Rashda. A Village in Dakhla Oasis, Egypt

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Contents

Introduction: Why an oasis?

Rural Egypt is administratively composed of Lower Egypt, Upper Egypt and Frontier governorates. The Nile River is divided into two branches, which form the delta at Cairo. Lower Egypt is the northern part, from Cairo to the Mediterranean. Upper Egypt is the southern part, from Cairo to the border between Egypt and Sudan. The Frontier governorates are two governorates in Sinai and two in the Western (Libyan) Desert (Marsa Matruh and Wadi Gedid (New Valley)).

This is an interim report of the field study in Rashda village, Dakhla Oasis in the Western Desert **(Map** in p.3**)**. The field study was done as part of the Mediterranean Studies Group Project, Hitotsubashi University. The project concerns islands in the Mediterranean, as shown in its title "Micro-ecological Structure of Island Societies in the Mediterranean: Method and Perspective of Maritime Area Studies".

However, this report is not about an island, but deals with an oasis. Why an oasis rather than an island? There are two reasons. The first is simple: the scarcity of islands in the south of the Mediterranean that are suitable for a field study within the project's topic. The second, which is academically more important, is the similarity of an oasis to an island. On this point, we were inspired by the presentation titled "Insularity in the Contemporary World — Small

Islands in Japan, Italy and the World" by the late Professor Keiichi Takeuchi[1] in his last report, at the meeting of the Mediterranean Studies Group on November 21, 2004.

Prof. Takeuchi began his presentation with the definition of islands. He defined an island as any area of land smaller than a continent and entirely surrounded by water, and pointed out eight attributes of islands as follows.

(1) Isolation
(2) Offshore advantages
(3) Powerlessness or peripherality
(4) Universal panacea for island economy?
(5) Ethnic plurality
(6) Geopolitical significance
(7) Ecology
(8) Geographical imaginations of the island

These attributes seemed applicable not only to islands but also to oases, if water was replaced by sand. The similarity between islands and oases, as pointed out by Prof. Takeuchi, inspired us to conduct a field study of an oasis village in the Western Desert of Egypt, keeping its comparison with the Mediterranean islands in mind[2].

This report is composed of six parts. The first part presents the framework of the study, that is, the research methodology, and the second part situates oasis villages within the diversity of Egyptian villages, comparing them with villages in the Nile Valley.

The third to the sixth parts outline the results of the field survey in Rashda village. The third part overviews the survey village, Rashda, giving general information about the village. The fourth part describes the structure of the residential space, based on the data of our household survey. The fifth part analyzes the village structure, focusing on the family structure of the village's inhabitants. Finally, the sixth part reconstructs the history of the village, based on quantitative and qualitative information.

1. Research methodology and data

1–1 Research methodology

In this report, we take a multi-perspective approach, using the following kinds of information.

(1) Agglomerated statistical data at town (*shiyakhat*) and village (*qarya*) level, produced by the Egyptian government.

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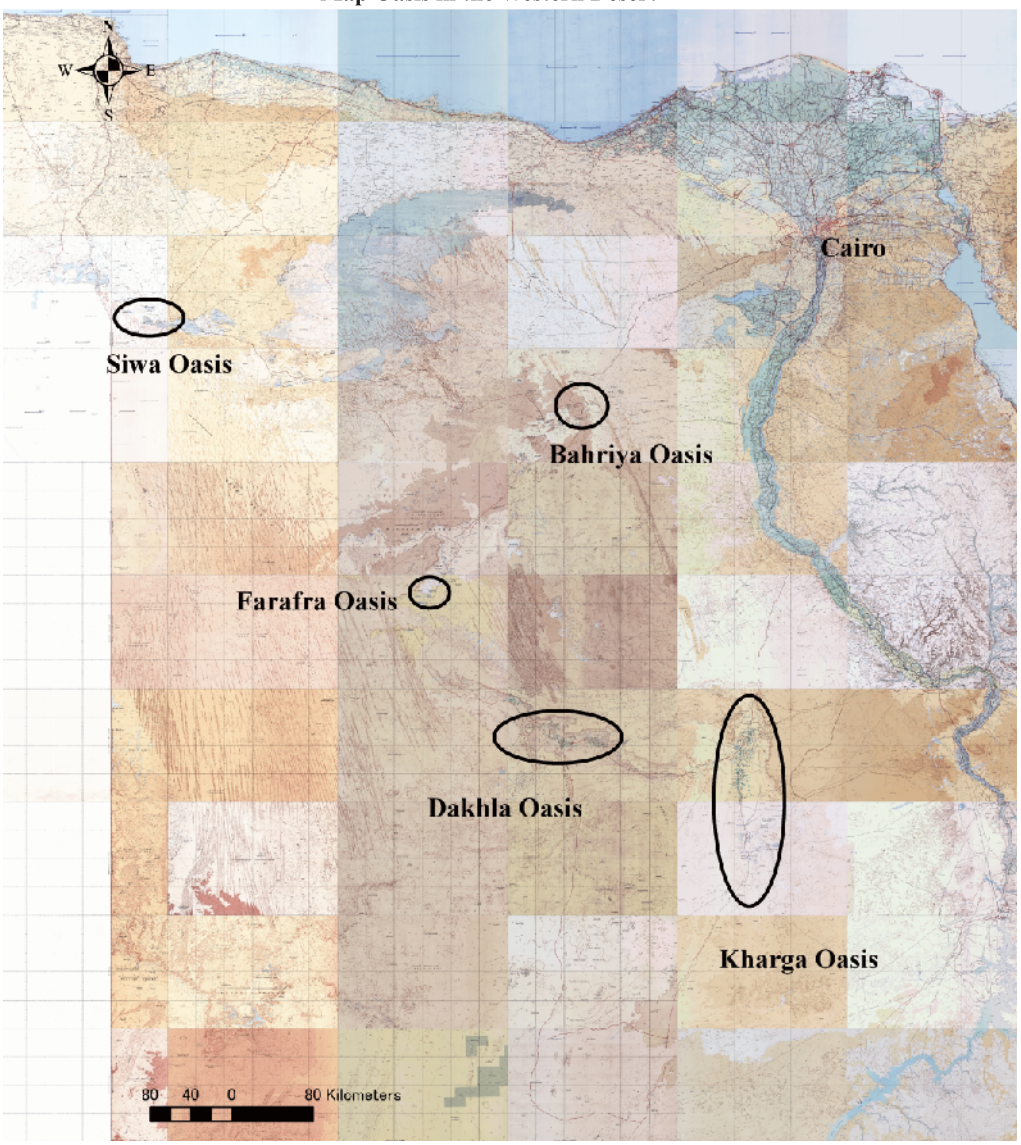
1 See http://wakame.econ.hit-u.ac.jp/%7Eareastd/mediterranean/

2 This report is dedicated to Prof. Keiichi Takeuchi. We are grateful to CAPMAS staff and local informants for collecting the data in this report.

Map Oasis in the Western Desert



Source: 1/1,250,000 scale map (1986), Egyptian General Survey Authority.

Entrance to Rashda village
(view from the main road)

Ancient office of village chief (omda)

New residential area at sunset

(2) Microlevel data collected through household surveys.
(3) Geographical information, including village maps detailed to the level of individual buildings.
(4) Qualitative information such as family histories, historical manuscripts and interviews with village authorities, notables, and other residents.

The data in (2), (3) and (4) are original information obtained through fieldwork to gain a multiperspective view. However, the most important innovation in this report is the linking of the statistical data of (1) and (2) with the geographical information of (3) through the GIS (Geographic Information System) method.

1–2 Data

1–2–1 Agglomerated statistical data at shiyakhat (town)/qarya (village) level

Egyptian administration is divided into three hierarchal divisions: governorate – *qism* – *shiyakhat* for urban, and governorate – *markaz* – *qarya* for rural[3]. The smallest unit for the urban governorates (as well as urban centers of other governorates) is *shiyakhat*; *qarya* is the smallest unit for rural areas.

Two kinds of statistical data at town (*shiyakhat*) and village (*qarya*) level are used in this report. These data became available with the help of CAPMAS (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics) staff as part of a joint research project between the Graduate School of Economics at Hitotsubashi University and CAPMAS.

The datasets consist of the Population Census 1996 and Income & Expenditure Household Survey 1999/2000 undertaken by CAPMAS, which are agglomerated at the smallest administrative unit level (*shiyakhat and qarya*). The Population Census 1996 covers all *shiyakhat* and *qarya* in Egypt. There are 873 *shiyakhat* and 4,472 *qarya*, and their average populations are 29,147 and 7,626, respectively. The Household Income & Expenditure Survey is a survey conducted every five years. The sample households are randomly selected from each of 600 primary sampling units (PSU) that correspond to *shiyakhat* and *qarya*, and number 80 for each of these units.

1–2–2 Household survey in rural Egypt

The household survey was done to collect the original microdata within the framework of the above-mentioned joint research project between Hitotsubashi University and CAPMAS in Egypt, which has been running since 2002. Household surveys have been conducted in 19 villages in Egypt. The villages were selected from among those typical of three regions: Lower, Upper and oasis Egypt, after thorough discussion and with the advice of CAPMAS

3 Large cities are counted as individual governorates. There are four: Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez.

staff[4].

The household survey aims to study the regional diversity of rural Egypt at the village (*qarya*) level, the minimum administrative unit. The villages have been selected from among those that have a population size of about 5,000, so that the sample households (600 in each village) are representative of that village.

The survey questionnaire consists of 12 sections on a series of topics that integrate monetary and nonmonetary measures of household welfare and a variety of household behavioral characteristics[5].

Two other additional small surveys were conducted to collect supplementary information. One was the "Sampling Survey" conducted before the implementation of the household survey to establish the list of households residing in the village, and this was used as a basis for selecting the sample households. The information in this list included names of all the households residing in the village, as well as their location: block, building, and floor in which each household resided.

This "Sampling Survey" was continued after the household survey in 2006, to collect additional information on the year of construction of each flat in the building in which each household resided.

The other was the "Establishment Survey" conducted in 2006, to collect information on all the businesses and public services in the villages: name and type of each establishment, year of establishment, and location.

1–2–3 Making a digital village map

The administrative digital maps of the smallest administrative units, town (*shiyakhat*) for urban areas and village (*qarya*) for rural areas, were provided by CAPMAS to combine

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4 For Rashda, the fieldwork was conducted in autumn 2005, by three supervisors including one CAPMAS staff member working at the Mut (the central town in Dakhla oasis) office, and nine surveyors. All of the surveyors and two supervisors were recruited among the high school and university graduate residents of Rashda. They were trained, and then visited two households every day during the fieldwork period.

5 For the detail of the household survey questionnaire, see Appendix in Kato, Iwasaki & Al-Shazly, "Internal Migration Patterns to Greater Cairo – Linking three kinds of data: census, household survey, and GIS", *The Mediterranean World XVII* (The Mediterranean Studies Group, Hitotsubashi University, June 2006, pp.173–212.

The questionnaire for the rural households is composed of the following sections. I Basic information, II Wage employment, III Unemployment, IV Nonagricultural self-employment, V Migration (V-1 Out-migration from the village, V-2 Labor migration outside the village, V-3 In-migration to the village), VI Agricultural management (VI-1 Cultivated land, VI-2 Rental land, VI-3 Livestock, VI-4 Agricultural production, VI-5 Agricultural equipment, VI-6 Agricultural inputs, VI-7 Labor management, VI-8 Irrigation), VII Household income & expenditure (VII-1 Household income, VII-2 Household expenditure, VII-3 Transfer from/to the other households, VII-4 Credit, VII-5 Financial assets), VIII Housing conditions, IX Attitude questions, X Social relations in the village, XI Communal activities in the village, XII Parents of the head of household.

statistical data with geographical information by GIS methods[6]. However, digital maps at building level in residential areas, which are necessary to link the household survey data with geographical information, were not available.

