



Managing the working woman of the time resource and its relationship to her level of ambition A study applied to working women at Menoufia University

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Abstract: The research aims to study the time management of the working woman and its relationship to the level of ambition she has, and the study sample was about 100 working women at Menoufia University and 11 were excluded from the sample for lack of data, and the study was conducted in December 2019 at the University of Menoufia in the following places: College of Specific Education - College of Home Economics - College of Commerce - College of Engineering "The sample was taken randomly, and the following tools were used to conduct the study: 1- Time management questionnaire for working women and includes four dimensions (goal setting, planning, implementation, and evaluation). 2 General data form for working women, which includes data on (age, number of news, educational level of husband and wife, length of marriage, husband's profession, and data on average family income). 3- Ambition Scale, authored by Muhammad Abdel Tawab Moawad and Syed Abdel Azim Muhammad (2010). The study found the following most important results: "There is a statistically significant correlation relationship between the working woman's management of time resources for the research sample and her level of ambition, as the value of the correlation coefficient was 0.380, which is a function of 0.01". There is a statistically significant correlation relationship between the working woman's management of the time resource in the research sample and the level of ambition for her in light of the study variables "age, length of marriage, average monthly income of the family" where there is an inverse relationship that is not statistically significant between age and time management of the working woman where the value was The correlation coefficient is 182. It is a non-significant value at 0.05, and there is a non-statistically significant inverse relationship between age and time management for a working woman, where the value of the correlation coefficient was 182. It is a non-significant value at 0.05, and there is a positive statistically significant correlation between my ambition Working woman and income, where the value of the correlation coefficient was 0.217, a value of 0.01. "There are statistically significant differences between the management of the working woman, the research sample for the time resource according to the educational level of the husband and the wife," as there are no statistically significant differences between the working woman's time management and the husband's educational level, where the value of P was 0.373, which is a non-statistically significant value at 0.05 Also, there are no statistically significant differences between the working woman's time management according to the wife's educational level, where the value of P was "1.032", which is a non-statistically significant value at 0.05. "There are significant differences in the level of ambition of the working woman, the research sample according to the educational level of the husband and wife," as there are no statistically significant differences between the ambition of the working woman and the educational level of the husband, where the value of p "2.98" is a non-significant value at 0.05. There is a statistically significant difference between the educational level of the wife and the ambition of the working woman, where the value of P was 1.617, which is not statistically significant at 0.05. "There are differences in the level of ambition of the working woman according to the age of the working woman", as there are statistically significant differences in the level of ambition according to the age of the working woman, where the value of t "2.122" is a value of 0.05 in favor of the low level of ambition of the working woman. The study recommended the necessity of encouraging the media to pay attention to the programs and holding educational seminars that discuss the issue of time and the level of ambition of the working woman and benefit from the use of modern technology at home to save the working woman's time and raise the level of ambition for her.

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1. Introduction and Research Problem:

Time resource is one of the most important influencing resources in life as it is used in the development of human and material resources, and with it the goals are achieved and the various needs are satisfied (Nichel & Dorssy 1966).

Time is considered one of the most important elements and components needed to perform work, and it is a receptacle for every work and all production, and good planning for the resource of time is the basis for the renaissance of nations and peoples (Zainab Haqqi, 1995).

Time management is defined as Zainab Jaqi (1995) defines it as the individual's fulfillment of his responsibilities and actions after setting his goals, resources, and budgeting his money from specific hours and what he must perform in a specific time period.

Kawthar Kojak (1994) defines it as including in the budget of what we have from specific hours and what we must perform in a specific period of time.

Muhammad Abdul-Mughni (1995) defines it as directing the personal capabilities of individuals and reformulating them to accomplish the required work in light of the rules and regulations in force, and this means directing the individual's internal management towards the required performance according to the specified time and time.

Amr Mostafa (2001) knows that the ideal management of time requires controlling the waste of time and thus planning time and the human ability to take positive measures to face the waste of time and therefore the planning of time if it is not accompanied by taking positive measures to prevent it from being lost and becomes meaningless and this can be clarified in the equation next:

Effective time management = good time planning
x positive measures to cope with wasting time.

The attitudes of individuals or society towards time, its importance and how it is exploited or managed is one of the main elements that determine the form of dealing with various resources, including the resource of time, and given the maximum importance and severity of time, a person must improve his management and the organization of using it, the way in which time is managed determines the identity of the individual In terms of the values he believes in and his trends in work (Nemat Raqban, 2001).

Time has many characteristics that distinguish it from other resources, and in this regard both "Nader Abu Sheikha" refer Time has many characteristics that distinguish it from other resources. In this regard, Nader Abu Sheikha 1991, Jaidah Nassar (1998) and Kawthar Kojak (2002) indicate that time is characterized by characteristics that are:

1- Nothing is longer than time, because it is the measure of eternity and it is not shorter than it, but it is not sufficient to achieve all that the individual wants, nor is it greater than it because it is without end or less than it because it is divisible without limits.

2- Nothing can be made without time.

3- Time is fast as it passes by the clouds as the wind is flowing.

4- Time is a scarce resource that cannot be compensated.

5- Time cannot be stored, just as no one can add it or save it.

The aim of time analysis is to determine the relative importance of each activity or to perceive important activities and unimportant activities in order to reduce the time spent on them and increase the allocation to others, as well as to identify the waste of time Rania Hamdi (2002) and Jaidah Hammad (1998), Ali Abdul Latif (2020)

However, the main obstacle in time management includes allocating a large amount of time to do the unimportant work that does not contribute to the achievement of the goals, and therefore the first step in the process of managing and organizing time is how to employ it through special records in which every activity or work performed by the individual is recorded in order to identify the activities Which are unnecessary and which can be delegated to others, (Nader Abu Sheikha (1991), Ali Abdullatif (2020).

The time budget means the quantitative and qualitative determination of human behavior and activity, i.e. determining the quantity and manner of distributing time in a particular unit of time on the types of behavior or activity that a person practices during this unit of time (Wajidah Hammad, 1998).

The studies that seek to divide the time budget items are many, some of which divide it into three parts, and some divide it into a wide range of departments, and these studies have no difference, but they all agree that the time in which a person lives is divided into elements of which he is concerned with work or study, and some of the requirements of life, whether inside the home Or out, and what remains of the time is free time (Abeer Hilal, 1999). The types of behavior and activity practiced by a person during this unit of time (1998).

Perhaps the reasons that lead to the loss of time without utilizing them properly, which is the so-called waste of time (Rania Hamdy, 2002).

And time planning is intended to try to predict the time available in a future period that is allocated to the work required to accomplish specific goals and satisfy the needs (Rashid Abu Al-Nasr, 2000). Planning aims to save time consumed and make good use of hours and minutes. Some people may think that the time planning process takes time. It can be saved

for a long time and used in the performance of the same work. However, research indicates that there is an inverse relationship between the amount of time spent in the planning process and the time wasted in doing the work (Kawthar Kojak, 2002).

The process of recording time is that an individual records the work and activities that he performs and the time specified for each activity in a certain period of time, and the recording may be limited to a period of activity such as recording the time that an individual performs in a specific work or activity, and this is done from During the registration in the time recording note card, which is the appropriate performance to study the time analysis due to the multiple defects in the use of the referendum method, which contains direct and indirect questions in order to determine the times of some activities or actions practiced by a person.

