

RESEARCH ARTICLE

**THE SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF IMPLEMENTING THE POLICY OF
ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR**

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Abstract

The research aimed at determining the degree of the respondents' knowledge of the provisions of the economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector, and the social implications thereof, and testing the significance of the relationship between the independent variables studied and between the social effects of implementing the economic liberalization policy.

The research was conducted on 200 respondents from the villages of Ad-Duwair, and the awlad Elias in the Sadfa district of Assiut Governorate. They were randomly selected from the agricultural holding lists. Data were collected through a personal interview with the respondents using a questionnaire form.

The data were collected during October and November 2018, and after data were collected, it was unpacked.

And analyze them statistically using frequencies, percentages, simple correlation coefficient and chi-square test. The results were as follows:

- The majority of respondents, 62.5%, have average knowledge of the economic liberalization policy items in the agricultural sector, 29% have high knowledge, and the lowest 8.5% have low knowledge.

Among the negative social impacts of implementing the economic liberalization policy is a decrease in family cohesion (69.5%), public health (68.5%), public security (61.5%), and an increase in environmental degradation (72%).

- More than half of the respondents answered that there was no change in the following social aspects after applying the economic liberalization policy, the value of agricultural work (57.5%), the value of cooperation and association (54.5%), the value of agricultural land (53.5%), education (52.5%), The value of social participation (51.5%).

- An increase in the adoption of agricultural innovations was found, at a rate of 46.5%.

- Demonstrates the significance of the relationship between the following independent variables: agricultural holding area, membership in organizations, leadership, cultural openness, and between all the social implications of implementing the economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector.

Introduction:

The agricultural sector is considered one of the most important sectors in the Egyptian national economy, as it has the greatest burden to absorb the workforce (33%) of the total Egyptian workforce, the source of supply for other sectors with labor and raw materials, the source of food and clothing production, and agricultural exports contribute to supporting the balance of Payments by providing hard currency (Al Khawali 2015).

The second half of the twentieth century witnessed many changing economic policies, and the agricultural sector took the lead in implementing these economic policies, and perhaps the most important of these policies is the socialist approach adopted by the revolution government, which was based on encouraging agricultural cooperative work and distributing agricultural land to the landless peasants. The state intervenes in drawing up the agricultural policy, starting with determining the agricultural cycle, providing the subsidized agricultural production requirements, fixing the prices for the supply of agricultural crops, the compulsory supply of the imported crops, and determining the rent value of agricultural lands. And other elements of agricultural policy. This historical era, with its political, economic and social conditions, was an appropriate environment for implementing these policies.

The application of these policies continued for nearly four decades, during which they witnessed wide changes, whether at the local, national or international levels. Therefore, it was necessary to keep pace with these changes, especially after the world was directed towards globalization, free trade policies, economic blocs, and others. In addition to the many negatives produced by the socialist system, the most important of which were: the weakness of belonging to the national community, the spread of the spirit of negativity, indifference and dependence among individuals, the magnitude of the losses achieved by some public sector companies, the low level of performance of many government services, and the inflation of the government apparatus with employment. The matter is more complicated, so it was necessary to search for ways out of these crises, and the economic conference was held at the beginning of the eighties and recommended the necessity of changing the existing economic system, and entering the stage of free economy or economic liberalization, which aims to give more space for the private sector to participate in economic and service life. Encouraging local and foreign investments, and reducing the role of the government by selling some public sector companies that achieve losses (Suzanne or Rayya 1999).

The agricultural sector took the lead in implementing this new policy, which varied and varied its elements, and the most important of which were: the sale of some state-owned agricultural companies, the start of implementing the law on the relationship between the owner and the tenant in agricultural land, the abolition of subsidies on agricultural production requirements, and the abolition of the compulsory supply of agricultural crops. And granting the private sector freedom to trade in agricultural production requirements, canceling the agricultural cycle and other items included in this policy (Othman: 1994).

Despite the positive aspects of the agricultural reform policies, there are several negative effects associated with the application of these policies, foremost of which is their impact on the prices of production inputs, and then their effect on crop production, as a natural result of the gradual reduction of state subsidies, as well as the effects resulting from the adjustment of the rental relationship. Between the owner and the tenant, in addition to the deterioration of the prices of some crops in the event of an increase in the supply of them in relation to the capabilities available to dispose of the produced quantities, whether in the internal or external markets.