In this situation, detailed residential maps of the survey areas had to be made by the authors with the support of local informants and engineers. For the residential areas in big cities such as Cairo, the GIS maps by CAPMAS that cover blocks can be used, although they do not contain sufficient information for our study[7]. For the residential areas in villages, however, there is no official map, so that the residential map had to be made with the support of village officials.

Beside the detailed residential maps of the survey villages, 1/2500 scale paper maps, which are used as base maps, were collected from the Egyptian General Survey Authority[8]. During the fieldwork, locational information for each household was collected. The information included the street name, block, building, and floor of the apartment where each household resided. If this fieldwork information had been lacking, then identification of target households would have been impossible. Next, the map was constructed in the following five steps **(Maps 1–1, 1–2, 1–3, 1–4, 1–5)**.

(1) Making a village map at building level, using the map provided by the Local Unit (*al-wahda al-mahalliya*) of Rashda (see p.21 on the local unit) as a frame, and locating a building ID to each building.
(2) Digitizing the map, drawing the polygons of streets, buildings, blocks.
(3) Inserting the household ID, building ID, block ID into each polygon.
(4) Scanning and georeferencing the 1/2500 maps.
(5) Georeferencing and rectifying the digitized village map, using the digitized 1/2500 maps.

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6 See Kato, Iwasaki & Al-Shazly 2006, and also Kato, Iwasaki and Yabe, "Residential Patterns of Rural Migrants in Greater Cairo Suburban Areas", *AJAMES (Annals of Japan Association for Middle East Studies)*, vol. 22–2, 2006, pp.105–123.

7 See Kato, Iwasaki & Al-Shazly 2006, and also Kato, Iwasaki, Al-Shazly & Goto, "Migration, regional diversity, and residential development on the edge of Greater Cairo – Linking three kinds of data – census, household-survey, and geographical – with GIS" in Okabe, A. (ed.), *Studies in human and social sciences with GIS*, CRC Press, 2005, pp.191–209.

8 The Egyptian General Survey Authority, created in 1899, is responsible for the standardization and production of all government-funded surveys and mapping activities in Egypt. It is also responsible for the surveying and mapping function of the national cadastre. Maps at a scale of 1/2500 are the smallest scale maps available in Egypt. Most of the maps were originally made during the 1930s, except for Frontier governorates including Wadi Gedid. For Rashda, the maps were made in 1982.

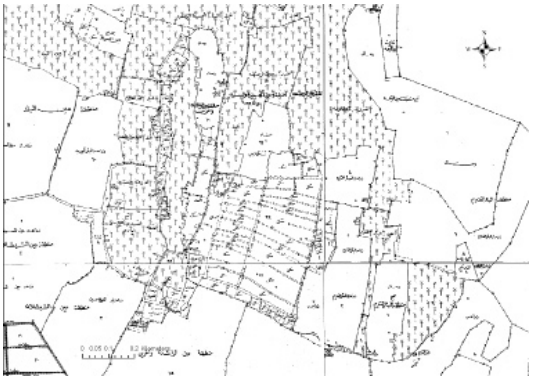
Map 1–1 Making a digital map at building level

Map 1–2 Digitizing the map, drawing the polygons of streets, buildings, blocks, and household ID

Map 1–3 Inserting household ID, building ID, block ID to each polygon

Note: Numbers in the map refer to the building ID

Map 1–4 Scanning and georeferencing the 1/2,500 map



Map 1–5 Georeferencing and rectifying the map, using digitized 1/2,500 map

2. The diversity of Egyptian villages

2–1 Method

Rashda village, which is surveyed in this report, is situated in the oasis region. So, before describing the results of field research, it seems better to locate the oasis region in rural Egypt, comparing it with other regions.

The characteristics of oasis villages, compared with villages in other regions, can be explored by linking village-level data with geographical information by GIS. A village is, as mentioned above, the smallest administrative unit in rural areas. Using it as the unit of analysis, it became possible to make a regional categorization based on the smallest possible unit.

It is well known that Egypt is a hydrological society that depends on the Nile. As such, an image has emerged of Egypt as a centralized society, a corollary of which is the rural – urban dichotomy. The outcome of such a simplistic view is the neglect of a regional perspective. This report critically examines the simplistic view of Egyptian society as a homogeneous society, especially the rural – urban dichotomy, by employing the concept of region as an analytical framework.

In this section, a regional categorization is carried out, based on the two kinds of village-level statistical data that were introduced in Section 1. The regional diversity of Egyptian society is clarified, using cluster analysis on income and relevant factors of spatial formation, namely employment and educational level. The indicators used in the analysis are limited to these three (income, employment and educational level), assuming that these are the most basic and important elements for understanding Egyptian society and economy.

Cluster analysis is a statistical method for grouping objects into categories or clusters according to the similarity of their attributes. It should be noted that its results do not indicate any causality, nor identify which of the attributes has the greatest affect.

Cluster analysis is used despite these shortcomings, because it fits the aim of this paper, which is to make a regional socioeconomic categorization without predicting any outcome, so as to avoid the stereotyped regional division. The advantage of cluster analysis is in classifying the objects without a priori information from outside. It is an exploratory method, unlike many other statistical methods. It classifies the objects without determining the number and definition of groups, or classification criteria, using the mathematical method of calculating the similarity or dissimilarity among the groups.

The analytical procedure was as follows. First, factor analysis was conducted to summarize the information contained in the original set of variables[9]. After the factor analysis,

9 Factor analysis is a method for reducing large numbers of variables into fewer numbers of unobserved variables called factors. The three indicators used in the analysis are expected to correlate highly between each other, and may not converge into adequate cluster numbers. Therefore, factor analysis (principal component method) is undertaken to summarize the information contained in the original set

cluster analysis was performed to classify 5,345 units (*shiyakhat/qayra*) covering all of Egypt, using the factor scores computed from the factor loading for each observed *shiyakhat/qarya*[10].

2–2 Data description

A total of 41 variables were used for the analysis **(Table 2–1)**. All variables are related to the indicators on income, educational level and employment that are available from the two survey datasets.

Table 2–1 Indicators on income, employment and educational level considered in the study

Description	Year
Income level	
Household average income (LE/year) at *qism/markaz* level	1999/2000
Employment situation (aged 15 & older, as % of active population aged 15 & older)	
percentage of unemployed	1996
percentage of self-employed (with employees)	1996
percentage of self-employed (without employees)	1996
percentage of waged workers	1996
percentage of unpaid workers	1996
Sector (aged 15 & older, as % of employed population aged 15 & older)	
percentage of workers in government sector	1996
percentage of workers in public sector	1996
percentage of workers in private sector	1996
Economic activity (aged 15 & older, as % of employed population aged 15 & older)	
percentage of workers in agriculture/forestry	1996
percentage of workers in fishing	1996
percentage of workers in mining	1996
percentage of workers in manufacturing	1996
percentage of workers in electricity/gas/water	1996
percentage of workers in construction	1996
percentage of workers in wholesale/retail/repair	1996
percentage of workers in hotels/restaurants	1996
percentage of workers in transport/storage/communication	1996
percentage of workers in finance/real estate/leasing/business services	1996
percentage of workers in public administration/defense	1996
percentage of workers in education	1996
percentage of workers in health/social works	1996
percentage of workers in community/social/personal services	1996
percentage of workers in household services	1996
percentage of workers in international organizations & other	1996
Job rank (aged 15 & older, as % of employed population aged 15 & older)	
percentage of managers	1996
percentage of professionals	1996
percentage of technical workers	1996
percentage of clerical workers	1996
percentage of sales/service workers	1996
percentage of farmers	1996
percentage of craftsmen	1996
percentage of machinery-operating workers	1996
percentage of ordinary workers	1996
Educational level (aged 10 & older, as % of population aged 15 & older)	
percentage of illiterates	1996
percentage who can read & write	1996
percentage of population with primary level educataion	1996
percentage of population with preparatory level education	1996
percentage of population with secondary level education	1996
percentage of population with educational level above secondary	1996
percentage of population with educational level of university & above	1996

Note: Craftsmen include diggers, construction workers, ironworkers, paperworkers, and carpenters who are manual workers. Machinery-operating workers refers to those who operate machines such as machinists, and includes taxi and bus drivers.
Source: CAPMAS, 1996 Population Census dataset, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 1999/2000 dataset.

of variables. Then, the extracted factors are rotated by the varimax method. This method has the advantage in yielding solutions that are the easiest to interpret. Each factor is interpreted by its loading value.

10 The factor score indicates the extent to which an individual *shiyakhat*/*qarya* has a characteristic indicated by the factor. As to the linkage or amalgamation rule to determine the distances between clusters, this paper adopts *Ward's method* which is one of the commonly used hierarchical agglomerative clustering methods. Ward's method calculates the sum of squared Euclidean distances from each case in a cluster to the mean of all variables. The cluster to be merged is the one that will increase the sum of squares the least. In general, this method is regarded as very efficient, although it tends to create clusters of small size. The number of clusters to be extracted is determined according to the order of F-values, as a statistically adequate number.

In regard to income level, Greater Cairo has the highest. The lowest income level is found in Upper Egypt, in both urban and rural areas. As to the Frontier governorates to which the governorate of Wadi Gedid belongs, their income level is higher than other urban governorates. Rural parts of Frontier governorates also have high income levels, compared with those of Lower and Upper Egypt. It may be noted, however, that there are large differences in income level between villages in Frontier governorates, as seen in the Gini coefficient **(Table 2–2)**.

Table 2–2 Average household income by region and as urban or rural (LE/year) (1999/2000)

		Number of PSU	Average household income (LE/year)	% of total household income	Population (%)	Gini coefficient
Greater Cairo	urban	136	17,786	33	20	0.303
Other urban governorates	urban	70	15,188	14	11	0.209
Lower Egypt	urban	89	11,258	14	14	0.123
	rural	135	9,404	17	24	0.111
Upper Egypt	urban	59	9,994	8	10	0.152
	rural	101	8,475	12	19	0.121
Frontier governorates	urban	5	15,976	1	1	0.109
	rural	8	12,661	1	1	0.139
Total		603	12,239	100	100	0.241

Note: PSU refers to Primary Sampling Unit, which corresponds to *qarya*/*shiyakhat*.
Source: Household Income & Expenditure Survey 1999/2000 dataset.

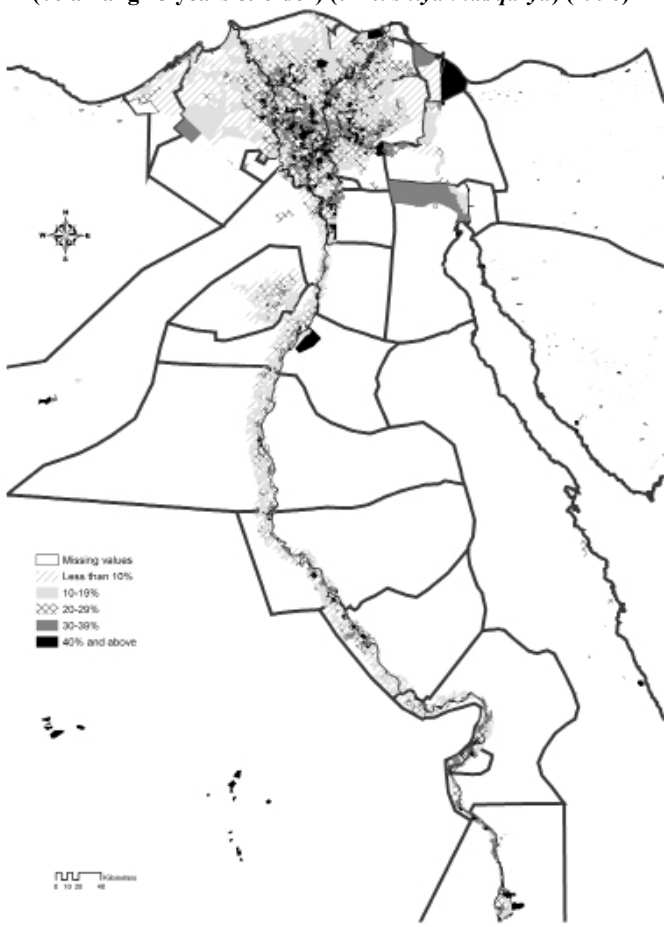
Concerning educational level, Greater Cairo also has the highest proportion of university graduates, followed by other urban governorates, then urban Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt **(Appendix Table 1)**. Urban parts of Frontier governorates also have high percentages of university graduates. Rural parts, by contrast, have higher proportions of illiterates than urban parts, with Frontier governorates and Lower Egypt having lower percentages of illiterates than Upper Egypt.

