles, they found that when they asked three hundred and twenty-five working women, to take ten topics arranged in order of importance, that the organized and fixed work was ahead the list. The good conditions of working in the second class and while high salary came in sixth place.

When discussing economic motive it has been shown two things, some research has shown that there is a need for urgent material, in the sense that the family cannot dispense with women's work, as it represents a real need to material, while other research has shown that women's work is not considered absolutely necessary but it helps to lift the economic and cultural level of the family. Various research results have shown the existence of other motives to push modern woman to exit to work, the most important of these motives is the motive of collecting and enjoying the work with the desire for self-assertion. As well as what the work achieves of social life, also shows the importance of the motives for the collection from results of (Kliger), it has been shown that mothers workers have cut a stage in education more than jobless mothers , it also found that working mothers often expect to continue working after marriage.

Besides enjoying and achieving value, there is a desire of accompanying others and to satisfy the social need, and in a study (Fechner) for subscription of hundred families of mothers who graduated from the faculties of New York, half of them answered that they were feeling bored and boredom while they are at home, and that children Service and doing housework became tired and routine, but the smallest groups of working mothers may have decided that the ambition for a big practical future for which they are working for [2].

We refer to the research done by Dr. \ Buthaina Qandil in her study in comparing between the children of working mothers and non-workers, and the study concluded that the adapt of sons of working mothers decrease whenever the absence of the mother increase daily more than five hours.

As well as the economic and social level have an impact on the adaptation of children when the mothers workers, where that whenever rose the level the adjustment is best, as well as the degree of education of the mother has no impact on the adaptation of the children in comparing between the children of working mothers who received intermediate education and who received higher education, but the effect is clear, when we compare between educated mothers and those did not receive any degree of education.

In other words, the effect of educated mother on children is not clear , unless when educational levels vary for mothers a strict variation, also children of working mothers more ambitious than others. Among the studies that touched on the subject of women's work, a field study for (Aisha Amakah Agali) where, this study attributed women's motives to exit to the field of work to economic factors and emotional pressure and the sense of independence, also she addressed the impact of women's work on child welfare which led to a series of dilemmas, including the lack of an alternative to carry out the responsibilities of home and child-rearing, this in turn led to the inability of women to reconciling work and family requirements.

Also, the women's work has its impact on the relationship with her husband, the functional Center which she obtained it, has its influence on her family and on decision-making within the family as well as increased the occurrence of conflict between spouses [3]

Through the study of [4], we conclude that the contribution of women in the labor force in the Jamahiriya , increased in recent years - and most women's occupations are scientific and technical professions, as if we look at the experience side we find that she is still recent at work, also, the majority of women workers are married, and in terms of age most them aged between 15 and 39 years old, this study was carried out in 1984.

The problem of the study

This study is an attempt to describe women workers outside home, and start with basic postulate, which means that working women have an active participation in raising the family's living level. And thus we will try through this research to provide an image of the reality of women workers outside home, in focusing particular attention on women in society. The search is a project of the agricultural settlement in town of Ubari, showing kind of economic activities she practices and to highlight the role she plays in improving income and on this basis, the execution of a descriptive study about women workers in the project or outside dependent on the social survey method (descriptive) through a questionnaire, and for this purpose, we launched the following questions:

Questions : -

1. What are the motives behind the exit of women to work?
 2. To what extent the traditions of community control in the participation rate of women outside home?
 3. What are the types of work available outside the home?
- Also the study set out from the following hypotheses :

Hypotheses :

1. The financial need of the family is the motive behind the exit of women to work outside home.
2. The nature of traditional society reduce the rate the exit of women to work outside the home.
3. The type of work available outside determines the rate the exit of women to work outside home.
4. The turnout of women at some of the practical disciplines has a role in the quality of work she will practice in the future.