The success of the policy of economic liberalization in the agricultural sector is linked to the extent to which the rural people accept it and satisfy their needs, desires and motives, which calls for consolidating the advantages of applying this policy and avoiding its negative aspects until it bears

fruit on the rural community and the national community in general (Al-Sayed 1998).

Al-Khouli (2001) mentions that human development is not limited to economic aspects only, but is greatly affected by social, cultural and educational changes, so what is the use of economic reforms if social and moral values are disturbed, chaos reigns and deviations spread, corruption prevails, organizational and administrative laxity, and the deterioration of the environmental balance due to air and land pollution Water and ethics, and for this the comprehensive concept of development must be expanded to explain all of this in its interactions, interactions and integration.

And if the economic effects of implementing the policy of economic liberalization have manifested themselves and many of them have emerged due to the fact that these economic effects and repercussions are usually immediate and rapid in their response and ability to process change easily, the opposite is true for social changes, which are usually characterized by slow change and occurrence. Among the social impacts associated with the implementation of the economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector on the family, education, training, health, environment, and social welfare.

In the study of "Effat Abdel Hamid" (2001) it became clear to her that among the most important social impacts that resulted from the implementation of the economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector are the following:

1- The decrease in the value of agricultural land after applying the economic liberalization policy, compared to what it was before the implementation, which may be due to the fact that it has been linked to the implementation of the economic liberalization policy, the implementation of the law on the relationship between the owner and the tenant, where the owners received their leased lands, and since much of it does not work in agriculture, it was presented For sale or rent at a high price, which reduced the selling price of agricultural land, with tenants not having the cash to buy the land or even rent it at higher prices. This was reflected in the devaluation of agricultural land.

2- The high level of satisfaction with services: The results showed an increase in the level of satisfaction of the rural people with the services after the implementation of the economic liberalization policy. Attracting the largest number of beneficiaries from services with the aim of making a profit, which is reflected in the improvement in the performance of these services and the satisfaction of the rural people with them.

3- The increase in the volume of unemployment: The results showed that the majority of respondents (80%) agreed that the volume of unemployment in society increased after the implementation of the economic liberalization policy, and that the reason for this was the inability of the agricultural sector to absorb the increasing numbers of the work force in light of the stunted agricultural holdings and the lack of Availability of adequate job opportunities in other sectors, especially in the countryside.

With regard to the impact of the economic liberalization policy on food security, Seyam (1998) mentions that the concept of food security refers to the availability and accessibility of healthy and adequate food for all individuals at all times. This definition includes three basic elements: Availability, Accessibility, and Stability. Indeed, the first element (availability) has been positively affected by the occurring variables, as the increase in agricultural commodity prices within the framework of the reform and liberalization process has stimulated farmers to expand Production.

With regard to the second element, which is (possibility), individuals and families' access to their food needs is determined in light of the relationship of food prices to income levels and their distribution, and the reform policy had a negative impact on that element, as the increase in food prices negatively affected a large segment of the population with low incomes. .

As for the third element (stability), it was also negatively affected due to the increase in the volatility of the food market and the global changes involved in reform policies. Consequently, the broad base of the low-income population becomes insecure about their food due to the constant fluctuation in

prices.

Regarding the impact of the economic liberalization policy on the impoverishment of rural families, Kishk (1997) argues that legislative and institutional changes in the agricultural sector helped produce social prejudices in the Egyptian countryside, and reduced wages and the standard of living for some groups, which increased their impoverishment and destitution.

As Azza Suleiman (1994) sees that some measures related to the economic liberalization policy have contributed to the exacerbation of the unemployment problem, the low level of income that most women receive, the increase in the percentage of female breadwinners and workers outside the family, and the decrease in job opportunities available to women in the labor market,

The Symposium on Social Dimensions of Economic Reform Policies, which was held at the National Planning Institute in 1994, summarized the most important social implications of implementing the economic liberalization policy in terms of its impact on: unemployment, employment opportunities, prices, poverty, education, training, health, insurance, youth, women. , Food security, the union role, and the most important results of this study came as follows:

- 1- All programs affect social aspects to varying degrees, with rare exceptions.
- 2- These programs affect the price increase in a way that is not matched by the increase in income, which increases poverty rates.
- 3- The lack of employment opportunities, and this means that with the continued growth of the workforce, there has been an increase in unemployment rates.
- 4- The unemployment rates are increased by the number of those who are unemployed, in addition to the existing unemployment balance.
- 5- The individual's food ration and food security are affected.
- 6- These programs increase women's participation in economic activity and improve their living conditions to a great extent, but in poor working conditions, women are victims among those affected by society.
- 7- Young people are affected by four programs: the state's relinquishment of employing graduates, the freezing of wages and salaries, while young people are still at the beginning of the career ladder, the abolition of the minimum wage for those without skill or in the agricultural sector, in addition to increasing unemployment of new entrants in the labor market.
- 8- The social sectors, especially the health ones, are affected by the lack of state support for this sector, the high value of food, and the weak real wages. Social insurance is also affected by the decrease in the real value of insurances, the weakness of the state's contribution to it, the change of the labor market and the predominance of the private sector.

On this, it becomes clear that there are many negative effects resulting from economic liberalization in the agricultural sector

Research problem:

The Egyptian agricultural sector is of great importance in the national economy through its contribution to the gross national product and its absorption of large numbers of manpower, and it is required to provide food and clothing for the majority of the population of Egyptian society, and the source of production of raw materials on which many industries are based.

The agricultural sector has suffered from many problems, including fragmentation, poor agricultural services performance, lack of agricultural production requirements, the state bears the greatest burden in the agricultural process, weak private sector participation in the agricultural sector, and in an attempt to solve the problems of the Egyptian economy in general and the problems of the agricultural sector in general. Especially the state went to adopt an economic reform policy, which the agricultural sector had the first to implement through the application of a number of mechanisms, including: raising subsidies on agricultural production requirements, canceling both the agricultural

cycle, the compulsory supply of crops, and the area cultivated with each crop, and unleashing the freedom of the private sector in Trading in agricultural production requirements and marketing agricultural crops, and liberalizing the relationship between owner and tenant in agricultural land.

There is no doubt that although this reform policy has achieved some of the desired economic results, it has its repercussions and social effects on the family and society, which may not be understood by those in charge of implementing this reform policy, which requires studying it from the social side, especially after a period of time has passed since the application This policy began to show its positive and negative effects. Especially the social effects on the value system in society, and accordingly the problem was defined in the following questions: What is the degree of the respondents' knowledge of the provisions of the economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector? What are the social implications of implementing the policy of economic liberalization? What is the relationship between the characteristics of the respondents and the social impacts of implementing this policy?

Research Aims:

Via of the previous research problem presented, its objectives were defined as follows:

- 1- Determining the degree of knowledge of the surveyed farmers about the provisions of the economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector.
- 2- Recognizing the social effects of implementing the economic liberalization policy through the change in the following items: family cohesion, the value of agricultural land, the value of agricultural work, the value of cooperation and association, the value of social participation, the adoption of agricultural innovations, public security, environmental degradation, food security, Public health, education.
- 3- Determine the significance of the relationship between the studied independent variables and the change in each item of the studied social effects.

Research hypotheses:

To achieve the third aim, the following research hypotheses were formulated:

- 1- There is a significant relationship between the following independent variables: age, number of family members, number of family members working in agriculture, area of agricultural holding, monthly income, leadership, cultural openness, educational status, professional status, class status and the change in family cohesion after application Economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector.
- 2- There is a significant relationship between the studied independent variables and the change in the value of agricultural land.
- 3- There is a significant relationship between the studied independent variables and the change in the value of agricultural work.
- 4- There is a significant relationship between the studied independent variables and the change in the value of cooperation.
- 5- There is a significant relationship between the studied independent variables and the change in the value of social participation.
- 6- There is a significant relationship between the studied independent variables and the change that occurred in the adoption of agricultural innovations.
- 7- There is a significant relationship between the studied independent variables and the change in public health.
- 8- There is a significant relationship between the studied independent variables and the change in environmental degradation.
- 9- There is a significant relationship between the independent studied variables and the change in education.

To test the validity of these hypotheses, they were placed in their null form, which states that there is no significant relationship.

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Research Method:

This research was conducted in Assiut Governorate, one of the governorates of Upper Egypt, and it was intentionally identified in the title of the study. The governorate consists of eleven administrative centers, of which a random center was chosen and it was a coincidence center. Elias and from each village, 100 farmers were selected from the agricultural holding lists of the Agricultural Cooperative Society. Therefore, the total research sample reached 200 farmers.