As to employment, urban parts have much higher percentages in waged employment in the government sector. However, in the urban parts there is not much difference between Greater Cairo, other urban governorates, Lower and Upper Egypt, or Frontier governorates as to the employment status and sector. There are some differences within urban parts; however, in terms of industry, Greater Cairo and other urban governorates have more manufacturing, whereas Lower and Upper Egypt, and especially Frontier governorates, have higher percentages of public administration/defense and education, which are government-related activities.

On the other hand, agricultural employment predominates in rural parts, with some regional differences: Upper Egypt has the highest, and Frontier governorates have the lowest percentage in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment is mostly provided by the government sector.

Looking at the data of these indicators, however, suggests that the spatial variation is not that simple. Mapping the data at the smallest administrative unit (*shiyakhat*/*qarya*) indicates there are considerable variations in income level and illiteracy within Lower and Upper Egypt **(Map 2–1)**.

Map 2–1 Percentage of goverment employees (% amang 15 years & older) (unit: *shiyakhat/qarya*) (1996)



2–3 Regional categorization

2–3–1 Results of factor analysis

Our decision on the number of factors to retain was based on the eigenvalue, where the amount of variation explained by each factor must be greater than 1. Therefore, the first 10 factors with eigenvalues greater than 1 were retained. These 10 factors explain 74 percent of the total variance of the original variables. The derived 10-factor structure is shown in **Table**

2–3, **Appendix Table 2**. Eigenvalues shown in this table are correlation values between each of the variables and factors.

Table 2–3 Naming of the factors

Factor 1	*"low agricultural activity and high share of government sector employment"*
Factor 2	*"high economic status"* (see **Map 2-1**)
Factor 3	*"high share of construction/manufacturing"*
Factor 4	*"high share of public enterprises/transport"* (see **Map 2-2**)
Factor 5	*"high share of waged labor"*
Factor 6	*"high share of service industry and ordinary workers"*
Factor 7	*"high share of self-employed (with employees)"*
Factor 8	*"high share of commercial activities"*
Factor 9	*"markedly low educational level"*
Factor 10	*"high share of mining /public enterprises"*

Note: See **Appendix Table 2** for the detail.
Source: CAPMAS, 1996 Population Census dataset, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 1999/2000 dataset.

2–3–2 Results of cluster analysis

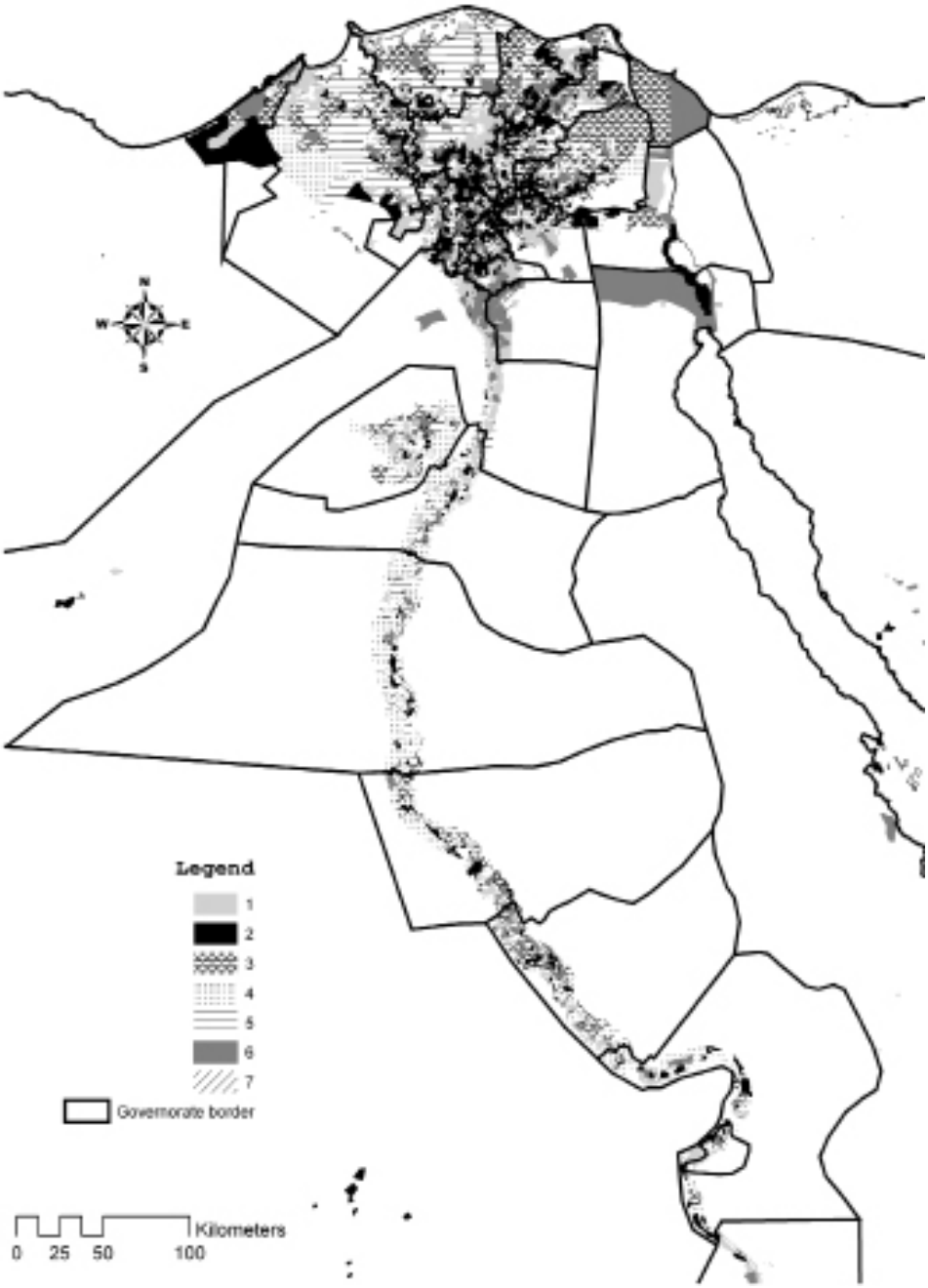
Cluster analysis was carried out using the scores of the 10 factors referred to above. It produced seven clusters characterized by similar features of income, employment and educational level **(Table 2–4**, **Appendix Table 3)**. A detailed description of these 10 clusters can be found below and can be further understood by examining **Map 2–2**, which shows the geographical distribution of these clusters.

Table 2–4 Regional categorization according to the cluster analysis

Cluster	Geographical location	Characteristics
1	Suburbs of large cities (Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said) Suburbs of Mahalla Kobra city Provincial cities in the central and southern parts of Lower Egypt (governorates of Menufiya, Sharqiya, Gharbiya) Villages in the southern parts of Upper Egypt	Predominance of industrial workers
2	Villages in the suburbs of provincial cities, especially in central and southern parts of Lower Egypt Villages in the southern parts of Upper Egypt, and oases in Frontier governorates	Markedly low rank government employment
3	Villages in northern parts of Lower Egypt Villages in Fayum governorate and other southern parts of Upper Egypt (Asyut, Sohag governorates)	Predominance of agricultural self-employment
4	Villages in southern parts of Upper Egypt (Minya governorate and northern parts of Asyut governorate)	Predominance of waged agricultural labor and low income
5	Villages in northern parts of Lower Egypt (governorates of Beheira, Kafr Sheikh) Villages in Minya governorate	Predominance of large-scale agricultural enterprises
6	Large cities, and most of the provincial cities	Mixture of government employment, commercial and industrial activities
7	Some *qism* in Cairo	High income and dominated by service industry

Note: See **Appendix Table 3** for the analysis result.
Source: CAPMAS, 1996 Population Census dataset, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 1999/2000 dataset.

Map 2–2 Result of cluster analysis
***(*unit: *shiyakhat/qarya)* (1996, 1999/2000)**



Source: CAPMAS, 1996 Population Census dataset, Household Income & Expenditure Survey 1999/2000 dataset.

The findings can be summarized as follows.

(1) Cairo is the primary city in terms of the urban functions of administration/commerce/industry, and in size, as shown in the spatial distribution of Cluster 1 "*predominance of industrial workers"* and Cluster 6 "*mixture of government employment, commercial and industrial activities"*. Moreover, as shown in the spatial distribution of Cluster 7 "*high income level and dominated by service industry"*, the urban rich class is exclusively found in Cairo. Thus, Cairo can be identified as the preeminent center for administration and economy.

(2) Most of the provincial cities belong to Cluster 6 "*mixture of government employment, commercial and industrial activities"*, except Mahalla Kobra and Damietta city. The main feature of this cluster is the predominance of government sector employment. This fact led us to suppose that, while the private-led economic development since Infitah took place in Cairo, provincial cities still depend upon the government-led economy formed in the period of planned economy.

(3) Unlike provincial cities, which seem to be homogenous regardless of their geographical location, rural areas vary widely and qualitatively across the commonly used division of Lower and Upper Egypt. These regions are as follows.

   1) Central and southern Lower Egypt such as Menufiya and Gharbiya governorates and Frontier governorates that belong mainly to Cluster 2 "*markedly low rank government employment"*, are characterized by the relatively higher educational level and predominance of government sector employment.
   2) Southern Upper Egypt from Sohag to Aswan governorates is mainly in Cluster 1 "*predominance of industrial workers"*. There, the residents seem to depend upon nonagricultural employment opportunities in local factories, and, through migration, in the large cities far away.
   3) Kafr Sheikh and Beheira governorates, are picked out by Cluster 5 "*predominance of large-scale agricultural enterprises"*.
   4) Southern Upper Egypt such as Minya governorate, is where a majority of villages are in Cluster 4 "*predominance of waged agricultural labor and low income"*. There, poverty seems to be associated with the agricultural sector.

3. Rashda village

3–1 Oasis villages in the diversity of rural Egypt

There are five main oases in the Western Desert: Bahariya Oasis belonging to Giza governorate, Siwa Oasis belonging to Matruh governorate, and Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra Oases belonging to Wadi Gedid governorate. Among these five oases, Kharga and Dakhla are the largest **(Table 3–1)**.