Obstacles faced women working in developing countries

We find that there are obstacles limiting women's work, namely, Illiteracy:

- The illiteracy represents the main obstacle for the advancement of women, and in any society the dreams and hopes of women is determined in the improvement of the social conditions of life, and illiteracy is one of the key factors that it needs to be confronted for the raise the level of life, and at the level of the world, we find that in 1971, the illiteracy rate among women was more than 67.5%, also, this ratio in Egypt increase more than in rural areas than in urban areas, where in the countryside reached almost 90.7% and in an urban 43.9 %. The first step that will enable Egyptian women to participate in development , is to recover her from illiteracy, this requires intensive efforts where the state doesn't leave any opportunity without exploit of providing organized projects and local & national programs for realizing this target, because the illiteracy among the main reasons, and is one of the obstacles faced by working woman, and be a barrier between women and work.
- Scarcity of developed programs allocated for woman, despite of the basic truth that the effect that women represent half of the Egyptian society, but so far, there are no adequate programs addressed to women in rural and urban areas no adequate studies to tell us the essence of special needs of women which enables us to generalize training programs for rehabilitating her in order to play her role in social development.

That leads to the lack of official recognition of her ability to participate in development processes, and these programs of development which are directed to woman has a special significance, and it should be circulated in a scientific way, taking into account kind of woman that these programs will be guided her [5].

Social and cultural factors considered responsible to some extent in ignoring the woman and the effect of this neglect in development is a lost of valuable sources, where women represent half of the society, and the agricultural economics in Nigeria, for example poor, where that woman and man are both poor, and the integration of women in development, does not necessarily mean the creation of separate programs for her but she must be affixed accompanied by a man in programs of development [6]. there are obstacles in women's work for example the frequent vacations at conception, during and after some childbirth, and customs and traditions considered the important obstacles in the work of women in communities.

Theoretical and methodological framework of the study

Perspective of the study:

Theory used in the research is the structural functional theory, where, revolves around the main entrance of axis of structural functional about the interpretation and analysis of each part (building) in the community and to highlighting the way through which the parts are interconnected to each other, therefore, the work of the functional analysis is the interpretation of parts and the relationships between them. Functional Analysis on an extensive domain, deals with relatively broad patterns as well as systems.

The Functional analysis on a tight scale deals with single families or relatively small patterns, and the most important attributes of this theory is to likening the community as living organism in terms of structure and functionality , considering that the organism consists of members and each member has a function performed by [7].

This study is based on the structural functional perspective to highlight the role that women can play as part of general or total pattern , which is the community [8].

The Methodology used :

In this research, we used the method of social survey descriptive , it is an approach to collect social data through interviews codified or through questionnaires, for the purpose of obtaining information from large numbers of respondents , who represent (a certain society).

The primary objective of social survey is to reveal the average of distribution of some social characteristics , such as age, gender, profession, marital status, and to identify how these characteristics are linked with certain patterns or by certain directions.

Type of study here is descriptive, in the sense that it gives a clear image of the community of study and it is realized in details and not in the process of tracking social phenomena which is the function of the case study method , in other words, this study does not exceed the limits of description of the community study [9].

Circumstances of working women in developing countries

The circumstances of woman to exit for work in developing countries were economic circumstances as urgent and severe to earn living herself and the need of the family to her income, the economic motives are related to social and economic situation and the impact of some citizens who studied abroad of western culture, and their invitation to educate girls, and as a national necessity and the need of manpower of woman in particular in the field of nursing and in the army service in Egypt for example, for achieving the expansion purposes, because nursing has relation with the army and comparing with that, the wages of women are less than the wages of men and what draws attention that the social reform movement during recent history set up a general reform calls on the hands of some reformers like Jamal al-Din Afghani and Sheikh Mohammed Abdu, one of the scholars who interpreted the Koran an explanation showing how extent his call for development and the lack to stand in the way of progress in general and the development of woman's work.

Country		The proportion of economic activity for each of		Population in millions	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Western countries	Britain	78.6	40.4	19.5	21.6
	America	71.5	32	161.3	56
	France	62.8	29.3	16.7	18.2
	Japan	62.6	28.8	31.5	33.8
Arab countries	Libya	36.3	6.00	1.40	1.10
	Iraq	44.6	2.6	1.7	1.8
	Egypt	40.1	3.5	7.3	7.5
	Marrakech	38.4	4.5	3.2	3.3
	Syria	35	3.2	1.2	2
	Tunis	34.9	4.4	1.1	,9
	Sudan	14.6	1.6	2.9	3.0

Country		The proportion of economic activity for each of		Population in millions	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Latin American countries	Chile	56.1	21.8	2.1	2.3
	Jamaica	40.9	35.7	,5	,5
	Nicaragua	29.4	19	1.4	,4
	Mexico	30.6	12	5.12	13.5
	Peru	39.5	15.3	2.8	2.9
Middle east countries	Iran	39.6	6	5.6	5.4
	Turkey	36.4	2.7	8.2	8.1
	Pakistan	26.4	2.3	26.6	23.5

Reference :Zainab Mohamed Alazhary, working women in contemporary Libyan Arab community, Garyounis university press Benghazi, without date.