Data were collected through a personal interview with the surveyed farmers in the two villages of the study,

using a questionnaire form that was prepared for this purpose and included the following data:

Data on the respondent and his family in terms of age, marital status, educational status, occupational status, number of family members, agricultural holding area, monthly family income, leadership, cultural openness, and class status of the family.

- Data on the respondents' knowledge of the articles of the economic liberalization policy, which were defined in twelve items. The respondents were asked about their knowledge of each item on a scale consisting of two categories, which are known and unknown.

- Data on the social impacts of implementing the policy of economic liberalization and included eleven effects: family cohesion, the value of land, the value of agricultural work, the value of cooperation, the value of social participation, public security, adoption of new developments, public health, education, where each effect was measured by The change in it, whether by increase, non-change or decrease, after applying the economic liberalization policy, and the grades were given 3, 2, and 1 respectively.

Field data were collected during the months of October and November 2018, and after collecting the data, it was unpacked and statistically analyzed using tables of numerical enumeration, percentages, simple correlation coefficient and chi-square test.

Research Results:

First: The respondents' knowledge of the provisions of the economic liberalization policy:

Table (1) results showed an increase in the respondents' knowledge of the provisions of the economic liberalization policy, as their knowledge of the clause of canceling subsidies on agricultural production requirements came at the top of 87.5%, then the agricultural cycle system was canceled by 85.5%, then the compulsory supply of some crops was canceled by 85%, then Abolishing the cultivated areas with each crop, encouraging the private sector to trade and marketing agricultural crops 80.5%, determining the state's role in reclaiming and owning new lands 77.5%, liberalizing the relationship between the owner and the tenant of agricultural land 75.5%, and canceling government pricing for crop prices 73.5%, and the lowest knowledge rate was The clause limiting the role of the Ministry of Agriculture to research,

extension and formulating agricultural economic policy is 59%.

By distributing the respondents according to the degree of their total knowledge of the provisions of the economic liberalization policy into three categories, it was found from the results of Table

(2) that more than three-fifths of the respondents 62.5% have average knowledge, 29% have high knowledge, and the lowest percentage of the respondents 8.5% have low knowledge.

Accordingly, it is evident that the respondents have increased knowledge of the provisions of the economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector.

Table (1) Respondents' responses to their knowledge of each item of the economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector

| No | Items of economic liberalization policy | Knowledge | | | | Total | |
|----|---|-----------|------|-------------|------|-------|-----|
| | | Known | | do not know | | No | % |
| | | No | % | No | % | | |
| 1 | Abolishing the system of compulsory supply of some crops. | 170 | 85 | 30 | 15 | 200 | 100 |
| 2 | Canceling government pricing for some crops. | 147 | 73.5 | 53 | 62.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 3 | Abolishing the cultivated areas of each crop. | 161 | 80.5 | 39 | 19.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 4 | The shift in the functions of the Development and Agricultural Credit Bank from a distributor of production requirements to a financier for development projects. | 175 | 87.5 | 25 | 12.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 5 | Abolishing restrictions on the private sector in the field of trade in agricultural production requirements. | 137 | 86.5 | 63 | 31.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 6 | Defining the state's role in reclaiming and owning new lands and encouraging the private sector to enter it. | 136 | 68 | 64 | 32 | 200 | 100 |
| 7 | Limiting the role of the Ministry of Agriculture to research, extension and economic policy. | 155 | 77.5 | 5 | 32.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 8 | Limiting the role of the Ministry of Agriculture to research, extension and economic policy. | 118 | 59 | 82 | 41 | 200 | 100 |
| 9 | The application of the law regulating the relationship between the owner and the tenant in agricultural lands | 151 | 75.5 | 49 | 24.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 10 | Adjustment of the interest rate on agricultural loans | 140 | 70 | 60 | 30 | 200 | 100 |
| 11 | Abolishing the agricultural cycle system | 171 | 85.5 | 24 | 14.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 12 | Encouraging the private sector to export agricultural crops. | 161 | 80.5 | 39 | 19.5 | 200 | 100 |