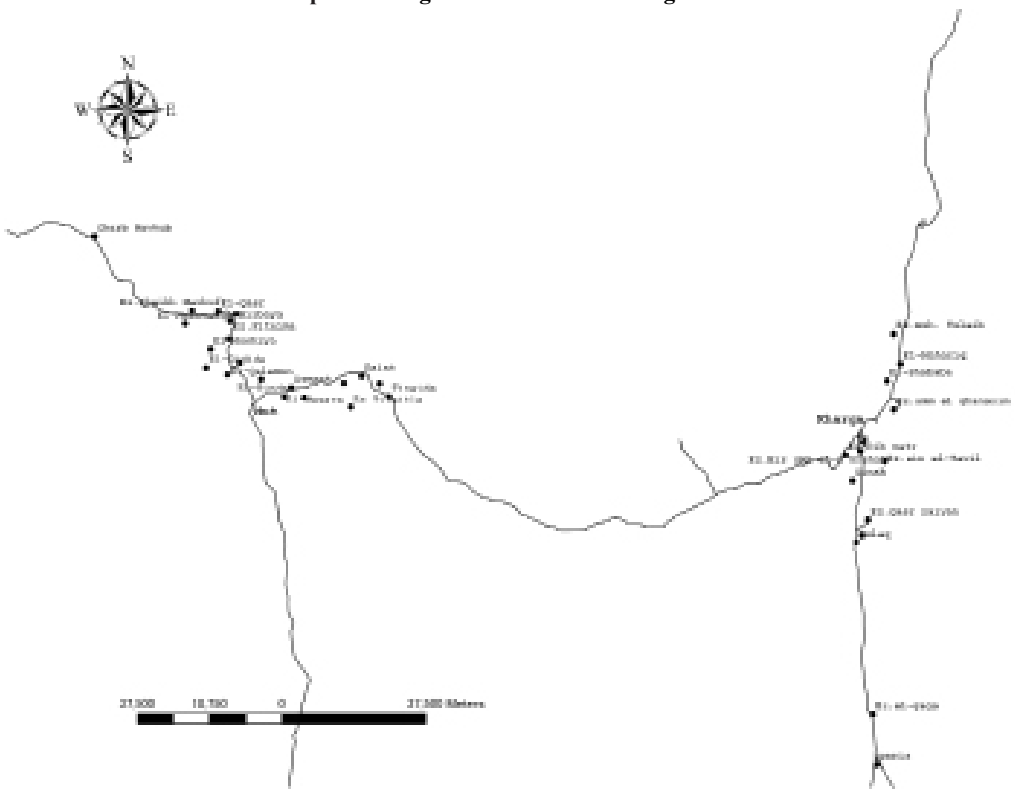
Table 3–1 Populations of five oases in the Western Desert (1996)

	Population			Number	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Cities	Villages
Kharga	49,446	17,641	67,087	Kharga	11
Dakhla	16,252	50,477	66,729	Mut	18
Farafra	2,710	5,248	7,958	Farafra	3
Bahareiya	2,114	23,002	25,116	Bawiti	15
Siwa	9,756	3,196	12,952	Siwa	8

Source: 1996 Population Census Dataset.

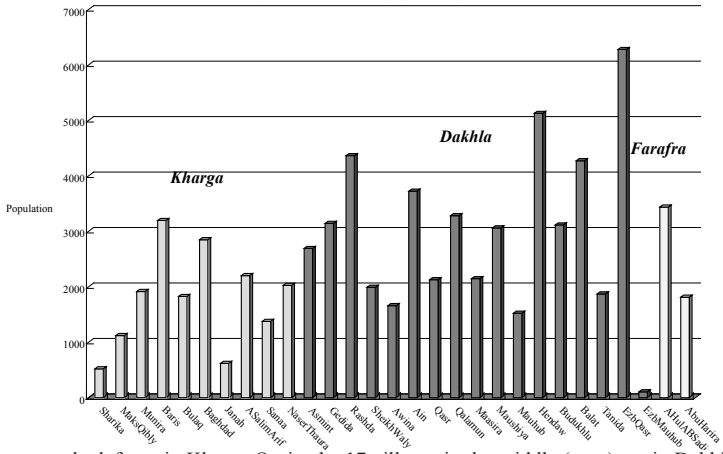
According to the 1996 population census, Kharga is remarkably urban, with 74% of its population living in the city of Kharga. It has 11 villages with relatively small populations. Dakhla Oasis, on the other hand, has only 23% of its population living in the urban area (city of Mut), and has more larger-sized villages **(Graph 3–1, Map 3–1)**.

Map 3–1 Villages in Dakhla and Kharga oases



Source: Digital map, CAPMAS GIS Center 2002.

Graph 3–1 Population size of the villages in Kharga, Dakhla, and Farafra Oases (Wadi Gedid) (1996)



Note: The 10 villages on the left are in Kharga Oasis; the 17 villages in the middle (gray) are in Dakhla Oasis, and the two villages on the right are in Farafra Oasis.
Source: 1996 Population Census Dataset.

The characteristics of these three oases belonging to Wadi Gedid governorate, compared with the villages in the Nile Valley, can be summarized as follows, using the basic indicators of population, age, educational level, and employment.

3–1–1 Population

The population size of oasis villages is small compared with villages in the Nile Valley. In both Lower and Upper Egypt, there are villages that have over 10,000 people. The largest one is a village in Upper Egypt with 20,539 people (1996). In Wadi Gedid, on the other hand, most of the villages are small. The largest village is Hendawi in Dakhla Oasis with 5,126 inhabitants, followed by Rashda, also in Dakhla, with 4,364 inhabitants **(Table 3–2)**.

Table 3–2 Average population per village and number of villages in oases of Wadi Gedid (1996)

	Average population per village	Number of villages
Kharga	1,764	11
Dakhla	2,969	18
Farafra	2,624	3
Lower Egypt	7,462	2,509
Upper Egypt	8,969	1,677

Source: 1996 Population Census Dataset.

3–1–2 Age structure

As to the age structure, the mean age of inhabitants in oasis villages is higher than in villages in Lower and Upper Egypt. The villages in Lower and Upper Egypt have a larger proportion of the population under 15, whereas those in Kharga and Dakhla Oases have a larger number of inhabitants between 25 and 34, and aged 65 or above. The villages in Farafra are different from the other two oases. They have few inhabitants above age 55 **(Table 3–3)**.

Table 3–3 Age structure of the villages in Wadi Gedid, Lower and Upper Egypt (%) (1996)

	Under 15	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 & above	Total
Kharga	37.4	20.5	16.2	8.7	6.9	4.9	5.4	100.0
Dakhla	34.9	18.2	17.3	12.4	7.7	4.9	4.5	100.0
Farafra	43.5	17.0	19.5	9.9	6.1	2.7	1.2	100.0
Lower Egypt	38.2	20.9	14.1	11.3	7.5	4.6	3.4	100.0
Upper Egypt	43.6	18.7	12.3	9.9	7.0	4.7	3.8	100.0

Source: 1996 Population Census Dataset.

3–1–3 Education

The inhabitants of Kharga and Dakhla Oases have remarkably higher levels of education, compared with those in the Nile Valley. The inhabitants of Farafra are different from these two oases, and have lower educational levels. However, even compared with those in Lower Egypt, they have higher educational levels **(Table 3–4)**.

Table 3–4 Educational level of the inhabitants in rural Wadi Gedid, Lower and Upper Egypt (%) (1996) (aged 10 & older)

	Illiterates	Read & write	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary	Above secondary	University	Total
Kharga	29.3	13.6	12.6	10.4	26.0	5.8	2.2	100.0
Dakhla	30.1	24.6	11.9	11.1	15.3	3.5	3.5	100.0
Farafra	40.9	29.4	6.4	3.9	14.6	2.1	2.8	100.0
Lower Egypt	44.2	18.8	9.8	8.1	14.7	1.6	2.8	100.0
Upper Egypt	56.8	16.5	7.7	6.2	10.2	1.1	1.5	100.0

Note: "Above secondary" includes institutions, such as the High Institute, that provide mainly two-year postsecondary training courses.
Source: 1996 Population Census Dataset.

3–1–4 Employment structure

Employment structure largely differs between oasis villages and villages in the Nile Valley. Compared with the Nile Valley, the villages in Dakhla and especially Kharga are extremely dependent upon government employment. In the villages in Kharga Oasis, 63.6% of the economically active population are absorbed in the government sector. They are employed in administration, education, and health and social services. Agricultural activity, on the other hand, is at quite a low level: 28.6% and 42.0% in Kharga and Dakhla, respectively. The villages in Farafra contrast with these two oases, and are remarkably dependent upon agriculture: 79.9%. This percentage is much higher than in villages in the Nile Valley **(Table 3–5)**.

Table 3–5 Employment structure in rural Wadi Gedid, Lower and Upper Egypt (%) (1996) (aged 15 & older)

		Kharga	Dakhla	Farafra	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt
Employment situation	self-employed (with employees)	1.0	0.9	0.5	8.1	4.6
	self-employed (without employees)	12.6	27.6	61.6	22.6	14.0
	waged	71.3	58.9	28.6	54.5	71.0
	unpaid	1.5	2.0	6.9	4.8	0.5
	unemployed	13.6	10.5	2.4	10.0	9.9
	total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sector	government	63.6	48.8	14.5	23.8	37.3
	public	3.2	1.3	0.2	3.5	5.4
	private	33.2	49.6	85.0	71.9	56.4
	foreign	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
	unclassified	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7
	total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic activity	agriculture/forestry	28.6	42.0	79.9	49.3	59.6
	fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5
	mining	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4
	manufacturing	4.9	3.4	0.7	9.4	6.0
	electricity/gas/water	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6
	construction	2.9	1.9	3.5	4.5	6.4
	commerce	0.5	1.6	0.8	4.2	3.7
	hotels/restaurants	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
	transportation	2.5	3.4	0.4	4.2	3.0
	financial activities	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4
	real estate/leasing/business services	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.9	1.9
	public administration/defense	19.1	17.6	4.6	9.3	6.9
	education	25.9	18.9	6.2	9.2	6.6
	health/social works	6.4	5.5	2.8	1.8	1.2
	community/social/personal services	2.1	1.8	0.4	1.6	1.4
	household services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	international organizations & other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	unclassified	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.9
	total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 1996 Population Census Dataset.

3–1–5 Income

As to the income level, the information available for the smallest administrative unit for Wadi Gedid governorate is the estimation done in the Egypt Human Development Report 2003. It is an estimation done at the *markaz*/*qism* level. According to this, Kharga and Farafra Oases have higher income levels than the *markaz*s in the Nile Valley. Farafra has a remarkably high income level. Dakhla Oasis has a lower income level, similar to the *markaz*s in Upper Egypt. However, because of the scarcity of information, it is difficult to generalize **(Table 3–6)**.

Table 3–6 GDP per capita in rural areas at *markaz* level (2003)

	GDP per capita (LE/year)
Kharga	7,352
Dakhla	3,856
Farafra	11,795
Lower Egypt	4,551
Upper Egypt	3,831
Whole Egypt	5,037

Source: Egypt Human Development Report 2003, United Nations Development Programme, Cairo Office.

From the above overview, the characteristics of the oasis villages, clarified by using the indicators on population, age, education and employment, are as follows: 1) small population size, 2) high level of education, 3) the villages in Kharga and Dakhla dependent upon the government sector employment, and those in Farafra with younger inhabitants, and dependent upon agriculture.

3–2 Overview of Rashda village

3–2–1 Rashda: the survey village

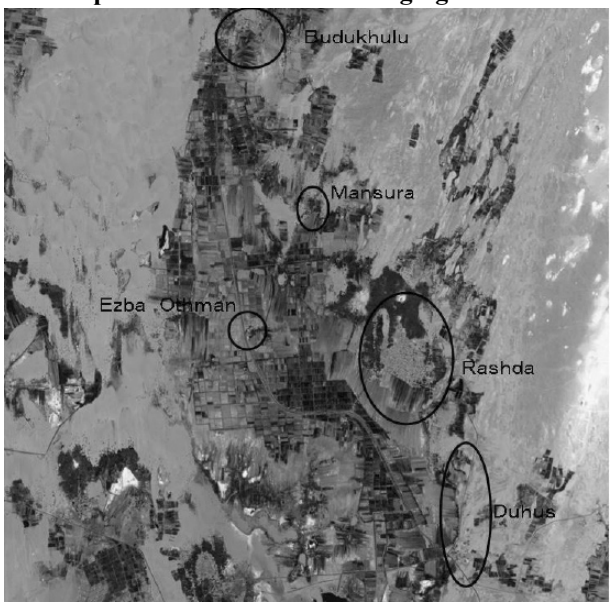
In the household survey for the oasis region, five villages in New Valley were selected: one in Farafra, two in Kharga, and two in Dakhla. The criteria for selection of two villages in Dakhla were, first, a population size of above 4,000 inhabitants, and, second, a relatively recent history of village formation. The village called Rashda, the survey village in this report, is the second most populous village in Dakhla and one of the new villages that was formed in the modern age, after the 19th century.