The percentage of entering woman the work in Arabic countries , we find it very few, but Latin American countries is very high, in other words, the proportion of women entering the economic activities not few, when compared with the rate of entering women to economic activities in Arabic countries, but it's also few when comparing it with Latin America countries, despite the similarity of economic level between developing countries each other, but it differ in the proportion of women entering the field of employment.

Rural women in Arab countries are making an effort doubly and she works for long hours, to be able to carry out these responsibilities, however, the effectiveness of production she is doing in developing her community is not clear, so far, there are no professional bodies and trade unions and intermediates to industrialize the specifications or standards to evaluate the work carried out by women in the Arab countries or choosing styles for their performance [10].

We find more than 60 % of women stand up of agricultural work , and assume the responsibility of producing approximately 70 % of food, however, the extension programs in these countries mainly directed to men and according to united nations that the reports of 10 % of women oriented to them non-formal educational programs in the field of agriculture in exchange of 85% of the men directed to them such programs [10].

Data Collection Procedures

Through the data and information that have been reviewed, it can be said that : There is almost no area of work that women participated in it in a way or another women present in all economic sectors, such as education, administration and health and scientific research, social services and productive enterprises, factories, companies, in addition to agriculture, which is the traditional way for rural Libyan women.

Women are also present in the national service of armed people, and customs guards and traffic police, as well as in leadership positions in LBPCs, people's committees, and professional associations, and the judiciary and the prosecution in the political corps.

This confirms that the Libyan women began to contribute alongside men in economic, social and political life, and as already mentioned, there are still some obstacles such as customs and traditions which is not in favor of women's work in certain jobs such as hotels, shops and factories [11].

Also, a large segment of women with rural background, do not prefer to work areas with too much mixing. For the contribution of women in the labor force in the Libyan increased dramatically in recent years, reaching more than 44 thousand worker, i.e. approximately 15% of the total national workforce. this means the participation of women in labor force has been increased approximately three times in 1980.

In addition the labor force statistics for 1980 show that the scientific and technical professions category constitute 47% of the total female workforce, where 37% of them are teachers and 9% of them nurses the aid nurses. The ratio of workers in the services is 35%, and the ratio of employees is 13%.and there is a large number of females in these occupations. This does not mean that the Libyan women chose these fields with a view to not mix [12].

But in response to the nature of the economic, political and social progress of contemporary Arab Libyan society , we find that the Libyan women are working in many professions specialized and unspecialized harmonically and so out of the philosophy of the community, where women have contributed in all activities so as to ensure her freedom without abuse or exploitation, for example, her contribution in the economic field, where she participated in all occupations specialist and non-specialist, and she did not contribute in the professions that required physical effort and circumstances not appropriate for her and the following table shows the distribution of the Libyan workforce of male and female in scientific and technical professions:

Chapter of the Profession	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percentage %	Number	Percentage %	Number	Percentage
Human medicine	393	42.9	30	7.1	423	100.0
Veterinary medicine						
Dentistry						
Nursing	2351	57.3	1751	42.7	4102	100.0
Aid nurses	1534	44.3	1940	55.8	3474	100.0
Professional midwives	\\	\\	160	100.0	160	100.0
Not shown	1439	92.5	117	5.7	1556	100.0
Universities Professors	1086	91.7	98	8.3	1184	100.0
Secondary school teachers	8340	78.0	248	22.0	10688	100.0
Primary school teachers	17165	56.8	13034	43.2	30119	100.0
Other teachers	3562	76.2	1113	23.8	4675	100.0
Others from technical professions	10081	97.2	289	2.8	10370	100.0
Total	4595	69.8	20880	31.2	66841	100.0

Reference :Zineb Mohamed Zuhri, SalehAlzaine , studies in sociology & anthropology. National books house, first edition 1990, page 81.