Table (2) Distribution of the respondents according to their overall level of knowledge of the provisions of the economic liberalization policy

| Knowledge level | No | % |
|-----------------|-----|------|
| Low | 17 | 8.5 |
| Average | 125 | 62.5 |
| High | 58 | 29.0 |
| Total | 200 | 100 |

Second: the social impacts of implementing the economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector:

The social impacts of implementing the economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector included eleven effects, and the respondents' response to their opinion of the change that occurred in each of them came after the implementation of the economic liberalization policy, whether by increase, non-change or decrease, as follows Table (3):

1- Family cohesion: the highest percentage of respondents (69.5%) - responded with a decrease in family cohesion after implementing the policy of economic liberalization in the agricultural sector, compared to 1% who responded with an increase, which may be due to some family members leaving work in agriculture after the decrease in the returns from it and their dispersal into work Others after the earth represented a strong bond to them.

2- The value of agricultural land: More than half of the respondents (53.5%) responded that no change in the value of agricultural land occurred, compared to 27% who answered that it decreased after applying the economic liberalization policy, which may be due to looking at the land as an economic project after looking at its social value.

3- The value of agricultural work: More than half of the respondents (57.5%) did not change the value of agricultural work, compared to 27% that decreased after the implementation of the economic liberalization policy, which may explain in light of the scarcity of agricultural land, children's education, and going to other work. Bigger ones.

4- The value of cooperation and collegiality: More than half of the respondents (54.5%) did not change the value of cooperation and collegiality, while for a third of the respondents it decreased by 33.5%. This may be due to the abandonment of rural people for agricultural work, and the use of hired labor to perform agricultural operations.

5- The value of informal social participation: slightly more than half of the respondents (51.5%) had no change in the value of social participation, while it increased for 38.5% of the respondents after applying the economic liberalization policy, which may be due to the fact that the participation of rural people with one another does not It depends on an economic system, but rather an integral part of the culture of the rural community.

6- Public security: more than three-fifths of the respondents (61.5%) had a decrease in their general security, while it increased for only 1% of the respondents, which may be due to the high rates of unemployment and poverty after the implementation of the economic liberalization policy, which encouraged some To practice bullying and theft under coercion in order to satisfy his needs, even if by illegal means.

7- Adoption of agricultural innovations: The percentage of respondents in the two categories of increased adoption converged, and there was no change in the adoption of innovations after implementing the economic liberalization policy, and it reached, respectively, 46.5% and 47.5%, which means an increase in the tendency of rural people to adopt agricultural innovations in order to increase production to cover High costs of production requirements.

8- Public Health: The high percentage of respondents who responded to the decline in public health

after the implementation of the economic liberalization policy, reaching 68.5%, while 30.5% answered that there was no change in public health, which may be due to increased pollution and the excessive use of pesticides and hormones that harm public health, The incidence of viral diseases and cancers increased.

9- Food Security: Nearly half of the respondents (49%) answered that there has been no change in food security after implementing the economic liberalization policy, while about two-thirds of the respondents, 34%, answered that there has been an increase in food security, and this may be due to the fact that the agricultural sector has become a promising field. To invest, especially in livestock projects, which led to an abundance of production from them, in addition to the production of new desert lands.

10- Education: More than half of the respondents (52.5%) answered that there was no change in education after implementing the economic liberalization policy, while 42% of the respondents mentioned an increase in interest in education, and this may be explained in light of the narrow agricultural area and the interest of rural people in educating children To ensure employment opportunities away from the agricultural sector.

11- Environmental degradation: Nearly three quarters of the respondents (72%) responded to an increase in environmental degradation after implementing the economic liberalization policy. The increase in environmental degradation may be due to the increase in pollution rates, the excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and the depletion of natural resources.

Table (3) respondents' responses to the extent of the change in the social impacts after applying the economic liberalization policy in the agricultural sector