3–2–2 Administration

Rashda village is one of the villages in Dakhla Markaz, Wadi Gedid governorate. It is the administrative center, usually called the "mother village" of the Local Unit of Rashda for Villages (*al-wahda al-mahalliya li-qura al-rashda*), and is located 10 km northwest of Mut town (Madinat al-Mut), the administrative center of Dakhla Markaz. A Local Unit (*al-wahda al-mahalliya*) usually covers four or five settlements (villages or *ezba*, small settlement) for local administration.

The Local Unit of Rashda adjoins the mountainous region to the north, and borders with the Local Unit of `Idhab al-Qasr and Mut town in the south, with the Local Unit of Hendawi in the east, and with the Local Unit of Qalamun and the Local Unit of Jadida in the west **(Map 3–2)**.

Map 3–2 Rashda and its belonging Ezba



Source: Google map

3–2–3 Population

The Local Unit of Rashda is considered to be the second biggest unit in Dakhla Oasis in terms of population. The total number of households was 1,331 and the total number of people 7,987 in 2004. Population details of the Unit by village and Ezba (settlement attached to village) are as shown in **Table 3–7**.

Table 3–7 Population (2004)

	Male	Female	Total
Rashda	2,695	2,666	5,361
Budukhulu	993	980	1,973
Mansura	56	55	111
Duhus	130	128	258
Ain Abu Othman	143	141	284
Total	4,017	3,970	7,987

Source: Local Unit of Rashda.

3–2–4 Education

Educational facilities are as follows **(Table 3–8)**. Besides these, kindergartens are managed by the Social Development Association (*jama'iyat al-tanmiya al-ijtima'iya*) in Rashda and Budukhulu **(Table 3–9)**.

Table 3–8 Primary (*ibtidai*), preparatory ('*adadi*), and secondary schools (2004) (number)

		Schools	Classes	Students			Teachers			Number of Students/Class
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Primary	Rashda	2	17	281	253	534	14	27	41	31
	Budukhulu	2	12	110	96	206	24	14	38	17
	Mansura	1	5	13	12	25	13	-	13	5
	Duhus	1	6	15	11	26	14	-	14	4
	Total	6	40	419	372	791	65	41	106	20
Preparatory	Rashda	2	8	70	73	143	7	25	32	29
	Budukhulu	1	3	34	34	68	4	5	9	23
	Total	3	11	104	107	211	11	30	41	
Secondary	Rashda	1	6	48	88	136	11	12	23	22
	Budukhulu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	6	48	88	136	11	12	23	22

Source: Local Unit of Rashda.

Table 3–9 Kindergarten

	Social Development	Number		
		Workers	Kindergarten	Children enrolled in kindergarten
Rashda	1	12	2	53
Budukhulu	1	2	2	51
Total	2	14	4	104

Source: Local Unit of Rashda.

3–2–5 Public facilities

Many kinds of social facilities are offered by the health unit **(Table 3–10)**, social unit, office of food rationing (*tamwin*), culture center and NGOs, as well as by the administration of the Local Unit.

Table 3–10 Health sector (number)

	Health Unit	Family Planning Center	Maternal and Infant Care	Nurse	Doctor		Pharmacy	
					Physician	Dentist	Government	Private
Rashda	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1
Budukhulu	1	1	1	8	1	-	1	-
Total	2	2	2	21	2	1	2	1

Source: Local Unit of Rashda.

The Social Unit in Rashda administers such activities as pensions, soldiers' pensions, financial assistance, and the Productive Family Project[11]. The number of workers in the Social Unit is 12.

Food rationing offices in Rashda and Budukhulu offer individuals who qualify, supplies of subsidized foods and goods such as oil.

The Culture Center in Rashda functions as a library and offers lectures, group discussions and contests. Also, there have been youth centers in Rashda since 1976 and in Budukhulu since 1987. Each youth club has three playgrounds.

Sewage is commonly an inconvenience in Egyptian villages. The Local Unit of Rashda is no exception. In 2004, there was a sewerage project planned to cover the entire village of Rashda. Garbage collections occur systematically every day, using the truck of the Local Units of Rashda and Budukhulu.

Youth Center of Rashda

3–2–6 Religious facilities

There are 18 mosques in the Local Unit of Rashda village as shown in **Table 3–11**. Some have religious and public facilities such as gathering places (*dar al-munasabat*) attached to them.

Table 3–11 Mosques

	Governmental	Private
Rashda	7	3
Budukhulu	5	
Mansura	1	
Ain Abu Othman	1	
Duhus	1	
Total	15	3

Source: Local Unit of Rashda.

11 A Social Unit is an administration office of the Ministry of Social Affairs, established in each village. The Soldiers' Pension (or Servicemen Families Pension) provides aid to the soldiers and the families of those who were recruited—whether a husband, a father or a son—to develop and increase their income. In addition, cash aid is provided to families of martyrs and civilians who have been injured as a result of military operations or land mine explosions. The Productive Family Project is a social project started in 1964 in Egypt. It aims at developing the economic resources of people in low-income categories and young graduates, providing cash aid, as well as vocational training and marketing services. Financial assistance (monthly cash aid) is mainly provided to people in the low-income bracket, including orphans and widows.

3–2–7 Irrigation and cultivation system[12]

Unlike the Nile delta where cultivation depends on access to land, cultivation in oases depends on access to water sources. The water sources in Rashda are categorized into surface springs (*`ain sathiya*) and wells (*bir*). The latter are of two kinds: wells dug by machine and artesian wells dug in the local, old way. The types of water source are categorized in **Table 3–12**.

Before the construction campaign in 1959, only two types of water source existed: the Roman spring dating from "250 to 300 years ago or before", according to the informant, and the private artesian well dug in the traditional way (*ahli*). In 1959, three wells (*bir*) were constructed. The numbers of wells and springs, and the irrigated areas in 2004 are shown in **Table 3–12**.

Table 3–12 Numbers of wells and springs, and irrigated areas (unit: *feddan*) (2004)

Surface springs

	Number	Irrigated areas (*feddan*)	Number of holders
Rashda	20	344	152
Budukhulu	9	150	141
Duhus	14	326	70
Total	43	820	363

Wells

	Number	Irrigated areas (*feddan*)
Rashda	8	475
Budukhulu	4	372
Duhus	1	45
Ain Abu Othman	1	200
Total	14	1,092

Note: A *feddan* is a unit of area: 1 *feddan* = 24 *kirat* = 4,200 square meters (m²) = 1.038 acres
Source: Local Unit of Rashda.

The cultivated land of a village is divided into two categories: *zimam* and *kharij al-zimam*. *Zimam* means the registered agricultural land belonging to the village and *kharij al-zimam*, which literally means outside of *zimam*, signifies the nonregistered agricultural land of the village. In Rashda, the agricultural land that was registered as belonging to the village at the time of the construction campaign in the oasis region (Wadi Gedid) on October 3, 1959, is called the *zimam*, and the agricultural land that was exploited after that time is called the *kharij al-zimam*. The cultivated area in Rashda, the *zimam* and the *kharij al-zimam*, is listed in **Table 3–13**.

Table 3–13 Cultivated area in Rashda (unit: *feddan*) (2004)

	Inside *zimam*	Outside *zimam*	Total
Rashda	2,807	161	2,968
Budukhulu	1,422	-	1,422
Mansura	61	-	61
Total	4,290	161	4,451

Source: Local Unit of Rashda.

12 Irrigation is an important issue to understand in rural Egypt. It seems, at first, to be the same system throughout. However, in fact, it is managed by complicated ways reflecting regional variety. There is not enough space to deal with it in this report and we plan to discuss it in detail in the next report.

4. Residential space of Rashda village

The residential space of Rashda is composed of five areas **(Map 4–1)**.

(1) The "old (*qadim*)" area is located on a sandy hill, and nowadays is composed mainly of demolished houses. There are some houses still occupied, but most are abandoned.
(2) The "new (*jadid*)" area extends east of the old area, between three principal streets (*shari`*) of the village: Midan Street, Tijari Street, and Masjid Rahman Street.
(3) Ezba Mashrukh is located at the eastern edge of the village, between Masjid Rahman Street and Amel Street, which is at the end of the village. Ezba Mashrukh comes from the name of the family who first moved into this area.
(4) Nazla is located in the northern part beyond Nazla Street.
(5) There is also an area called Qara, located behind the old area, where some 20 households reside.

Map 4–1 Residential space in Rashda

4–1 Utilities

In the areas numbered (1) to (4) above, 1,102 buildings were identified as actually occupied according to the 2006 sampling survey. Among them, 132 buildings are utilities

(Map 4–2 in p.35**)**. "Utilities" refers to commercial or public facilities usually occupying a building or a part of building.

As to the location of utilities, the local unit and other public services such as the agricultural cooperative and health unit are mainly located at the entrance of the village. The bus stop, where the minibuses take people every morning to Mut, the central town in Dakhla Oasis, is located at the square (*midan*) at the entrance of the village.

Shops, on the other hand, are found in the "modern" area, mostly along the main street of the village called "Commercial Street" (Tijari Street). Land plots used for storage and small workshops (*warsha*) are located in the southeast area behind Ezba Mashrukh and in the old area. Five mosques and schools are located on the edges of the village. The cemetery is at the southeast edge[13].

4–1–1 Public utilities

The oldest utilities in Rashda are Atiq Mosque established in 1917, and Rashda Primary School, established in 1922. However, their buildings are no longer used: the former is under renovation, and the latter has been transformed into the Food Rationing (*tamwin*) Office. The Local Unit Office is the third oldest, founded in 1964, but its original building is currently used as a kindergarten. It was moved to its current place in 1981, and renovated in 1991.

Among the buildings currently in use, only four were constructed before 1970. According to the establishment survey, all are in public use. The oldest building is the Omda (village chief) Office (*maqar al-'umdiya*), established in 1934. The other three were all established during the 1960s: Rashda: the Primary School and Agricultural Cooperative in 1962, and the Health Unit in 1964. It may be added that some of the basic infrastructure was constructed during this period: the asphalted road to Mut in 1967, and electricity (six hours per day from 18:00 hours to 00:00 hours) in 1969[14].

In the 1970s, three buildings were constructed: Abu Bakr Mosque in 1975, the Youth Center in 1976, the Post Office and "Central" Rashda (Telecommunications) in 1979. In the latter half of the 1970s, the water network also became available: the well (*bir*) for drinking water was constructed in 1975, followed by the public water service (*al-hanafiya al-'umumiya*) and water network (*shabka al-ma'*) in 1978.

In the 1980s, more public utilities were constructed: the Gathering Place of Abu Bakr Mosque in 1981, Nazla Mosque and Rashda Preparatory/Secondary School in 1982, Rashda Social Development Organization (NGO), which runs kindergartens, in 1980, the Cultural Center in 1985, the Veterinary Unit and Agricultural Bank in 1987, and Mubarak Primary School in 1988. The Social Affairs Unit, which provides monetary services to the needy

13 The old cemetery is located in Awina village located at the eastern end of Rashda. The new cemetery was constructed around 1920, after the separation of Rashda from Awina and Hendawi.

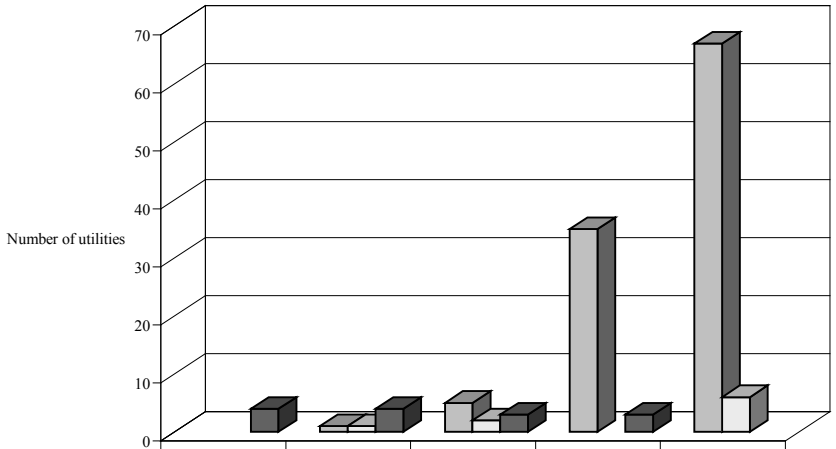
14 Radio broadcasting became available in 1940, and television in 1979.