There are a number of cards to record time, one of them is the open card and it aims to try to identify the times and activities of the head of the family. In this card, the head of the family records all works and activities with mentioning the type of work and the period of time.

As mentioned in the card, it has taken a list that shows the individuals and participants in the activity, and there is also the locked card to record the time and time taken to complete it, as this sealed card for recording time includes many activities and works that the individuals who make up a sample for the study, such as working and non-working housewives or youth The university or workers in a factory (Nisreen Jalal, 2003).

Planning for time is the basic process that makes us define goals and how to reach them, so it should be based on a set of facts that are collected and analyzed and not based on imagination and desires, and it requires looking at the present, the past and the future (Zainab Haqqi, 2000), as it is an attempt to predict the time available in The coming period and identifying the actions required in order to achieve specific goals by programming all of this in light of the available time and the imposed restrictions (Nama Center 2000).

And that one of the most important advantages of planning time is that it helps to achieve and develop the individual to increase his adaptation to the circumstances of his life (Ihssan El-Bakli, Doria Amin, 1985).

Planning for time does not prolong the hours of the day, but rather is a method that helps to make good use of and spend cans of improvisation at work (Soheir Nour and others 1994)

Time planning includes four stages:

A- Defining goals:

Setting clear goals is the first prelude to making good use of the available time, and through goals,

individuals can evaluate whether a sample activity represents a better use of time than other activities (Lane, 1980).

Nader Abu Sheikha (1991) and Zainab Haqqi (2000) refer to the importance of setting goals in time management.

B- Determining the resources, methods and means, or this stage includes determining the time available for family members to complete the required work and responsibilities, as well as determining other resources which are: "human energy, skills, capabilities, knowledge and knowledge (ie human resources), in addition to tools, equipment and property (material resources) With determining how to use those resources to carry out the required work (Manal Morsi, 2001).

C - Determining the place: The purpose of this step of the planning process is to determine the places in which the work is accomplished with high efficiency. This requires the application of the principles of ergonomic science in organizing, arranging and coordinating these places and providing the appropriate conditions in terms of lighting, ventilation and temperature..... etc.

D - Determine the necessary period of time: in which the time required for activities is determined, which are either daily, weekly or annual plans, as well as determining the days for their implementation, as there are work carried out daily and weekly and work that takes place once a year, such as preparing to start the study and preparing Eid cakes, and it should be noted. Until one of the most important goals of time management is to save wasted time and make good use of the hours and minutes we have (Kawthar Kojak, 2002).

Ihsan El-Bakli, Amin's journal (1985) explained that time planning includes three steps:

1- Defining and recording the daily and family routine works, as well as the various entertainment activities, so that we have records that collect all the required works in the period for which the planning is set.

2- Determining the daily and routine work times and the appropriate time to perform each of them, thus we have a structure to adopt on it the rest of the plan.

3- Distributing work to different times and deciding when to do it.

For the success of time planning, consideration must be given to what Kawthar Koçak (2002) explained in this regard:

1- The arrangement and sequence of actions in accordance with the desires and preferences of individuals.

2- Arranging work according to its priorities.

3- Determine sufficient time to perform each work.

4- Time planning for home entertainment aspects.

5- Taking into account flexibility in developing the plan, and time should be provided to allow the individual to plan if necessary.

Women play an important and fundamental role in development, as they carry out a lot of work, whether inside or outside the home, and it is their responsibility to raise children, raise them, take care of their condition and their health and nutritional status, as well as their domestic responsibilities, and she is the primary responsibility (Wajidah Hammad, 1998), quoted from (Laila Tolba, 1989).

Undoubtedly, the exit of women to work has added to their family burdens and responsibilities at work, thus they suffer from lack of time, which may lead to family disputes, and in order to avoid these problems, they need good planning for their time and work (Wajida Hammad, 1998).

If we look at the work that women practices, it becomes clear to us that the responsibility entrusted to them is great, for they are the first to wake up from family members and the last to sleep as she takes care of young children and does the work that requires adults and prepares, cooks and preserves food, as well as performing some industries (Azza Rizk, 1995).

One of the reasons that called for women to work is the need, because the girl works to earn her livelihood and generate income for the family, as the living conditions and the increase in costs, as the woman helps her husband to cope with the living conditions, as for the other matter that calls for women to work, it is the work of the spare time, so often the motivation for the work of the woman is to occupy the leisure time (And Jaidah Hammad, 1998).

Ambition has an important role in the life of the individual and society, as the ambitious individual is characterized by optimism towards the future and has the ability to define his life goals and is able to overcome what he may encounter in terms of obstacles and does not succumb to failure and bear frustration and feel the value and meaning of life and this leads to the progress of society in a family and it can be said that many It is one of the achievements and successes of individuals and the progress of the family, and it may be due to the availability of the appropriate amount of this level of ambition, in addition to the importance and role of ambition in academic aspects such as achievement and trends towards school and education, as well as in achieving psychological happiness for the individual (Muhammad Abdel Tawab and others, 2019).

The level of ambition expresses the level of achievement that a certain person determines for himself and expects to achieve it based on his appreciation of his capabilities and preparations. This

term can be used to refer to something that the individual expects in terms of his style and revenues, whether this relates to choosing the level of ambition himself or to the individual's position in his life in general (Naglaa Massad, 2000 Quoted from Badawi 1986).

Ambition is defined as a relatively constant and constant characteristic that differentiates between individuals in reaching a certain level consistent with the psychological formation of the individual and his frame of reference and renewed according to * the success and failure that the individual experienced (Naglaa Massad 2000, quoted by Abdel Fattah 1961)

Among the modern definitions of the level of ambition is that it is the degree of achieving the possible goal that the individual sets himself and seeks to achieve through his performance in the personal, psychological, academic and professional sphere by overcoming the obstacles and problems encountered in accordance with the individual's psychological formation and frame of reference according to the experiences of success and failure that he went through (Naglaa Massad 2000, Citing Mansour 1991).

Stutzer (2009) indicated that ambitions have a role in achieving psychological happiness for the individual, and Hilal (2000) added that ambitions have a role in achieving psychological happiness for the individual. Camellia Abdel Fattah (1992) indicated that the level of ambition is formed in the individual during periods Psychological growth and the product of learning, training and mentoring processes.

The results of the studies that dealt with the level of ambition and the variables that affect its formation confirmed that there are many factors and variables that negatively or positively affect the formation and development of the individual's level of ambition such as intelligence and mental abilities, type of education and gender, experiences of success and failure, personality traits, self-concept and the goal of life And the motivation for achievement, (Sayed Abdel Azim 1992, Saeed Abdel Azim 1996, Salim Muhammad Salim 1996, Muhammad Abdel Tawab 2001, Abdel Fattah Idris and Muhammad Abdel Tawab 2002).

Samia Karam (1981) conducted a study on planning time and effort and its effect on the feeling of fatigue for working women with the aim of identifying how the female head of the working and childbearing family overcomes the feeling of physical and psychological fatigue, as a result of the multiplicity of her responsibilities with her limited time and effort. Several results could be communicated, including: Good planning of time, effort and family cooperation in carrying out household responsibilities as well as providing appropriate conditions, facilities and appropriate equipment for work are among the most

important factors that help reduce fatigue among working and childbearing women.