Education :

According to major professions, we find that the scientific and technical professions in which teaching and nursing constitutes the most important , are professions that attract women, which rose to 18% in 1973 and up to 33 % in 1984, this is due to the expansion of admission of in teachers institutes and in higher education. We note that the number of female teachers rising significantly in recent years until it reached 91 % in 1991 & 1992 to 6746 instructor in all stages of basic and intermediate education in addition to 4.952 foreign teachers, which mean that the Libyan women ratio reached 93% of the number of female teachers in the education sector, and we find that there is a surplus of teachers resulted from the expansion of school districts of accepting girls in institutes of instructors the education sector has been forced to stop the acceptance in these institutes and organizing of programs with colleges of education to rehabilitate the surplus of teachers to take advantage of them.

Health :

There are no differences between men and women to do medical professions and medical assistance professions, and sector of health has worked to accommodate all elements of Libyan women that have the ability to do the tasks of health. In 1989 - 1990 the number of doctors females reached to 527 versus to 3005 doctor males non-Libyans, as for in the field of medical assistance functions, the number of nurses was in 1990 - 4406 nurse of the total 5445 nurse (female category) and a nurse (male category) of Libyan elements this number has become 1990 - 1991 (10551) nurse Libyan (female category) and non-Libyan [11]. It is noted that some medical specialties and especially pharmacy has reached a sufficiency of the human elements, while many other medical fields still need a human energy of the female elements this requires the need for more coordination between the needs of the health sector to human elements and the method of preparation of doctors medical schools in Libyan universities.

Agriculture and Industry :

The available data confirms that the percentage of workers in the agriculture sector varying remained in the period between (1973 - 1984) and also it increased the proportion of workers in the field of trade in 1973 to 9%, the proportion of women working in the industry has risen from 1.5% to 3.4%.

industry in Libya recently modern, and women have been used in this area of the fact that some of them do not require great skill and it needs to be simple training for example electronics are very modern industry, and two manufacturers have been opened for the production of visible antennas, reception, telephones and dividers, manufacturers for the production of visible antennas, reception, telephones and dividers. This work depends on the simple skill in the assembly line and the education and training considered important elements in the distribution of the female workforce in Libya. despite the attempts that have been made and continues to attempting in this field, there are difficulties stand in front of her actual and full participation in the labor market, and among the most prominent of these difficulties the following :

1. Customs and traditions common in Libyan society, especially the rural middle of it.
2. The desire of Libyan women to work near her home due to the large number of family and social obligations.
3. The nature of women as a female, her natural circumstances, because once she married, she becomes a mother for an unlimited number of children because of the absence of family planning..
4. Pregnancy and childbirth granted leave for working women under Article 25 of the Social Security Act of 1981.
5. The look of some couples and parents to the work of women as secondary especially if the family has an economic and high income Some couples [13].

Women and manpower in Libya

1. Educational Status :

In terms of the educational status of women in Libya the statistics indicate in 1954 and 1973 that there is significant progress in the number and type of women. In the year 1954 the number of educated women was nearly ten thousand women only at the primary level, it is equivalent to 2% of the total number of women. We find that this number has increased from 134 thousand or approximately 22% of the total number of educated women in 1983. It became ranging from primary certificate to the university level and postgraduate studies. more than 125 000 women among them can both read and write, and more than 26 000 have obtained elementary education certificate, little more than 13 000 and less have got certificate junior and high school [14].

And the following table showed that :

Educational level	1954	1973
Illiterate	280.475	619.438
Read & Write	10.313	125.162
Obtainer of primary certificate	Nobody	26.132
Obtainer of certificate junior and high school	Nobody	12.715
Obtainer of university certificate	Nobody	377
Obtainer of higher studies diploma or bachelor degree or doctorate	Nobody	57
Non – shown	37481	529
Total	424.083	604.591

Reference : Zainab Zuhri , Saleh Al Zain, previous reference. Page 81

Table showing students (Girls) in general education : =

Basic education			
Academic year	Boys	Girls	Total
1974 - 1975	346583	359761	606244
1984 - 1985	541381	488884	1.030.265
1988 - 1989	631161	566467	1.1933.638
1991 - 1992	645392	593594	1.238.960
Secondary education			
Academic year	Boys	Girls	Total
1974 - 1975	11729	7951	19680
1984 - 1985	46100	30944	76944
1988 - 1989	45833	49744	95526
1991 - 1992	93852	14943	243095
Higher education			
Academic year	Boys	Girls	Total
1984 - 1985	35.131	11.305	46.436
1991 - 1992	39569	33336	73899

Reference : Ali Alhawati , previous reference page 38.