(mainly for widows and orphans), was established in 1990, and another primary school (Amel Preparatory School) in 1995.

4–1–2 Commercial utilities

No commercial utilities were built before 1980. The oldest grocery shop (*baqqala*) in Rashda dates to 1984. In the following year, 1985, another grocery shop, and a barbershop were constructed. The number of commercial utilities has been boosted since the 1990s. At present, there are 112 commercial shops, including 36 grocery shops, three meat shops, four grain mills, four clothes shops, and nine barbers. There is also some manufacturing, mostly for housing, such as five factories making windows and doors **(Graph 4–1, Appendix Table 4)**.

Graph 4–1 Number of utilities by year of construction



	before 1970	1970 – 79	1980 – 89	1990 – 99	after 2000
Commercial utilities		1	5	35	67
Mosques and dar munasabat		1	2		6
Public utilities	4	4	3	3	

Note: For the classification of utilities, see **Appendix Table 4.** "*Dar munasabat*" refers to gathering places used for occasions such as weddings and funerals.
Source: Establishment Survey 2006, revised after the fieldwork in February 2008.

4–2 Houses

4–2–1 House construction

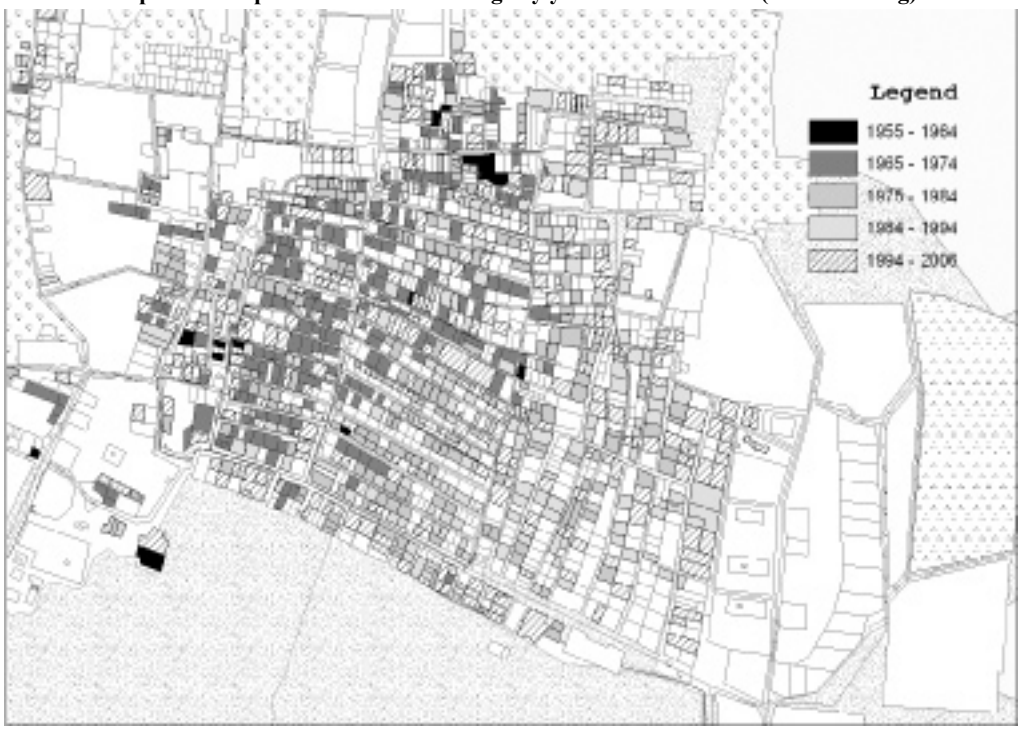
Buildings actually occupied as residences total 970 according to the sampling survey. They are all located in the "new", Nazla, and Ezba Mashrukh areas. There are only 15 occupied residential buildings that were constructed before 1964 **(Graph 4–2)**. They are located at the eastern side and the northern part of the village.

Construction of residences started after 1965, and continues constantly up to the present day. Most of the newly built residences are located on the eastern side in the "new" area, and, most recently, in the Ezba Mashrukh area, which still contains vacant land and orchards **(Map**

4–3).

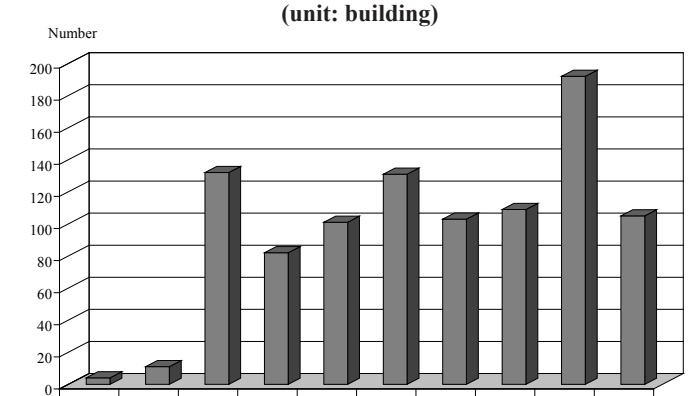
The first house constructed in the "new" area, in 1961, is the one nearest the old area, and the second is in front of Omar Ibn Khattab Mosque along Tijari Street, built in 1962. In the Ezba Mashrukh area, the oldest house is one constructed in 1975. Its owner family recalls that, at that time, their house was the only house in that area, and, until the beginning of the 1980s, was surrounded by agricultural land.

Map 4–3 Occupied residential buildings by year of construction (unit: building)



Note: (1) Year of construction refers to that of the ground floor in case the buildings are composed of more than one floor.(2)The year of consttruction displayed in the map refers only to the occupied buildings used for residential purpose. The spaces in blank are either buildings not occupied for residential purpose, under construction, or vacant lands.
Source: Additional Sampling Surrey 2006 for the information on the construction year.

Graph 4–2 Number of occupied residential buildings by year of construction (unit: building)



	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04
Number	4	11	132	82	101	131	103	109	192	105

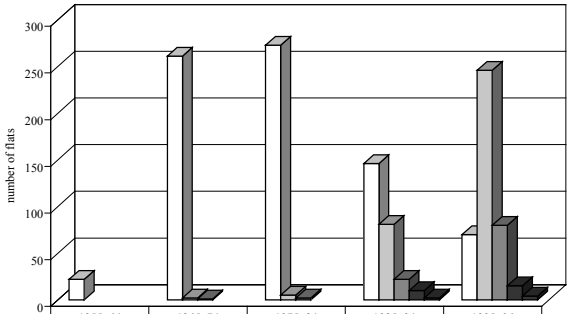
Note: Year of construction refers to that of the ground floor in cases where the buildings are composed of more than one floor.
Source: Additional Sampling Survey 2006 for the information on the construction year.

4–2–2 Vertical development

The horizontal expansion of the residential area mentioned above went along with the vertical development of the residential pattern. This can be seen by looking at the construction of flats by floor. In total, 1,242 flats are occupied by households. Most of these occupied flats are located on the ground floor, since 69% of the residentially occupied buildings comprise the ground floor only. The tallest residentially occupied buildings in Rashda have four floors; there are four of these buildings. It may be noted, however, that 27% of flats are located on the first floor, 8% on the second floor, 2% on the third floor, and 0.5% on the fourth floor.

By year, most of the construction took place at ground-floor level until 1984 **(Graph 4–3)**. From 1985, and notably from 1995 up to the present, construction of first, second, and third floors accelerated. It may be noticed that the construction of upper floors took place especially in the "new" area between Masjid Rahman Street and Tijari Street. In Ezba Mashrukh area, which is the most recently developed area, the buildings are composed mostly of ground floors only **(Map 4–4)**. Thus, it can be pointed out that the development of residential space took place not only horizontally, but also vertically in the last few decades.

Graph 4–3 Number of occupied flats by year of construction and floor (unit: flat)



	1955–64	1965–74	1975–84	1985–94	1995–06
Ground floor	22	261	273	146	70
First floor		2	5	81	246
Second floor		1	2	22	80
Third floor				10	15
Fourth floor				2	4

Map 4–4 Building heights by floor (unit: building)

Note: Height of each building is estimated using the information on the number of floors in each building
Source: Additional Sampling Survey 2006.

5. Family structure in Rashda village

5–1 *Aila* in Rashda

In this section, some characteristics of the social structure of Rashda village will be discussed, focusing on the family (*Aila*) structure. The *Aila* functions as the nexus not only of kinship but also of social relations in village life, and therefore is the key concept to understanding the social structure of Egyptian villages[15].

Here, *Aila* means *laqab al-'aila* of the household heads. *Laqab al-'aila* referred to the title of the family. To study the *Aila* structure, households are grouped according to the names of *Aila*, using the question item, "What is your family name (*laqab al-'aila*)?" To avoid the confusion of an *Aila* name with a household name (or, more precisely, the name of a household head), *laqab al-'aila* was used instead of *ism al-'aila*[16]. In addition, the collected *laqab al-'aila* were checked with the help of Rashda informants and revised when the response seemed to be a misunderstanding of the question.

In Rashda, there are 62 *Aila* according to the household survey. The largest *Aila* is *Aila* AH with 84 households. This *Aila* is that of Omda, and was considered to be politically and economically the most powerful in the past. The name of this *Aila* comes from the first sheikh of the village, around 1870. Most other *Aila* are composed of a small number of households **(Tables 5–1, 5–2)**[17].

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15 For the importance of the family in rural social structure, see Iwasaki, "What is the *Aila*?: The Comparative Study of Kinship Structure in Egyptian Villages", *AJAMES (Annals of Japan Association for Middle East Studies)*, vol. 22–2, 2007 March, pp.125–148.

16 The term *Laqab al-'aila* may correspond to "surname" in English. Arabic names are usually composed of a single personal name (generally corresponding to the Western first name) followed by the paternal father's name and grandfather's name. Therefore, Arabic names do not have a surname or family name. However, there are names that are used to designate the kinship group, which are connected with an individual's identity. In this way, they are elastic, depending on whether they refer to the immediate family (*al-usra*) or the tribe (*al-qabila*). However, *ism al-'aila*, literally meaning 'name of *Aila*', is usually used by Egyptians to call the immediate family (*al-usra*). The question item "What is your family name (*laqab al-'aila*)?" is employed to collect the information, not about the immediate family, but about the kinship group to which Egyptians identify themselves by the term *Aila*.

17 This is a phenomenon similar to that found in villages in Lower Egypt (Iwasaki 2007).

Table 5–1 Size of *Aila* according to the number of households

Size of *Aila* by number of households per *Aila*	Number of *Aila*	Number of households
1 – 4	16	30
5 – 9	7	50
10 – 14	4	80
15 – 19	1	17
20 – 24	2	44
25 – 29	1	27
30 – 34	0	0
35 – 39	0	0
40 – 49	1	42
50 – 59	0	0
60 – 69	0	0
70 – 79	0	0
80 – 89	1	84
90 –	0	0
From outside	39	172
Total	72	546

Note: *Aila* here refers to household head. "From outside" refers to the names of *Aila* that were originally from outside the village.
Source: Household Survey 2006.
Note: The classification of the *Aila* and their places of origin are based on information from the informants, and updated after the fieldwork done in March 2008.