Zainab Haqqi, Wafa Shalaby and Sumaya Karam (1990) conducted a study on the patterns of spending time on different household activities for families and how to use time to improve the standard of living of the family through making comparisons between working and non-working female heads of families at different educational levels. There are differences between male and female workers in favor of female workers in the time spent on daily household activities. These differences are due to the nature of the working woman's life who demands speed in accomplishing her responsibilities as well as the shortage of her time.

Also, the study (Duncan 1999) confirmed that the women's ability to balance between professional work activities outside the home and domestic work through a comparison between women who practice livelihood work inside the home and women who practice their work from outside the home through a general survey.

The study of Zainab Haqqi and Nadia Abu Sakina (1998) confirmed the existence of a statistically significant interaction between the management of family resources and the educational levels of the head of the family as well as a relationship between the management of family resources and the difficulties of psychological and social compatibility of the research sample.

The study of Abeer Hilal (1999) concluded that there are statistically significant differences at the significance level of 01, and between the average grades of the first year students and the third year students in the level of awareness of planning time and effort in favor of the third year.

The study of Wahid Hammad (1998) and Zainab Haqqi and Nadia Abu Sakina (1998) confirmed that women going out to work and their multiple responsibilities improved the burden of the head of the family and made there an urgent need for the participation of family members in the performance of household duties.

The study of Zainab Haqqi (1995) also demonstrated that there is a correlation between the ability to manage the resource of time and its optimal use and between academic achievement and motivation to achieve.

A good study, Hammad (1998), confirmed that working women spend less time in the daily arrangement of the house than non-working women, as well as for the purchase of household supplies, and significant differences were found between the average income of the family and the planning of the head of the family for the resource of time. Housewife and resource planning time spent on some household activities.

From the previous presentation, the research problem crystallized in the following main question: "What is the relationship of the working woman's management to the time resource and its relationship to her level of ambition, and the following sub-questions emerge from it:

- What is the level of responses of working women to the research sample on the questionnaire of time resource management of working women?

- What is the level of responses of the working women of the research sample to the level of ambition questionnaire?

What is the nature of the relationship between the working woman's management of the time resource and her level of ambition?

- Disclosure of the nature of the relationship between the working woman's management of the time resource and the level of ambition she has in light of the study variables (age - the length of marriage - the educational level of the husband and wife - the number of children - the average monthly income of the family - the husband's profession and the wife's work).

- Are there statistically significant differences in the working woman's management of the time resource according to the difference in the study variables?

- Are there statistically significant differences in the level of ambition of the working woman according to the different variables of the study?

Study objectives: The research objectives are determined as follows:

- Knowing the level of responses of working women to the time resource management questionnaire.

- Knowing the level of responses of working women, the research sample, to their aspiration questionnaire.

- Disclosure of the nature of the relationship between the management of working women, the research sample of the time resource and the level of ambition she has.

- Disclosure of the nature of the relationship between the working woman's management of resource / time and her level of ambition in light of the study variables (age - duration of marriage - educational level of husband and wife - husband profession - wife's work - number of children - average monthly income of the family).

- Determine the differences between members of the research sample in the management of working women for the resource of time according to the different variables of the study.

- Clarify the differences between the members of the research sample in the level of ambition of the working woman according to variables of the study.

Research importance:-

Knowing the relationship between the working woman's time and their level of ambition.

- To benefit from the results of the study by knowing the basic dimensions of working woman's time management and its relationship to a level.

Ambition for working women at Menoufia University.

- Shedding light on the importance of time management for a female head of family working at home and outside the home.

Shedding light on the time management of the working woman and its relationship to her level of ambition.

- Shedding light on the importance of time management for the working female head of family, who has many responsibilities abroad and at home.

Shedding light at the time of the head of the family and its relationship with the level of ambition of the working woman at the University of Menoufia.

Study hypotheses:

"There is a correlation relationship with statistical significance between the working woman's management of time resources for the research sample and her level of ambition."

- There is a statistically significant correlation relationship between the working woman's management of the time resource in the research sample and the level of ambition for her in light of the study variables "age, duration of marriage, average monthly income of the family."

- "There are statistically significant differences between the management of the working woman, the research sample for the time resource, according to the educational level of the husband and wife."

- "There are significant differences in the level of ambition of the working woman, the research sample according to the educational level of the husband and wife."

- "There are statistically significant differences between the management of working women in the research sample for the time resource according to the household income level."

- "There are statistically significant differences between the level of ambition of the working woman and the level of household income."

- "There are differences in the level of ambition of a working woman according to the age of the working woman."

Terminology:

The working woman: is the woman who goes out to work and serves herself as a person with complete freedom to obtain a share in the social and cultural life and serve her family, helping to raise her standard of living and improving her resources. She also serves her community and her country by providing her with

the manpower that participates in her renaissance, unlike her workers. In the house, as a housekeeper responsible for him (Nisreen Jalal, 2003).

Procedurally, she is defined as the woman who works outside the house for pay, in addition to working at home to increase the family's income.

Time: It is a real and clear resource in every stage of a person's life. It is a resource that is limited to twenty-four hours a day and is equal to all individuals (Kawthar Kojak, 1995).

Time is defined as the number of seconds, minutes and hours consumed in completing each step of the work and the time spent as a whole.

Time analysis is the balance of individuals' finances from specific hours that we must distribute to perform work, duties and responsibilities in a specific period of time to satisfy one or more desires (Amr Mostafa, 2001).

Procedurally, time is defined as hours and seconds in a person's life, whether he is working or not.

Woman going out to work:

There is no doubt that the exit of the woman to work has added to the burden of the family and her responsibilities at work, thus she suffers from lack of time, which may lead to the outbreak of family disputes, and in order to avoid this, she needs good planning and proper organization of her life and managing her family responsibilities so that the responsibility does not exceed the other, and all this is done in a timely manner. In the time allotted to him.

Domestic work:

It is any work from the domestic work that is done at home and that it fulfills the requirements of family members and gives them happiness.

Domestic work is defined procedurally as the work that is done at home without pay and with the head of the family alone or with the participation of one of the family members for the sake of the safety of the family and the preservation of its existence.

Ambition: The concept of ambition is a relatively stable feature that indicates that an ambitious person is one who is optimistic and able to set goals and accept everything new and tolerate failure and frustration (Mohamed Abdel Tawab 2019).

Ambition is defined as the progress or success that the individual would like to reach in any field he desires while appreciating his abilities and potentials and benefiting from the experiences of success and failure that he experienced or passed through other than his reference group and his serious endeavor to achieve it (Najla Massaad, 2000, quoting Shaheen, 1995).

Procedurally, ambition is defined as the amount of success that an individual wants to reach in his life

and tries to reach that by all means that enable the desired success.

Research Method: -

First:

Research methodology:

The current research follows the descriptive and analytical method that suits the nature of the study and the knowledge of Al-Rasheedi (2006): it is he who intends to describe the phenomenon of phenomena in order to reach the causes of this phenomenon and the factors that control it and draw conclusions, interpret and generalize them.

The descriptive and analytical research also means an accurate and detailed description of the phenomenon or problem, a quantitative description or a qualitative description (Al-Qadi and Al-Bayati, 2008).

Second: The study sample:

Human limits:

The study sample included 100 working women from the University of Menoufia and 11 questionnaires were excluded due to the lack of data. Thus, the comprehensive research sample became 89 working women at the University of Menoufia.

Spatial boundaries: - The study had been applied in the following places at the University of Menoufia, "Faculty of Specific Education - College of Home Economics - College of Commerce - College of Engineering and Public Administration of the University" and that on women working at Menoufia University.