We find as it's shown in the table that there is great evolution in education of girls where the ratio from girls to boys during the academic year 1991 /92 to 2014 reached 48 % in basic education stage, and this ratio reached in secondary school phase 61.39 % in the same year. Note that the percentage of students (Girls) in higher education in Libya less than 50 %.

2. Marital Status : -

In the side of distribution of worker women on professions and their marital status, we find among scientific and technical careers nearly half of them are married and the remained unmarried. And among secretaries of conferences and popular committees and great administrators and executive supervisors were the fifth of them among married once and the others are unmarried. But for the employees the fourth of them are married and the other are unmarried and the workers half them were married and the remain are unmarried . This means that the married women involve in all careers like the unmarried. But this involvement which is relatively numerically different from a category to another due to nature of work and scientific qualification of women [14].

Professions	Miss	Married	Divorced	Widow	Undetermined	Total
Scientific & technical careers Secretaries of conferences and popular committees and great administrators	9486	10044	828	323	199	20880
Supervisors & executors	10	5	5	\\	2	17
Employees	4149	1461	314	67	109	6100
Sellers & buyers	67	45	16	26	12	166
Services	613	7952	1857	4724	549	15695
Agriculture	39	126	23	50	24	262
Production	490	346	127	83	32	1087
Unclassified	44	67	24	23	5	163
Total	14903	20064	3194	5296	932	44371

This means that Libyan women still continue in participation in labor forces after marriage and also, it's clear to us that the distribution of married worker women after and before marriage.

3. Age construction :

Concerning the age construction in labor forces of women , the statistics of limiting labor forces of the year 1980 that the category of those their ages between (15 – 24 years old) their rate reached (37 %) and those their ages between (25 – 39 years old) their rate reached (28 %) and the category of (40 – 59 years old) reached (7%) from the total of worker women.

And this means more than the half , nearly (65%) from total of women labor forces is in the age category of (15 – 39 years old).

Distribution of women labor forces according to age categories :

Age categories	Number
Less than 15 year old	110
From 15 to 24	17496
From 25 to 39	12232
From 40 to 59	11245
Undetermined	1
Total	44.371

4. Women's' Political role : -

In the past the political participation of women was not a significant thing , but after the people's influence which sees that (the real democracy does not rise without people's existence himself, and not the existence of his agent. And the authority should be at hands of people and people's congresses and committees, it's the contrivance to democracy).

The participation of women in political field becomes remarkable , during the third session of conferences which takes place on 1983,the involvement of women was significant, in addition to her attendance between team of conference, her voice in discussing and studying subtractive issues in table of work itemization and her participation in making decisions in substantiation of people's authority was amazing from her presence, from the side of her awareness of her political role and problems and obstacles which face her in doing that perfectly, and one of these problems and obstacles was determined by one of women a member of the congress in one of the basic popular congresses in her repulse on the accusation of a member of the congress that the Libyan Arab women is passive. (1). She addresses her speech to attendance and says (do not say that the woman is passive) because we don't participate in discussion and in the presence by the same level as man , we are nor unfavorable but knowledge and luck of experience is responsible of involvement in discussion and stabilization of issues of the present and future of our community. The cause of lack of experience and education might be also the cause behind the less involvement of Libyan Arab women in people's committees, contrary of that the participation of women in military training was wild than her participation in congresses and committees. And due to protection of motherland is the responsibility of every citizen, the women enter in a large numbers to many military fields as for training on communication and library works and training on heavy and soft weapon.

The participation of Libyan Arab women in political field by this way is a proof of the interpretation of women's role in the Arab community under hostage of reality interpretation.

III. Results

The following tables show the results that have been mapped. The results based on field studies in in the municipality of Ubari- Libya .

Table No (2) shows the distribution of farmers according to age , sex and educational level :

Educational level& age	Ignorant		Primary		Preparatory		Secondary		University		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
28 - 32	0	0	3	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	94
33 - 37	2	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	13
38 - 42	2	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	11
43 - 47	4	4	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	19
48 - 52	6	0	6	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	14
53 - 57	8	3	6	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	23
58 - 62	13	2	9	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	28
63 - 67	19	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	20
68 - 72	8	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
73 - 77	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
78 - 82	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
83 - 87	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
88 - 92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93 - 97	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	62	11	48	5	29	0	10	0	3	0	169

From the table we note that most of farmers from ignorant approximately in all ages stages, unless the category of (28 – 32). Because the bigger in his childhood the education was not provided. And the situation would reverberate when we follow the educational levels and whenever we move to young ages the educational rate increase.