Table 5–2 Number of household heads and their spouses by *Aila* (number, %)

Aila code		Household head		Spouse	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	*Aila N*	21	3.9	21	4.0
2	*Aila Ab*	17	3.1	12	2.3
3	*Aila AH*	84	15.4	60	11.5
4	*Aila F*	27	5.0	24	4.6
5	*Aila R*	42	7.7	24	4.6
6	*Aila Kh*	7	1.3	7	1.3
7	*Aila Ad*	12	2.2	11	2.1
8	*Aila Mh*	11	2.0	7	1.3
9	*Aila Abu*	10	1.8	8	1.5
10	*Aila AR*	9	1.7	3	0.6
11	*Aila Ms*	13	2.4	10	1.9
12	*Aila AI*	23	4.2	19	3.7
13	*Aila Hj*	10	1.8	18	3.5
14	*Aila JD*	6	1.1	7	1.3
16	*Aila Shq*	2	0.4	3	0.6
17	*Aila Jh*	2	0.4	1	0.2
20	*Aila Jb*	6	1.1	4	0.8
21	*Aila Mb*	8	1.5	6	1.2
22	*Aila Md*	2	0.4	2	0.4
23	*Aila Mz*	6	1.1	6	1.2
24	*Aila Mns*	2	0.4	2	0.4
26	*Aila Msd*	14	2.6	7	1.3
27	*Aila JD*	10	1.8	12	2.3
28	*Aila Mr*	1	0.2	1	0.2
29	*Aila Hl*	8	1.5	5	1.0
30	*Aila Kn*	4	0.7		
31	*Aila Oth*	3	0.6	4	0.8
32	*Aila As*	2	0.4	3	0.6
33	*Aila Maa*	1	0.2		
34	*Aila Sa*	2	0.4		
35	*Aila Fr*	1	0.2		
36	*Aila Al*	3	0.6	5	1.0
37	*Aila D*	1	0.2	3	0.6
38	*Aila H*	1	0.2	2	0.4
39	*Aila Sl*	1	0.2	1	0.2
40	*Aila Mat*	1	0.2	3	0.6
41	*Aila HS*	1	0.2	1	0.2
42	*Aila Yd*			2	0.4
43	*Aila AM*			1	0.2
44	*Aila HB*			1	0.2
45	*Aila AA*			1	0.2
46	*Aila Q*			1	0.2
47	*Aila HH*			1	0.2
99	From outside	172	31.5	212	40.7
Total		546	100.0	521	100.0

Note: (1) "From outside" refers to the names of *Aila* that were originally from outside the village. (2) The classification of the *Aila* and their places of origin are based on information from the informants, and updated after the fieldwork done in March 2008.
Source: Household Survey 2005.

According to the information gathered from the informants, most of these small *Aila* are originally from outside the village. Thirty-nine *Aila* comprising one-third of the households (172 household heads) are originally from outside **(Appendix Table 5)**. They came mostly from the villages Balat, Qasr, and Tanida, or neighboring villages within Dakhla Oasis: Awina, Ma'sira, Jadid, etc. There is also a small number of households which came from outside Dakhla Oasis: Kharga, Farafra, and from Upper Egypt such as Asyut and Qena[18]. Thus, the *Aila* in Rashda are notable for the presence of *Aila* that were originally from outside the village.

Mapping the location of households by the *Aila* they belong to indicates that *Aila* originally from Rashda are dispersed over the residential area **(Map 5–1** in p.36**)**. It seems that the households from the same *Aila*, do not live side by side in Rashda, which clearly differentiates them from villages in the Nile Valley, in both Lower and Upper Egypt.

As to the households from outside the village, it seems that they are located in certain blocks in the Nazla and Ezba Mashrukh areas **(Map 5–2** in p.36**)**. The households originally from Tanida are in the southern blocks, those originally from Balat in the eastern blocks in the Nazla area and all over the Ezba Mashrukh area, while those originally from Ma'sira are concentrated in one block in the Ezba Mashrukh area.

Table 5–3 Hometown (*Balad*) of household heads

	%
Village	98.6
Outside village	1.5
Total	100.0
(Number)	550

Source: Household Survey 2005.

Table 5–4 From which generation did your family live in this place (village)? (household head)

	%
Your generation	0.9
Parent's generation	0.4
Grandparents' generation	0.4
Before grandparents' generation	5.3
Not moved	93.1
Total	100.0
(Number)	550

Source: Household Survey 2005.

It should be remembered, however, that all of the villagers, including those originally from outside the village, perceive Rashda as their home village. According to the household survey, 99% of the household heads were born in Rashda **(Table 5–3)**. Also, to the question, "From which generation did your family live in this place (village)?", 93.1% of the household heads answered that they did not move there. Moreover, 93% of the household heads answered that their hometown (*balad*) is Rashda **(Table 5–4)**. This extremely high percentage may be due to the fact that it is difficult for the inhabitants to know their places of origin if their family moved in before their grandfather's generation.

18 It may be noted that there are *Aila* classified as originally from Rashda, but known to have come from outside the village. For example, *Aila* Ab was originally from a village in Minya called Bani Abid.

5–2 Relationship of household head to spouse

Information on the relationship between spouses was collected in the household survey by the question, "What is your relationship to your spouse?" Of these, 63.2% of the household heads married villagers without kinship ties **(Table 5–5)**. There are also household heads who married persons from outside the village; these are counted in "other". Thus, marriage with cousins is not a common phenomenon in Rashda, contrary to the conventional wisdom about marriage patterns in Egypt or other Arab countries[19].

As to the spatial distribution of household heads by their relationship with their spouses, it seems that there is no clear pattern, since those married to their cousins are dispersed throughout the village.

Table 5–5 Relationship with spouse (household head) (number)

	Number	%
Child of father's side uncle/aunt (*awlad am/amma*)	34	6.6
Child of mother's side uncle/aunt (*awlad khal/khala*)	28	5.4
Grandchild of father's side uncle/aunt (*afhad amm/amma*)	8	1.5
Grandchild of mother's side uncle/aunt (*afhad khal/khala*)	1	0.2
Father's side relative (*qaraba*)	42	8.1
Mother's side relative (*qaraba*)	31	6.0
From same village	327	63.2
From same workplace	2	0.4
Other	44	8.5
Total	517	100.0

Note: "From same village" refers to a relationship to a spouse without kinship, and being from the same village. "From same workplace" refers to a relationship with a spouse without kinship, and met at the workplace, and from outside the village.
Source: Household Survey 2005.

5–3 Income level

Information on income was collected by the question on household income during the last 12 months prior to the fieldwork. It was found that 43.7% of households fall into the income category of 5,000 to 9,900 LE **(Table 5–6)**[20]. There is a considerable income disparity between residential areas: the "new" area has households of a higher income level than the newer area (eastern part) **(Map 5–3)**. This may be partially related to the fact that the Ezba Mashrukh area has more of the younger generation than the "new" area.

Table 5–6 Household income level (LE/year, %)

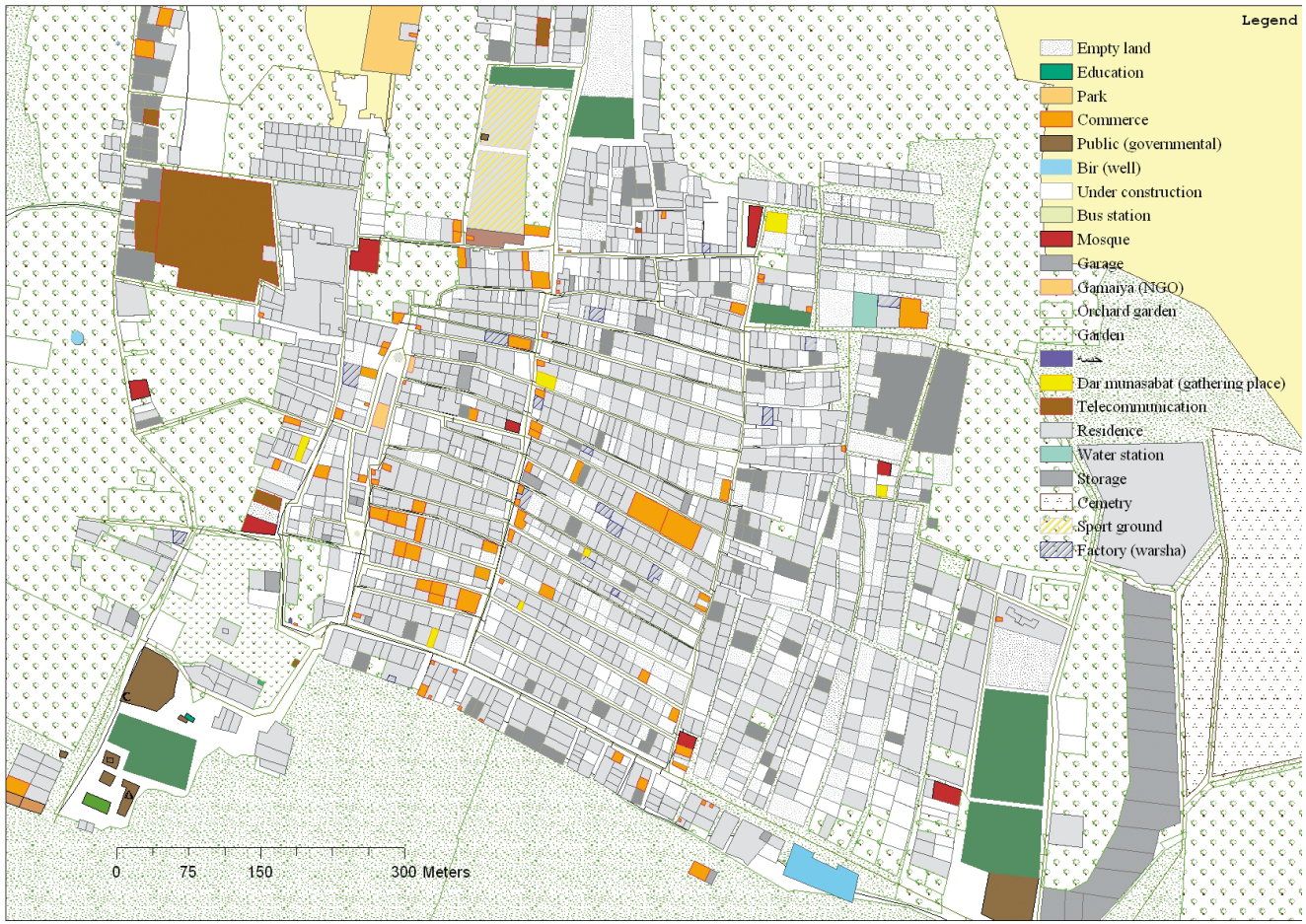
	%
Less than 5,000LE	13.7
5,000—9,900LE	43.7
10,000—14,000LE	25.5
15,000LE or above	17.1
Total	100.0
(Number)	549
Average (LE/year)	10,522
Gini coefficient	0.298

Source: Household Survey 2005.

19 The marriage pattern in Rashda is similar to that in villages in Lower Egypt (Iwasaki 2007).

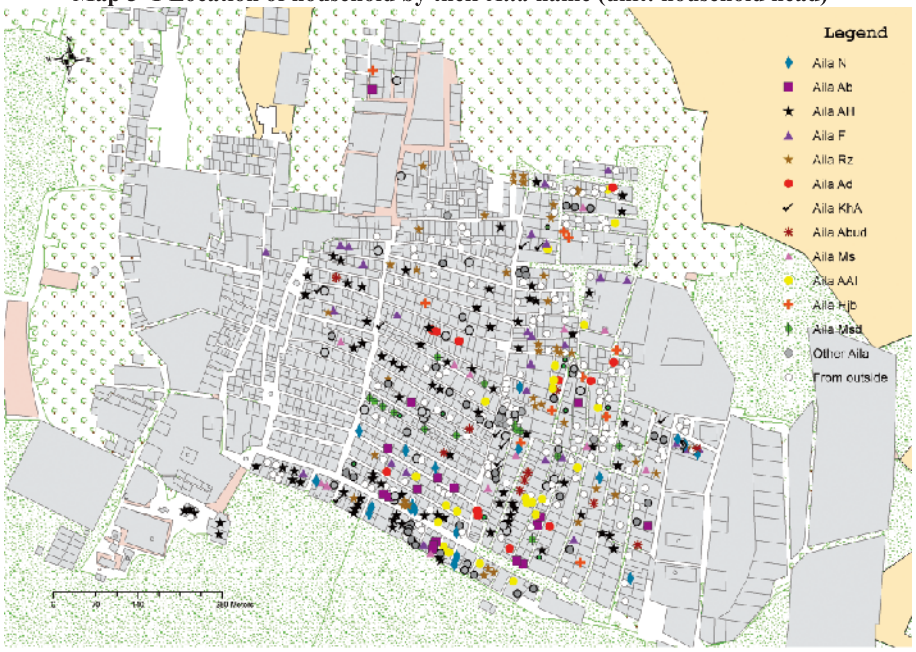
20 The household income level in Rashda is not much different from other villages surveyed in the same year (2005). Also, the income range is found to be low, like other villages in the Nile Valley compared with the urban areas.