| No | Effects | Increased | | not change | | reduced | | total | |
|----|---|-----------|------|------------|------|---------|------|-------|-----|
| | | No | % | NO | % | No | % | No | % |
| 1 | Family cohesion. | 2 | 1.0 | 59 | 29.5 | 139 | 69.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 2 | The value of agricultural land. | 33 | 19.5 | 107 | 53.5 | 60 | 27.0 | 200 | 100 |
| 3 | The value of agricultural labor. | 31 | 15.5 | 115 | 57.5 | 54 | 27.0 | 200 | 100 |
| 4 | The value of cooperation and association. | 24 | 12.0 | 109 | 54.5 | 67 | 33.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 5 | The value of social participation. | 77 | 38.5 | 103 | 51.5 | 20 | 10.0 | 200 | 100 |
| 6 | General Security. | 2 | 1.0 | 75 | 37.5 | 123 | 61.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 7 | Adopting agricultural innovations. | 93 | 46.5 | 95 | 47.5 | 12 | 6.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 8 | Public Health. | 2 | 1.0 | 61 | 30.5 | 137 | 68.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 9 | Food security. | 68 | 34.0 | 68 | 49.0 | 34 | 17.0 | 200 | 100 |
| 10 | Education. | 84 | 42.0 | 105 | 52.5 | 11 | 5.5 | 200 | 100 |
| 11 | Environmental degradation. | 144 | 72.0 | 35 | 17.5 | 21 | 10.5 | 200 | 100 |

Third: The relationship of the studied independent variables to the social impacts of implementing the economic liberalization policy in agriculture:

1- The relationship of the independent studied variables to the change in family cohesion:

Table (4) results show that there is a direct correlation between the membership variables in the leadership organizations, the number of family members, the number of family members working in agriculture, cultural openness, and between the change in family cohesion, and the value of the simple

correlation coefficient calculated was 0.304, 0.245, 0.146, 0.147, 0.166.

The significance of the relationship between the remaining independent studied variables and the change in family cohesion after applying the economic liberalization policy was not clear.

Accordingly, the first statistical hypothesis cannot be rejected entirely, rather it can be rejected with regard to the variables that have been proven significant, namely: number of family members, number of family members working in agriculture, area of agricultural holding, membership in organizations, monthly income, leadership, and cultural openness.

2- The relationship of the independent studied variables to the change in the value of agricultural land:

The results of Table (4) show that there is a direct correlation between the variables of "the number of family members working in agriculture, the area of agricultural holding, membership in organizations, leadership, cultural openness", and between the change in the value of the land and the values of the simple correlation coefficient calculated were 0.152, 0.380, The relationship was significant with the occupational status variable, 0.395, 0.353, 0.320, and the calculated chi-square value was 14.57.

Based on these results, the second statistical hypothesis cannot be rejected entirely. Rather, it can be rejected with respect to the six variables whose relationship has been proven significant with the change in the value of agricultural land.

3- The relationship of the independent studied variables to the change in the value of agricultural labor:

The results show that there is a positive correlation between the variables: agricultural holding area, membership in organizations, leadership, cultural openness and the change in the value of work, and the values of the simple correlation coefficient calculated were 0.394, 0.213, 0.251, 0.210, and the relationship was significant with the status variable. Professional and the calculated chi-square value was 22.13.

Based on these results, the previous statistical hypothesis cannot be rejected entirely. Rather, it can be rejected with respect to the variables whose significance the relationship of the independent studied variables to the change in the value of cooperation and association: has been proven to relate to the change in the value of agricultural labor.

4- The relationship of the independent studied variables to the change in the value of cooperation and association:

The results show that there is a direct correlation between the variables: the number of family members working in agriculture, the area of agricultural holding, membership in organizations, leadership, cultural openness and the change in the value of cooperation and the value of the simple correlation coefficient calculated was 0.221, 0.266, 0.373, 0.167, and 0.231. The relationship was significant with the occupational status variable, and the calculated chi-square values were 21.74.

Based on these results, it is not possible to reject the fourth statistical hypothesis altogether. Rather, it can be rejected with regard to the variables whose significance has been proven to relate to the change in the value of cooperation and association.

5- The relationship of the independent studied variables to the change in the value of social participation:

The results show that there is a direct correlation between the variables: the area of agricultural holding, membership in organizations, cultural openness, and the change in the participation value. The calculated simple correlation coefficient values were 0.278, 0.318, 0.289. The relationship was significant with the occupational status variable and the calculated chi-square value was 6.5.

Based on these results, it is not possible to reject the fifth statistical hypothesis altogether. Rather, it can be rejected with respect to the variables that have been proven to be significant in relation to the

change in the value of social participation.