Table No (3) shows the distribution of farmer's sons and daughters according to age , sex and educational level :

Educational level& age	Ignorant		Primary		Preparatory		Secondary		University		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0 - 5	1	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
6 - 11	0	0	50	10	30	18	0	0	0	0	138
12 - 17	0	4	45	21	58	72	15	42	0	3	260
18 - 23	2	0	15	5	48	24	29	89	26	32	270
24 - 29	0	2	23	4	42	24	14	20	26	34	189
30 - 35	0	4	18	11	37	14	12	9	11	17	133
36 - 41	1	4	4	6	12	2	6	3	7	0	45
42 - 47	2	3	1	1	2	0	4	85	1	0	99
48 - 53	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
54 - 59	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total	8	18	166	98	230	154	80	248	72	86	1160

Concerning table (3), we remark that most of farmer's sons and daughters are educated and they reached university levels and especially girls , and this reverberate on the attitude of awareness of parents of the importance of education in human life and the ignorance considered at small eager people.

Table No (4) shows the distribution of farmers according to age , sex and marital status

Educational level& age	Single		Married		Divorced		Widow		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
28 - 32	3	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	14
33 - 37	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
38 - 48	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	1	11
43 - 47	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	19
48 - 52	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	28
53 - 57	0	0	20	2	0	0	0	1	23
58 - 62	0	0	26	2	0	0	0	0	28
63 - 67	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
68 - 72	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
73 - 77	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
78 - 82	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
83 - 87	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
88 - 92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93 - 99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	0	154	10	0	0	0	2	169

From this table we remark that all farmer nearly married (young and old) and this means that they have earlier marriage and divorce case disappear and this proof the attitude of family coherence and accordance.

Table No (5) shows the distribution of farmer's sons and daughters according to marital status

Educational level& age	Single		Married		Divorced		Widow		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0 - 5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
6 - 11	87	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
12 - 17	65	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
18 - 23	87	107	0	2	0	0	0	0	196
24 - 29	59	67	5	6	0	2	0	1	140
30 - 35	47	19	11	18	0	2	0	1	98
36 - 41	11	2	15	10	0	2	0	2	42
42 - 47	2	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	15
48 - 53	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
54 - 59	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
Total	361	364	65	41	0	6	0	4	841

In this table we note that most of farmer's sons and daughters are unmarried and the married ones from categories of advanced ages. And this means farmer's sons and daughters suspended their marriage and that for many reasons, for example the education ,which we remark from previous table no (3) ,where girls reached higher stages in education, but cases of divorce seems to be less for these sons and daughters opposite to their parents

Table No (1) shows the distribution of farmers according to age and sex in the community study:

Sex & Age	Male	Females	Total
28 - 32	13	1	14
33 - 37	13	0	13
38 - 48	8	3	11
43 - 47	18	1	19
48 - 52	13	1	14
53 - 57	20	3	23
58 - 62	26	2	28
63 - 67	20	0	20
68 - 72	12	0	12
73 - 77	9	0	9
78 - 82	2	1	3
83 - 87	2	0	2
88 - 92	0	0	0
93 - 99	1	0	1
Total	157	12	169

In this table we note that most of farmers are males and their ages between 28 to 97 years old. And the majority are of 43 to 72 year old and by counting the average account for the age we find it equal to 54.4 year old.

Table (6) shows the distribution of farmers according to age and sex and careers :

Career. Sex & age	28/32	33/37	38/42	43/47	48/52	53//57	58/62	63/67	68/72	73/77	78/82	83/87	88/92	93/99	Total
Techer	Male	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmer	Male	3	1	0	4	7	9	13	8	5	3	1	1	0	55
	female	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Employee	Male	3	6	4	3	4	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	29
	female	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Solder	Male	2	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineer	Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Free business	Male	5	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	17
	female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jobless	Male	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	female	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Retired	Male	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	10	5	3	1	1	0	28
	female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		14	13	11	19	14	23	28	20	12	9	3	2	0	169

In this table we note that the agriculture is the main occupation of individuals where its rate is 34.9 %, followed by the employee 27.6 % and at the end the engineering of the list where it constitutes 0.59 %,and thus means that the occupation is determined by level in the community of study.