Time limits:

The study was implemented in December 2019.

The sample was taken randomly

The exploratory research sample: - (30) individual women working with basic research sample were randomly selected to standardize study tools and measure the validity and reliability of the tool.

Third: Study tools: -

The researcher used the following tools in preparing his study:

1- Time management questionnaire for working women and it includes four dimensions: (goal setting, planning, implementation, evaluation).

2- A general data form for working women and includes data on (age, number of news, educational

level, work of children, duration of marriage, husband's work, and a statement on the educational level of the wife and average family income).

3- Ambition Scale by Mohamed Abdel Tawab Moawad and Syed Abdel Azim Mohamed (2010).

Their description is covered below.

First:

Time management questionnaire, working woman, and it includes four dimensions: -

The first dimension is planning, and it contains 23 positive and negative phrases in its initial form, and then the number of phrases in its final form was 20 words after modification.

As for the second dimension, planning, and it was 19 phrases before the arbitration. Then, 21 phrases became in the final image of the questionnaire, which fall from 21 to 41 in the final image of the questionnaire. As for the expressions in the initial image of the questionnaire, it is so.

As for the third dimension, it was implementation and includes statements from 42 to 76, and the number of statements was 34 of the positive and negative expressions in the final image of the questionnaire.

The fourth dimension was evaluation, and the statements were from 77 to 97, and the statements of this dimension were 20 positive and negative statements in the final image of the questionnaire.

Arbitration of the questionnaire: - The questionnaire was presented in its initial form to a panel of arbitrators in the field of home management from the Faculties of Home Economics and Quality Education in different universities. The percentage of agreement on the terms of the questionnaire as a whole was 98%.

The statements consisted of responses always and sometimes not, and the scores for positive statements were always 3 and 2 sometimes 1 for no.

The negative statements were always 1 and 3 not.

Truthfulness and reliability of the tool: - This is based on a survey sample of 40, and the following was done: -

Fakronbach coefficients were found for each axis and the questionnaire as a whole, and validation was made for them by the equation:

Table (1): Alpha Cronbach's coefficients and the validity of the Working Women Time Management Questionnaire: Persistence honesty

Factor or dimension	reliability	validity
The first dimension is	0.44	0.61
The second dimension	0.32	.49
The third dimension	0.71	.83
The fourth dimension	0.98	.099
Time management questionnaire as a whole	0.72	.084

It is clear from the previous table that the coefficients of Fakronbach for each axis were (0.44, 0.32, 0.71, 0.98). As for the questionnaire as a whole, the effectiveness was (0.72). Postponement.

As the stability was done using half segmentation, the following was found:

Table (2) demonstrates honesty and consistency using the midterm questionnaire for working woman's time management: Dimensions of the questionnaire: Cyberman's coefficient of honesty, Gottman's coefficient of honesty:

Factor or dimension	Cyberman's coefficient	validity	Gottman's coefficient	validity
The first dimension: setting goals	.97	.64	.41	.58.
The Second Dimension: Planning	.65	.79	.61	.76
The Third Dimension: Implementation	.44	.61	.43	.59.
The Fourth Dimension	.66	.80	.67	.80
Time management questionnaire as a whole	.65	.79	.65	.79.

Second: Honesty and constancy of the scale of ambition: -

The scale of ambition was prepared by (Abdel-Tawab Moawad and Abdel-Azim Muhammad, 2010). The scale includes four dimensions, namely (optimism - the ability to set goals - accept the new - bear frustration). The total of the scale phrases are (36) items distributed into four hums, namely: "optimism - the ability to Set goals, accept new and bear frustration. "

Applying the scale: - The scale is applied to youth of both sexes, as this scale was prepared for young men and women who are not in the school stage.

I designed a questionnaire that included two questions: - Mention what distinguishes an ambitious person.

B - What are the hopes and aspirations that you strive to achieve in the future?

Then, the scale questionnaire was applied to a sample of (242) individuals, of which (119) were students and (120) females.

(C) The content analysis was performed for the responses of the sample individuals to whom the questionnaire or scale was applied.

(D) Based on the foregoing, a group of items or phrases of (40) items have been formulated.

(E) put four alternatives to answer each item of the scale are always (3 degrees) often 23 degrees) sometimes (1) and rarely (0).

(F) The scale was applied in its initial form on a sample of (232) individuals, (141) males and (191) females, and then corrected according to the aforementioned.

(G) Internal consistency: You can calculate the correlation between the grade of each item and the total score of the scale.

As the author of the scale came with truthfulness as follows:

Table (3) shows the correlation coefficient between each dimension and the overall degree of the aspiration scale:

Factor or dimension	correlation coefficients
The first optimism is	0.81
The second ability to set goals	0.88
The third accepts the new	0.90
Fourth bear frustration	0.87

Stability of scale:

The reliability of measurement was calculated by applying to a sample of 152 individuals, including 72 males and 80 females, by two methods

1- Re-application, after a period of two weeks from the first application, and it was found that the correlation coefficient between the two applications is equal to (0.78).

2- Half-tone segmentation:

The correlation coefficient between the two parts of the scale was calculated and was equal to (0.65)

It is evident here that the factor of Spearman and Brown equation has become the stability factor equal

to (0.79) and the sum of these coefficients is a statistical indication, which indicates that the scale has a high degree of stability.

3- Verify constancy:

To verify the validity of the scale, the validity associated with the test was used by calculating the correlation coefficient between the scores of the sample individuals used in the reliability of the new scale and their scores on the Aspiration Level Questionnaire for adults by Camellia Abdel Fattah (1975). Hence, the validity of the scale has been proven in several ways of correlation between the

scores of each item and the total score of the scale, as well as the correlation between.

The degree of dimension and the total degree of global honesty and finally the honesty related by the criterion.

Results:

First: Descriptive Results:

Table (4) Descriptive data of the sample members: - N = 89

	Statement	Number	Ratio		Statement	Number	Ratio
1- Age of working woman:	From 25 to less than 30 years	11	14.6	6- Work the husband	Not running employed	5	5.6
	30 years and over	78	85.4		employed	84	94.4
	Total	89	100%		Total	89	100%
2- The number of children for a working woman	Statement	Number	Ratio	7- The educational level of husband	Statement	Number	Ratio
	is not	2	2.2		Average	7	7.9
	1	16	18		University	20	22.5
	3	37	41.66		above university	62	69.7
	4	34	30.2		Total	89	100
	5	1	1.1				
total	89	100					
3- The educational level of the children	Statement	Number	Ratio	8- Level Educational Statement wife	Average	19	21.3
	there is no in the study	2	2.2		University	55	61.8
	In the study	69	77.5		above university		
total	89	100	Total		89	100	
4- Work Sons	Statement	Number	Ratio	9- medium Income	Statement	Number	Ratio
	not working	2	2.2		From 1000 to less than 2000 pounds	9	10.1
	postgraduate 1	18	20.2		from 2000 to less than 3000 pounds	18	20.2
	In student	68	76.4		From 3000 to less than 4000 pounds	29	32.6
					From 4000 to less than 5000 pounds	23	25.8
total	89	100	The percentage is more than 5000 pounds		10	11.2	
			total	89	100		
5- The number of years of marriage	Statement	Number	Ratio				
	Less than 5 years	7	7.9				
	From 5 to 10 years	31	24				
	More than 10 years	51	57.3				
total	89	100					

It is clear in the previous table that the percentage of the sample distribution according to the age of the working woman was 14.6%, the working woman was from 25 to less than 30 years old, and that 85.4% was for the working woman over 30 years old.