6- The relationship of the independent studied variables to the change in the adoption of agricultural innovations:

The results revealed a direct correlation between the variables: the number of family members working in agriculture, the area of agricultural holding, membership in organizations, leadership, cultural openness, and between the change in the adoption of innovations and the values of the simple correlation coefficient calculated were 0.145, 0.269, 0.311, 0.352, 0.384 , The relationship was significant with the educational status variable, and the calculated chi-square value was 23.02.

Based on these results, the sixth statistical hypothesis cannot be rejected entirely. Rather, it can be rejected with regard to the variables that have been proven to be significant in relation to the adoption of agricultural innovations.

7- The relationship of the independent studied variables to the change in public health:

The results revealed a direct correlation between the variables: the number of family members, the number of family members working in agriculture, the area of agricultural holding, membership in organizations, leadership, and between the change in public health, and the values of the simple correlation coefficient calculated respectively are: 0.163, 0.232, The relationship was significant with the occupational status variable 0.184, 0.320, 0.275, and the calculated chi-square value was 15.29.

Based on these results, the seventh statistical hypothesis cannot be rejected entirely. Rather, it can be rejected with regard to the variables that have been shown to be significant in relation to the change in public health.

8- The relationship of the independent studied variables to the change in environmental degradation:

The results show that there is a direct correlation between the variables: agricultural holding area, membership in organizations, leadership, cultural openness, and between the change in environmental degradation, and the values of the calculated correlation coefficient were 0.170, 0.297, 0.278, 0.217, and the relationship was significant with the two variables of educational status. And the class situation, and the calculated chi-square values were 30.22 and 24.04.

Based on these results, the eighth statistical hypothesis cannot be rejected entirely. Rather, it can be rejected with respect to the variables whose relationship has been proven significant to the change in environmental degradation.

9 - The relationship of the independent studied variables to the change in education:

The results show that there is a direct correlation between the variables: the number of family members working in agriculture, the area of agricultural holding, membership in organizations, and the calculated simple correlation coefficient values were 0.240, 0.216, and 0.168. The relationship with the occupational status variable was also shown to be significant, and the calculated chi-square value was 14.24.

Based on these results, the previous statistical hypothesis cannot be rejected altogether. Rather, it can be rejected with respect to the variables whose significance has been proven to relate to the change in education after the implementation of the economic liberalization policy.

Table (4) the value of the simple correlation coefficient and the ki-square between the studied independent variables and the social effects of applying the economic liberalization policy

| No | Social effects Independent variables | Family cohesion. | The value of agricultural land. | The value of agricultural labor. | The value of cooperation an association | The value of social participation | Adopting agricultural innovations | Public Health | The environment | Education |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 | Age | 0.009 | -0.44 | 0.36 | -0.51 | -0.045 | -0.023 | -0.064 | 0.021 | 0.053 |
| 2 | number of family members | 0.146* | 0.059 | 0.055 | 0.070 | -0.106 | -0.056 | 0.163* | 0.087 | 0.069 |
| 3 | The number of agricultural workers | 0.147* | 0.152* | 0.122 | 0.221** | 0.072 | 0.145* | 0.232* | 0.037 | 0.240 |
| 4 | Area of agricultural holding | -0.208** | 0.380** | 0.394** | 0.266** | 0.278** | 0.269** | 0.184* | 0.170* | 0.216 |
| 5 | Membership in organizations | 0.304** | 0.395** | 0.213** | 0.373** | 0.318** | 0.311** | 0.320* | 0.297** | 0.168 |
| 6 | Monthly income | -0.147* | -0.091 | -0.52 | -0.269** | -0.091 | -0.115 | -0.219** | -0.011 | -0.046 |
| 7 | Leadership | 0.245** | 0.353** | 0.251** | 0.167* | 0.105 | 0.352** | 0.275* | 0.278** | 0.107 |
| 8 | Cultural openness | 0.166* | 0.320** | 0.210** | 0.231** | 0.289** | 0.384** | 0.137 | 0.217** | 0.082 |
| 9 | Educational Status | 10.84 | 16.92 | 15.8 | 11.64 | 7.66 | 23.02** | 12.84 | 30.22** | 10.36 |
| 10 | Professional status | 2.71 | 14.57** | 22.13** | 21.74** | 6.50* | 4.23 | 15.29* | 5.19 | 14.24** |
| 11 | Class situation | 3.56 | 1.34 | 3.55 | 5.99 | 0.299 | 2.90 | 3.17 | 24.04** | 3.78 |

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