Table No (7) shows the distribution of farmer's sons and daughters according to age ,sex and career:

Occupation – sex & age	Student		Farmer		Employee		Solder		Doctor		Free business		Jobless		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0 - 5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
6 - 11	83	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
12 – 17	81	106	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	194
18 - 23	72	49	3	0	19	9	29	0	0	1	4	0	6	2	194
24 - 29	32	26	4	0	24	18	27	0	0	4	12	3	19	15	160
30 - 35	7	1	3	1	23	15	13	0	0	0	3	0	6	12	84
36 - 41	1	0	0	0	12	3	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	11	36
42 - 47	0	0	1	1	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
48 - 53	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
54 - 59	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	279	260	11	3	87	46	80	0	0	5	21	3	33	46	874

In this table we note that the students constitute bigger ratio among farmer's sons and daughters where their percentage reached 318.9 % followed by employees 78.6 % and at the end of list medicine which reached 2.9 % which means most of farmer's sons and daughters still students.

Table no (8) shows the distribution of farmers according to age and educational level and their attitude from women's work :

Educational level & age	Ignorant		Primary		Preparatory		Secondary		University		Total
	Agree	Not	Agree	Not	Agree	Not	Agree	Not	Agree	Not	
28 – 32	0	0	3	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	10
33 – 37	1	1	2	0	4	1	1	0	4	0	14
38 – 42	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	8
43 – 47	5	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	15
48 – 52	4	3	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	16
53 – 57	8	2	5	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	21
58 – 62	12	3	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	22
63 – 67	10	1	11	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	25
68 – 72	10	3	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
73 – 77	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
78 – 82	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
83 – 87	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
88 – 92	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
93 – 97	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	63	18	42	5	23	6	3	3	6	0	169

We remark in this table that those whom accept women work about 136 persons and their ratio reach to 0.008 % but those aren't agree they are 32 persons and their rate reach 18.9 %. They are distributed as follow :

- Ignorant constitute 47.9 %
- Primary constitute 27.8 %
- Preparatory constitute 17.1 %
- Secondary school constitute 2.9 %
- University constitute 3.5 %.

This means that persons who are concerned in this research by the variation of their scientific levels the most of them are agree of women's work , unless a small part of them, they are also distributed on different scientific levels, where the highest reached at the ignorant about 10.6%. and their general ratio, its smallest reached in the high college students equal to (0) .

IV. Conclusion

At the end of this paper we have identified the objectives of this study which is trying to provide a scientific description of woman, and we start from a sociological theory called the functional Constructivism, where we explained through it the perspective of our study through scientific approach which is the social survey as a means of collecting data and information on our study. We came to know that the basic reason of woman to exit to work is the material needs, because the family is in dire need of woman's income, and subsequently, in this kind of fields, if the material is available, the woman does not go out for work. However, if the children at home in desperate need of care, the mother is compelled to stay at home. And from another side, woman considered of cheap labor, that's why she is used in some business widely.

However, it is noted that the woman after her going out for work and whatever the reasons, they are not linked with her freedom, only after she start feeling by herself and expressing her freedom and emphasizes her humanity. We accessed to know the amplitude of the interest of the people's community by women. And the latitude of providing rights and human circumstances adequate ,where she can participate in building the community and involvement in development.

Women's work in community becomes necessarily exigent and the women complies to this elective freedom, and she footstep a large foots in this field. And the community benefits be of it . And this is an evidence of consciousness the women reached as she accepted education in all its specializations.

And she imposed herself ,and she changed in a significant way the community vision to her , where she has been present in work and educational institutions, health , administration and in the army became natural. And also her political role has a great effect and her voice becomes heard and respected.

In this paper we tried to propose working women as a case where the ignorance was diffused by high rate in females category at the study community and that due to traditions which were predominant in the past. But now , this vision is changed and women joined to educational sector and she realized a great success in this field.

V. Recommendations

Women should participate beside men in various fields of work and she cannot still at home, she represents the half of the community and mind capacities which enable her to help the community in development.

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