As for the number of children, the rate was 4.2%, there were no children, 41.6% were the number of children, and 18% were the number of children, and the lowest percentage was 1.1%, the number of children was five, and for children's education, it was 2.2% without or before school age, and that 76.4%

were children In the study, the lowest percentage was 1.1%, the children were students and graduates, and for the children's work it was 89.9%, the children were not working and the 7.9% of the children were working, and for the number of years of marriage the largest percentage was 57.3%, the marriage period was more than 10 years and the lowest percentage It was 7.2%, the marriage period was less than 5 years, and for the husband's work it was 94.4%. The husband was working, and 5.6% were the husband's not working or dead, and for the husband's education level, the highest rate was 69.7%. The husband was above college and the lowest rate was 7.9%. The husband's education was average.

As for the wife's education, the highest rate was 61.8%, the husband was a university education, and the lowest rate was 16.9%, the wife was above university, and for the household income level, the highest rate was 25.8%, income from 4000 pounds to less than 5000 pounds, and the percentage of 32.6% was 3000 to less than 4000 The percentage of income was from 1000 to less than 2000 pounds, and the lowest percentage was 1.1%.

The relative distribution of the responses of the sample members to the working woman's time management questionnaire:

Table (5): shows the relative distribution of the responses of the sample members to the working woman's time management questionnaire:

A-: Setting goals N = 89

NO	Phrase	always		sometimes		Never	
		Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
1	I set my goals according to my desires and needs.	38	42.7	41	46.1	10	11.2
2.	Define my responsibilities and arrange them according to priorities	58	65.2	26	29.2	5	5.6
3.	I have no clear goals in my mind	34	38.2	35	39.3	20	22.5
4.	I define my responsibilities and arrange them according to their importance.	65	73	16	18	8	9
5.	I set long-term goals alongside short-term ones	55	61.8	25	28.1	9	10.1
6.	I find it unnecessary to set goals	21	23.6	55	61.8	13	14.6
7.	I try to enjoy whatever work I do	21	23.6	61	68.5	7	7.9
8.	Set some time to visit friends and relatives	21	23.6	61	68.5	7	7.9
9.	I'm trying to find new ways to save time	32	36	49	55.1	8	9
10	I participate in sports activities and entertainment with my family	13	14.6	38	42.7	38	42.7
11	I wake up early every day and sleep early	51	57.3	36	40.4	2	2.2
12	I always think about success in my business	32	35.9	54	60	3	3.4
13	Not interested in doing a daily program of activities	16	18	49	55.1	24	27
14	I always stop in any non-purposeful activity	28	31.4	44	49.4	17	19.1
15	Work actively and energetically all the time	20	22.6	50	56.1	19	21.3
16	Always focus on one thing	30	33.7	40	44.9	19	21.3
17	I try not to waste other people's time.	41	46.1	41	46.1	7	7.9
18	Set my goals first before doing business planning.	39	43.8	47	52.8	3	3.4
19	Take into account the goals of the rest of the family when planning goals.	40	44.9	47	52.8	2	2.2
20	It upsets me that time has elapsed without finishing all of the housework.	56	62.9	22	24.7	11	12.4

B -: Planning N- 89

NO	Phrase	always		sometimes		Never	
		Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
21	I plan to do my work continuously.	26	29.2	59	66.3	4	4.6
22	Always looking to improve my work style.	44	49.4	44	49.4	1	1.1
23	Be interested in creating a written list of actions before you do them.	14	15.7	59	66.3	16	18
24	I define what I do before I do it.	45	50.6	43	48.3	1	1.1
25	Determine when to start and finish work.	16	18	54	60.7	10	11.3

26	Organizing my room frequently.	53	59.6	30	33.7	6	6.7
27	Have enough time to watch entertainment and entertainment at home.	17	19.1	50	60.2	22	24.7
28	I save extra time from me to take care of me daily.	20	22.6	49	55.1	20	22.6
29	I am constantly studying my children's lessons when I go home.	51	57.3	32	36	6	6.7
30	Set enough hours to sleep at night.	25	28.1	40	44.9	2427	
31	Take out weekly meals on Fridays, use them during workdays.	12	13.5	36	40.4	41	46.1
32	I prepare my meals every day after I finish work.	50	56.2	34	38.2	5	5.6
33	Always care for the home, because it is my address.	61	68.5	27	24	4	4.5
34	Assign a time for each action.	34	38.2	46	51.7	9	10.1
35	I set a time to spend with my family at home	30	33.7	56	52.9	3	3.4
36	Not interested in planning my time, I don't know how to use.	41	46.1	30	33.7	18	20.2
37	I set specific study times for my children's lessons.	22	24.7	62	69.7	5	5.6
38	I don't have much time to spend with my family because of my responsibilities.	29	32.5	47	52.8	13	14.6
39	I deal efficiently with family visitors.	55	61.8	31	34.8	3	3.4
40	I deal with my time efficiently and effectively.	25	28.1	51	57.3	13	14.6
41	It doesn't help me to sit with my children to study.	30	33.7	52	58.4	7	7.9

c: Execution N=89

NO	Phrase	always		sometimes		Never	
		Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
42	I do housework such as cooking and cleaning weekly and on holidays.	56	62.9	30	33.7	3	3.4
43	Take care to implement all work according to the specified plan.	20	22.5	58	65.2	11	12.4
44	I think that anyone who regulates a currency will not be wasted and not enough time for him.	51	57.3	27	30.3	11	12.4
45	I have the ability to identify types of problems before doing business.	18	20.2	63	70.8	8	9
46	I'm trying to make good use of my time in the right way.	43	48.3	41	46.1	2	2.2
47	I am constantly trying to improve my way of doing things.	54	60.7	33	37.1	2	2.2
48	Not interested in doing my business.	14	15.7	11	12.4	64	71.9
49	Consistently arrange home furniture.	58	65.2	29	32.6	2	2.2
50	I do not postpone my work and do all the work on time.	30	33.7	52	58.4	7	7.9
51	I participate in community activities with my family members.	43	48.3	41	46.1	5	5.6
52	My husband helps me to do some of my work.	54	60.7	33	37.1	2	2.2
53	My children help me do some of my work.	14	15.7	11	12.4	64	71.9
54	I participate with my family in their important event.	58	65.2	29	32.6	2	2.2
55	Not interested in pursuing my work at home.	30	33.7	52	58.4	7	7.9
56	I keep using my time to make sure the plan is successful.	21	23.6	55	61.8	13	14.6
57	Taking the time to do my job to ensure the success of the work.	11	12.4	55	61.8	23	25.8
58	I define my job tasks so that they do not affect my family responsibilities.	16	17.9	57	64	16	18
59	I have had the time to spend my time between my office and home work.	54	60.7	31	34.8	4	4.5
60	Does not affect the distribution of my work time does not build.	10	11.2	15	16.9	64	71.9
61	There is no time to sit with the family to watch television and entertainment.	28	31.5	51	57.3	10	11.2
62	I go out weekly with my family.	30	33.7	48	53.4	11	12.4

63	I constantly arrange my house until my family members find comfort at home.	37	41.6	43	48.3	9	10.1
64	Some family members help me when doing housework.	37	48.3	43	48.3	9	10.1
65	I find thanks from my family members when completing my household work.	19	21.3	53	59.6	17	19.1
66	I try to make my family members happy when I am at home.	21	23.6	55	61.6	13	14.6
67	Some family members upset me when I don't have enough time to sit with them.	14	15.7	45	50.6	30	33.7
68	I do not feel happy in spending my time in the family due to my multiple responsibilities.	53	59.6	33	37.1	3	3.3
69	Best watching TV with your family.	25	28.1	54	60.7	10	11.2
70	Not interested in colors of entertainment to protect my children.	36	40.4	42	47.2	11	12.4
71	I do not waste time in front of the television, wanting to take into account the lessons of my children.	55	61.8	29	32.6	5	5.6
72	I think sitting in front of the TV is the best way to spend my time after finishing the house work.	24	27	53	59.6	12	13.5
73	My busyness at work affects my household chores.	16	18	38	42.7	35	39.3
74	I don't have enough time to do housework due to my lack of time.	30	33.7	45	50.6	14	15.6
75	I take time out with my friends.	15	16.9	49	55.1	25	28
76	I am interested in sitting at home for some time with my family when I go out for recreation.	36	40.4	38	42.7	15	16.9

D: Evaluation: N = 89

NO	Phrase	always		sometimes		Never	
		Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
77	I feel satisfied when I do my work on time.	32	36	56	62.9	1	1.1
78	I make sure of the correctness of the decisions he made during the course of the plan.	19	21.3	63	70.8	7	7.9
79	Not getting enough sleep, which affects.	15	21.3	63	70.8	15	21.3
80	I do more than I can do.	16	18	47	52.8	26	29.2
81	I don't have time to attend my children's lessons every day.	16	18	56	62.9	17	19.1
82	Multiple household responsibilities negatively affect my children.	15	16.9	59	66.3	15	16.9
83	I feel that my children are falling short because of the lack of time allocated to sitting with them.	12	13.5	63	70.8	14	15.7
84	Too much time is wasted on me not writing down the plan.	19	21.3	53	59.6	17	19.1
85	It takes more time to do my homework at home.	17	19.1	55	61.8	17	19.1
86	I feel that when I hire someone at home to do work, it saves time for me.	61	68.5	18	20.2	10	11.2
87	My doing housework affects the amount of time I spend with the family.	52	57.5	30	34.3	7	7.9
88	My use of home appliances saves time and effort for me	21	23.6	60	67.4	8	9
89	It is best to create a coded purchase plan before deciding on a purchase to save time.	20	22.5	47	52.8	22	24.7
90	I set a schedule for the daily work before its performance.	55	61.8	23	25.8	11	12.4
91	I can switch between jobs when I am tired of performing.	12	13.5	66	74.2	11	12.4
92	I try to avoid fatigue when doing housework	19	21.3	48	53.9	22	24.7
93	I put down time in my plan when doing work.	49	55.1	27	30.3	13	14.6
94	Not satisfied with the change in the way home business is done.	23	25.8	53	59.6	13	14.9
95	I use appliances when doing housework, which saves my time.	55	61.8	23	25.8	11	12.4
96	Too much housework affects my family.	21	23.6	61	68.5	7	7.9
97	Benefits Among The Alternatives Available When Doing Home Business To Save Time.	52	57.5	30	34.3	7	7.9

It is clear from the previous table that the responses to the questionnaire and the interview were always as follows: -

A - setting goals:

Statement 1:

It says, "I define my responsibilities and arrange them according to priorities." The highest response was always "65.2%." As for the phrase (4) it says, "I define my responsibilities and arrange them according to their importance." The highest responses were always "65%". As for the phrase (5) it says "I set long-term goals alongside short-term goals." The highest response was always "55%", as for the phrase (11) that says, "I wake up early every day and sleep early." The highest response was always "57.3%." As for the phrase (20) She says, "It annoys me that the time has passed without finishing the entire housework." The response was always highest, and the rate was "62.9%."

B - Planning:

The phrase (26) says, "Regularly organize my room," so the response was always highest, the rate was "59.6%." As for the phrase (29) that says, "I pay attention to my children's lessons constantly when I go home." The highest response was always the rate was "57.3%." 32) She says, "I prepare my meals every day after finishing work." The highest response was always "56.2%." As for the phrase (33) that says, "I always care for the home, it is my address." The highest response was always, the rate was "68.5%" As for the phrase (39) She says, "I deal efficiently with family visitors," so the highest response was always, and the rate was "61.8%."

C – implementation

The phrase (42) says "I do housework such as cooking and cleaning weekly and on holidays." The highest response was always "62.9%." As for the phrase (44) that says, "I think that any person who organizes a currency will not be wasted and not enough for him." The highest response was always 57.9%. As for the phrase (47) that says, "I am constantly trying to improve my style of doing business," the highest responses were always, so the

rate was "60.7%." As for the phrase (49) that says, "I constantly arrange home furniture," the response was always the highest. The rate is "65.2%" as for the phrase (52) that says, "My husband helps me in performing some of my work." The response was always highest, the percentage was "60.7%." As for the phrase (54) that says, "I participated with my family members on their important occasion," so the response was always the highest. 65.2% "As for the phrase (59) that says," I agree to spend my time between my office and home work, "the response was always highest, and the percentage was" 60.7%. "As for the phrase (68) that says," I do not feel happy in spending my time in the family due to the multiplicity of My responsibilities "The responses were always highest, so the rate was" 59.6%. "As for the phrase (71), which says," I do not waste time in front of the television, wanting to take into account the lessons of my children. "The response was always highest, so the rate was" 61.8%. "

D - Evaluation: -

The phrase (86) says, "Aar that when I hire someone at home to do the work, it saves time for me," so the response was always highest, and the percentage was "68.5%." As for the phrase (87) that says, "My doing housework affects the amount of time spent sitting with the family" was higher. The responses always were "57.5%." As for the phrase (90) that says "I set a timetable for the daily work before performing it," the highest responses were always, the percentage was "61.8%." As for the phrase (93) that says, "I put in my plan a time to rest when performing the work." The highest responses were always, the percentage was "55.1%." As for the phrase (95) that says "I use devices when performing housework, which saves my time." The highest responses were always, so the percentage was "61.8%" and the phrase (97) says "preferences between the alternatives available when doing work." To save time, the response was always highest, and the rate was 57.5%.

The relative distribution of the responses of the sample members on the scale of ambition: -

Table (5): shows the relative distribution of the responses of the sample members on the scale of the level of ambition: - n = 89

No	The phrase	always		a lot		sometimes		rarely	
		Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
1.	Seek to achieve the goals you have set	29	32.6	32	38	28	31.5	-	-
2.	I know very well what I want to do	35	39.3	31	34.8	18	20.2	5	5.6
3	. I am confident in achieving my goals.	24	27	22	24.7	39	43.8	4	4.5
4.	I can overcome obstacles that face me.	22	24.7	21	23.6	43	48.3	3	3.4
5.	It is better for the individual to set alternative goals.	34	38.2	27	30.3	24	27	4	4.5
6.	I am busy thinking about the future.	26	29.2	39	43.6	20	22.5	4	4.5

No	The phrase	always		a lot		sometimes		rarely	
		Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
7.	I see that life will continue no matter what happens.	51	57.3	17	19.1	16	18	5	5.6
8.	I can set realistic goals in my life.	23	25.8	32	36	26	29.2	8	9
9.	We should benefit from failed experiments.	45	50.6	20	22.5	23	25.8	1	1.1
10.	I set my goals in the light of my capabilities	49	55.1	26	29.2	11	12.3	3	3.4
11.	I feel a desire in life.	42	47.2	21	23.6	22	24.7	4	4.5
12.	Looking to the future.	40	44.9	30	33.7	15	16.9	4	4.5
13.	Seek to achieve better.	47	52.8	27	30.3	15	16.9	-	-
14.	I have the ability to adjust my goals according to circumstances.	25	28.1	29	32.6	30	33.7	5	5.6
15.	I believe that employing technological developments is required.	28	31.5	32	36	27	30.3	2	2.2
16.	I have the ability to set my goals.	31	34.8	24	27	27	30.3	7	7.9
17.	I can direct my capabilities and benefit from them.	21	23.6	41	46.1	21	23.6	6	6.7
18.	One should not give in to failure.	51	57.3	22	24.7	10	11.2	6	6.7
19.	I feel optimistic about the future.	49	55.1	21	23.6	17	19.1	2	2.2
20.	I can replace my goals that are not met.	30	33.7	31	34.8	25	28.1	3	3.4
21.	I believe failure is the first step to success.	35	39.3	27	30.3	21	23.6	6	6.7
22.	I believe in saying "a harmful and beneficial lord".	27	30.3	33	37.1	22	24.7	7	7.9
23.	I feel hopeless.	18	20.2	24	27	35	39.3	12	13.5
24.	Man should prepare to face the future with its challenges.	25	28.1	28	31.5	24	27	12	13.5
25.	I think there is no time like the present.	20	22.5	32	36	31	34.8	6	6.7
26.	I believe that suffering is a motivation for achievement.	31	34.8	24	27	25	28.1	9	10.1
27.	I believe that after hardship, it will ease.	53	59.5	22	24.7	14	15.7	-	-
28.	I have the desire to keep pace with the fundamental changes that the world is witnessing.	33	37.1	25	28.1	23	25.8	8	9
29.	Realize that life is changeable.	50	56	31	34.5	5	5.6	3	3.4
30.	I find it difficult to accept what is new.	35	39.3	20	22.5	34	38.2	-	-
31.	I see renewal as a basis for continuity in a new way.	32	36	31	34.8	16	18	10	11.2
32.	I am busy thinking about the past about its problems.	25	28.1	14	15.7	44	49.4	6	6.7
33.	I believe that everything that is new is the result of previous efforts.	28	31.5	26	29.2	27	30.3	8	9
34.	Pursue new knowledge.	27	30.3	24	27	31	34.8	7	7.9
35.	I would like to know everything that is new and exciting.	36	40.4	23	25.8	23	25.8	7	7.9
36.	I find it difficult to plan what I do.	14	15.7	22	24.7	47	52.8	6	6.7

As for the phrase (7) that says, "I see that life will continue no matter what happens." The highest response was always 57.3% (while the phrase (9) says "We should benefit from failed experiences." The highest response was always (50.3%). The phrase (97)

says, "There is a preference among the alternatives available when performing housework to save time." The highest response was always, and the percentage was "57.5%".

Always responses, the rate was 57.5%.

On the other hand, the statement (97) says, "Preference between the alternatives available when performing housework to save time." The highest response was always, and the percentage was "57.5%".

Always responses. As for the phrase (10) that says "I set my goals in light of my capabilities," the response was always highest, and the percentage was (1.55%).

As for the phrase (13) it says, "I strive to achieve what is better," "The highest responses were always, the percentage was (52.8%)". As for the phrase (), it says, "The response was always the highest, so the percentage was"

As for the phrase (18) that says, "We should not give in to failure," the highest response was always (57.3%), while the phrase (19) said, "I feel optimistic about the future," the highest response was always, the

rate was (55.1%). "As for the phrase (27)) She says, "I believe that after hardship, it is easier," so the response was always highest, so the percentage was (59.5%),

As for the phrase (29) that says "I realize that life is changing," the highest response was always, the percentage was (56%).

Second: Verify the correctness of the hypotheses:

The first hypothesis:

"There is a correlation relationship of statistical significance between the working woman's management of time resources for the research sample and her level of ambition."

To ensure the correctness of the hypothesis, the Pearson correlation coefficient was applied between the time management of the working woman and the level of ambition, as shown in the following table:

Table (6) the relationship between working woman's time management and her ambition: -

Statement	The level of ambition
Time management working woman	0.380 **.

Through the previous table, it becomes clear that there is a strong positive correlation between the time management of the working woman and her level of ambition, where the value of the correlation coefficient was 0.380, which is a function of 0.01, and it is consistent with Najat al-Dadmouni (2010) that there is a relationship between the questionnaire of time management with return and bearing responsibility, It differs with Amr Mostafa (2001) in that there are no significant differences in the axes of the time management questionnaire as the value of t

was not significant at 0.01, and thus we accept the proposed hypothesis.

The second assumption:

There is a statistically significant correlation relationship between the working woman's management of the time resource in the research sample and the level of ambition for her in light of the study variables "age, length of marriage, average monthly income of the family."

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, the Pearson correlation coefficient matrix was created as shown in the following table:

Table (7) Pearson's correlation coefficient between time management and its relationship to the study variables:

Time management for working women	age	duration of marriage	income	time management	level of ambition
Age.	-				
Marriage period	0.217 *	-			
Income.	0.55.-	0.182	-		
Time management.	0.182-	0.081	0.130	-	
Aspiration level	0.368-	** 0.088	.084	380 **.	-

It is evident from the previous table that there is a positive statistically significant relationship between the age of the working woman and the duration of marriage, where the value of the correlation coefficient was "0.27", which is a value of 0.05, i.e. the greater the age, the greater the duration of the marriage, and there is also an inverse relationship that is not significant between age and household income, where The value of the correlation coefficient was "0.055", which is not significant at 0.05, and there is an inverse relationship that is not statistically significant between age and time management for a

working woman, where the value of the correlation coefficient was 182. It is a non-significant value at 0.05, and indicates that the greater the age of the working woman, the less Its management of the time resource, and there is a positive statistically significant relationship between time and age management, There is a positive correlation relationship with statistical significance between the ambition of the working woman and the income, where the value of the correlation coefficient was 0.217, which is a value of 0.01, as the higher the age, the higher the income of the female head of the working family, and there is

also a strong inverse relationship between income and the level of ambition of the woman. The working woman, where the value of the correlation coefficient was "0.368 - *", which is a significant value at 0.01, that is, the greater the age of the working woman, the less ambition for her. There is also a positive statistically significant relationship between the age and the length of the husband as the value of the correlation coefficient was 0.147, which is a function value at 0.05, that is, whenever The greater the age, the greater the length of marriage for the working woman. Also, there is a strong inverse relationship between the age and the level of ambition, where the value of the correlation coefficient was -0.368, which is a value of 0.01, i.e., the greater the age of the working woman, the lower the ambition of the woman.

There is a positive non-significant relationship between the term of marriage and the ambition of the

working woman, where the value of the correlation coefficient was "0.088", which is a non-significant value of 0.5. There is no positive, non-statistically significant correlation between income and ambition of the working woman, where the value of the correlation coefficient was "0.084" And it is a non-significant value at 0.5, Thus, the assumption is proposed hypothesis.

The third hypothesis: -

"There are statistically significant differences between the management of the working woman, the research sample for the time resource, according to the educational level of the husband and wife."

To validate this hypothesis, a One Way Anova variance analysis was performed.

And r, the husband's educational level has been divided into low, medium and high, as shown in the following table:

Table (8) analysis of the two-way contrast between working woman's time management and the educational level of the spouses: -

The husband's educational level	the sum of squares	the degree of freedom	the square of differences	the value of F	the level of significance
Among the groups	260.270	2	130.135	0.373	not significant at 0.05
Within the groups	29 979,754	86	398,602		
Total	32 400 524	88			
The educational level of the wife	the sum of the squares	the degree of freedom	the square of differences in	the value of F	the level of significance
Among the groups	708.715	2	354.358	1.032	not significant at 0.05
Within the groups	295310,309	86	343,387		
Total	9 024 0024	88			

The previous table showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the working woman's time management and the husband's educational level

Where the value of P was 0.373, which is a non-statistically significant value at 0.05, which differs with Najat al-Dadmouni (2010) in that there are differences in time management between the high and low educational level in favor of the mother's low educational level, and it also differs with Shaima Al-Nuwairi (2010) where there are similar differences Statistical significance between all kinds of pressures facing women working in managing their affairs according to the educational level in favor of the high level, and it differs with Naglaa Muhammad (2012) in that there are statistically significant differences between the sample members at a significant level of 0.01 in managing leisure time according to the mother's education. Thus, we reject the proposed hypothesis.

It is also clear from the previous table that there are no statistically significant differences between the time management of the working woman according to the educational level of the wife, where the value of p "1.032" is a non-statistically significant value of 0.05, and it differs with Najla Muhammad (2012) in that there are significant differences A statistic among the sample members at a significance level of 0.01 in managing leisure time according to the education of the father, and thus we reject the proposed hypothesis entirely.

Fourth hypothesis: -

"There are significant differences in the level of ambition of the working woman, the research sample according to the educational level of the husband and wife."

To validate this hypothesis, a One Way Anova variance analysis was performed.

How is it shown in the following table: -

Table (9) Analysis of the one-way discrepancy between the level of ambition of the working woman and the educational level of the husband and wife: -

The husband's educational level	the sum of squares	the degree of freedom	the square of differences	the value of F	the level of significance
Among the groups	1414.377	2	707.188	1.032	not significant at 0.05
Within the groups	30 722.5	86	157.236		
Total	32400.524	88			
The educational level of the wife	the sum of the squares	the degree of freedom	the square of differences in	the value of F	the level of significance
Among the groups	1164.354	2	582.197	1.617	not significant at 0.05
Within the groups	30 972,482	86	360,145		
Total	90240024	88			

It is evident from the previous table that there are no statistically significant differences between the ambition of the working woman and the educational level of the husband, where the value of p is "2.98", which is a non-significant value at 0.05, as Stutzer (2009) indicated that ambitions have a role in achieving psychological happiness of the individual. Hilal (2000) also added that ambitions have a role in achieving psychological happiness for the individual. Camellia Abdel Fattah (1992) indicated that the level of ambition is formed in the individual during periods of psychological development and as a result of learning, training and guidance processes.

It is also evident from the previous table that there are no statistically significant differences between the educational level of the wife and the ambition of the working woman, as the value of pH was 1.617, which is a non-statistically significant value at 0.05, and the results of studies that dealt with the level of ambition and the variables that affect its

formation confirmed that there are many factors And the variables that negatively or positively affect the formation and development of the individual's level of ambition, such as intelligence and mental abilities, type of education and gender, experiences of success and failure, personality traits, self-concept, life purpose and achievement motivation, (Syed Abdul Azim, 1992, Saeed Abdul-Azim 1996, Salim Muhammad Salim 1996 Muhammad Abd al-Tawab 2001, Abd al-Fattah Idris and Muhammad Abd al-Tawab 2002), and thus we completely reject the assumption.

Fifth hypothesis:

"There are statistically significant differences between the management of working women in the research sample of the time resource according to the household income level."

To ensure the correctness of the hypothesis, the Ca2 test was performed, as shown in the following table:

Table (10) shows the significance of the differences between the working woman's management of the time resource according to the household income level: -

Statement	of value
The q2 value is	16,337
The level of significance:	significance is a function of 0.05

It is clear from the previous table that there are statistically significant differences between the worker's time management and the family income.

Where the value of $q_2 = 16.337$, which is a function value of 0.05, also agrees with Zainab Haqqi that there are differences in time management between male and female students in favor of students, Thus

we accept the proposed hypothesis The **sixth hypothesis:** "There are statistically significant differences between the level of ambition of the working woman and the level of household income."

To ensure the validity of this hypothesis, a Ca2 test was performed as shown in the following table:

Table (11) the significance of the difference between the level of ambition of a working woman according to the level of family income: -

Statement	of value
The q2 value is	16,327
The level of significance:	significance is a function of 0.05

It is clear from the previous table that there are significant differences between the ambition of the working woman and the family income, where she is.

The value of $q^2 = 16.337$, which is a function value at 0.05, and the results of studies that dealt with the level of ambition and the variables that affect its formation confirmed that there are many factors and variables that negatively or positively affect the formation and development of the individual's level of ambition such as intelligence and mental abilities, type of education and gender, Success and failure experiences, personality traits, self-concept, purpose of life and achievement motivation, (Sayed Abdel-

Azim, 1992, Saeed Abdel-Azim 1996, Salim Muhammad Salim 1996, Muhammad Abdel-Tawab 2001, Abdel-Fattah Idris and Mohamed Abdel-Tawab 2002), and thus you fully accept the proposed proposition.

The seventh hypothesis: - "There are differences in the level of ambition of a working woman according to the age of the working woman."

To ensure the correctness of the hypothesis, the following was done:

The level of ambition was divided into low and high A T-test was performed for independent samples - as shown in the following table:

Table (12): The t-test shows the level of ambition according to the age of the working woman:

	Average	Standard deviation	Degrees of freedom,	T Value	Significance level
The low level	82.92167	0.27152	87	2.122	Function at 0.05
The high level is	32.7632	0.43085			In favor of the low

It is evident from the previous table that there are statistically significant differences in the level of ambition according to the age of the working woman, where the value of T "2.122" is a value of 0.05 in favor of the low level of ambition of the working woman, as the ambition decreases as the woman gets older, and differs with Najat Al-Daymouni (2010) (While there are no statistically significant differences at a significant level of 0.01 in the evaluation of time management according to income, Thus we accept the proposition fully.

Recommendations:

In light of the research results, the researcher recommends the following:

1- The necessity for media and educational institutions, newspapers and magazines to explain the importance of time for the head of the family.

2- The necessity of developing curricula and decisions of the different educational stages to increase students' awareness of being future fathers and mothers to include the time resource and the extent of its relationship to the level of ambition of the individual.

3- Holding seminars, lectures, and training courses to educate working women about the importance of time and how to take advantage of them and concern for raising their level of ambition to improve the use of time efficiently.

4- The need to pay attention to family counseling and family awareness programs to educate working women about their level of ambition, along with how to use their time optimally.

5- Urging the mass media to pay attention to the programs and holding educational seminars that discuss the issue of time and the level of ambition of the working woman.

6- Benefiting from the use of modern technology at home to save the working woman's time and raise her level of ambition.

7- Preparing brochures that include ideas and methods for utilizing the working woman's time and how to raise her level of ambition.

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