Map 4–2 Location of utlities in the village (unit: building)



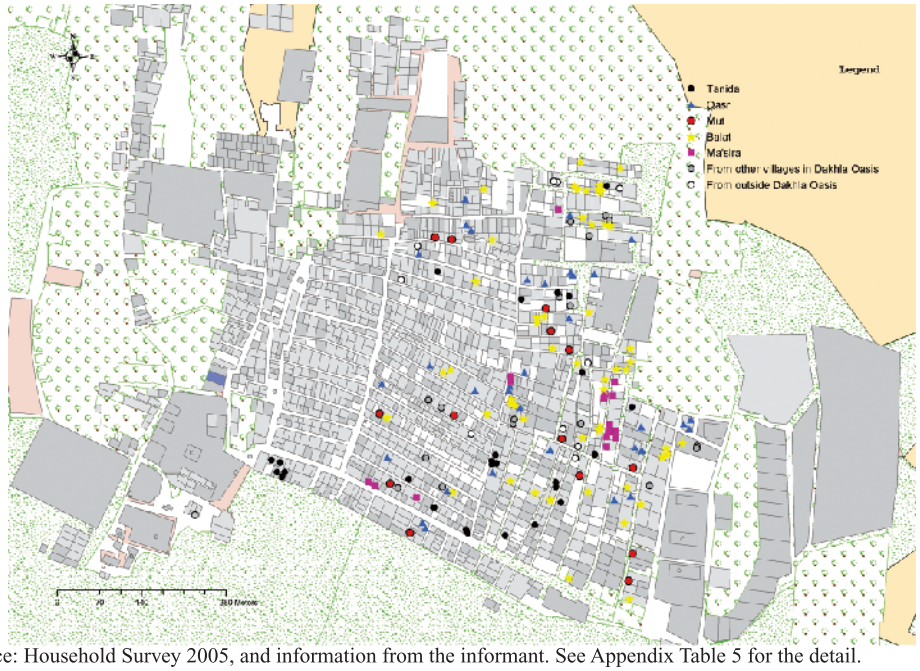
Note: See Appendix Table 4 for the classification of the utilities.
Source: Establishment Survey 2006 & fieldworks (locational information are collected by field work with the help of informant).

Map 5–1 Location of household by their *Aila* name (unit: household head)



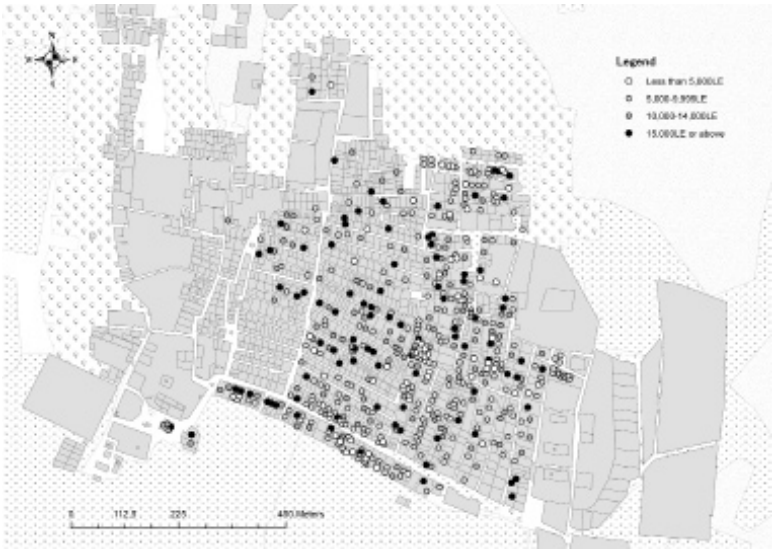
Note: *Aila* refers to that of household head. See Table 5–2 for the detail.

Map 5–2 *Aila* originally from outside Rashda (unit: household head)



Source: Household Survey 2005, and information from the informant. See Appendix Table 5 for the detail.

Map 5-3 Income level of the household (LE/year) (unit: household)



Source: Household Survey 2005.

5–4 Educational level

Information on educational level was collected by a survey question asked of all household members. The educational level of the inhabitants of Rashda is higher than the mean for rural Egypt (1996): illiterates account for only 14.9% of the surveyed household members.

Table 5–7 Educational level (household members 10 years & above) (%)

	%
Illiterates	14.9
Read & write	19.4
Primary	9.4
Preparatory	9.8
Secondary	31.6
Above secondary	4.0
University	11.1
Total	100.0
(Number)	1,897

Source: Household Survey 2005.

As to its spatial distribution, most of the household heads with low educational level tend to live in the "new" area, and those with higher educational level in the Ezba Mashrukh area. This is also related to the difference in the age structure of these two areas. The younger generation tends to have higher educational levels **(Table 5–7)**.

5–5 Land holding and cultivation

Information on landholding was collected by the survey questions on the plots cultivated by the households: 40.6% of the households in Rashda practice cultivation[21], and 87% of the cultivators have only one plot[22] **(Table 5–8)**.

21 This proportion is similar to other surveyed villages in the Nile Valley. The mean area of cultivated land in Rashda is 1.1 *feddan*. This is larger than other surveyed villages in the Nile Valley.

22 There are 24 cultivators who cultivate two plots, four cultivators with three plots, and one cultiva-

Most of the cultivated lands are owned by the cultivators themselves, but 20% of them are rented **(Table 5–9)**.

As to the spatial distribution of the landholders, it is clear that landless households are concentrated in the Ezba Mashrukh area, and large landholders in the "new" area **(Map 5–4)**.

Table 5–8 Holdings of cultivated lands (%, household)

		%
Cultivation	Yes	40.6
	No	59.4
	Total	100.0
	(Number)	549
Land size	0.5-0.9	6.3
(*feddan*)	1.0-1.4	14.8
	1.5-1.9	7.6
	2.0-3.0	25.6
	3.0-3.9	9.4
	4.0-4.9	24.2
	5.0 or above	8.1
	Total	100.0
	(Number)	223
	Average size	1.1
	Gini coefficient	0.33

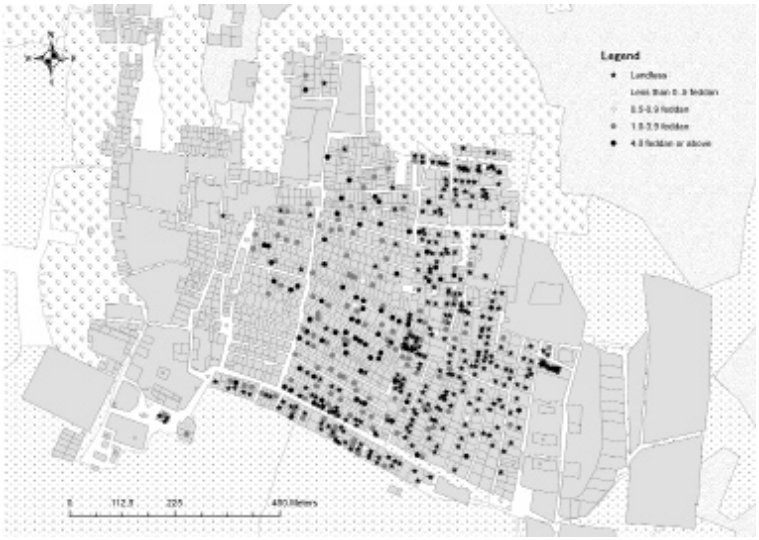
Source: Household Survey 2005.

Table 5–9 Ownership of cultivated land (% of cultivated land)

	%
Owned	74.4
Sharecropped	5.0
Rent	20.5
Other	0.0
Total	100.0
Average land size (*feddan*)	2.8
(Number)	223

Source: Household Survey 2005.

Map 5–4 Location of households by cultivated land *size* (*feddan*) (unit: household)



Source: Household Survey 2005.

tor with four plots. The number of plots in Rashda is smaller than in other surveyed villages in the Nile Valley. In the Nile Valley, there are more households with two or more plots.

5–6 Employment situation

Employment was measured by the questions on wage employment and nonagricultural self-employment. The predominant feature of the employment structure in Rashda is that it is overwhelmingly dependent on the government sector. As is shown in the table on employment **(Table 5–10)**, 56.8% of those aged between 15 and 64 have a waged job. Among the waged workers, 79.5% work in the government sector. This percentage is higher than the average for Dakhla Oasis, or even that of the Wadi Gedid governorate (1996). Those in the government sector work either in the administration or education.

As to access to their current waged job, 71% of the waged workers got their jobs through the government (Employment Office) **(Table 5–11)**. There are very few who obtained their current job through family or by direct contact with employers[23].

Of the waged workers, 60.3% work inside the village. Others mainly work in the city of Mut (68.3% of the waged workers work outside the village), or in the villages in Dakhla. Another feature of Rashda is that agricultural workers, who are supposed to be the main component of rural poverty, are absent. Only 3.4% of the waged workers are in agriculture[24].

Only 9.5% of households have members who are involved in nonagricultural self-employment[25]: 83.3% of 45 self-employed currently work inside the village. Half of them (19 self-employed) work in commerce, and in the shops. Other self-employed people work mostly in transportation[26].

Labor migration away from the village is practically absent: 13.8% of the households declared that one of their members had resided outside Rashda for work either in the past or currently. Their destination was either Cairo or the cities of Kharga or Mut in Wadi Gedid.

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23 Most of the waged workers in the surveyed villages in the Nile Valley obtained their current job by direct contact with the employer.

24 This is similar to the villages in Lower Egypt. For example, Abu Senita village in Menufiya governorate has only 5% of waged workers in agriculture (Iwasaki 2006, p.141)

25 This is similar to the villages surveyed in the Nile Valley.

26 Commerce and transportation are the most common economic activities in other surveyed villages in the Nile Valley.

Table 5–10 Employment situation (household members aged 15 to 64) (%)

		%
Employment situation	Self-employed (with employees)	7.0
	Self-employed (without employees)	11.5
	Unpaid	11.2
	Waged	56.8
	Newly unemployed	13.3
	Unemployed (worked before)	0.2
	Total	100.0
	(Number)	1,083
Sector	Government	79.5
	Public	3.9
	Private	15.3
	Other	1.3
	Total	100.0
	(Number)	615
Economic activity	Agriculture	3.4
	Fishing	0.0
	Mining	2.0
	Manufacturing	0.7
	Electricity/Gas/Water	0.7
	Construction	10.6
	Commerce	1.3
	Hotels/Restaurants	2.3
	Transport/Storage/Communication	4.1
	Finance	1.0
	Real estate/Leasing/Business services	0.0
	General administration/Defense	28.8
	Education	36.3
	Health/Social works	6.3
	Community/Social/Personal services	2.8
	Household services	0.0
	Total	100.0
	(Number)	615

Note: Sector and economic activity refer to the waged employment of the household members who are currently working.
Source: Household Survey 2005.

Table 5–11 How the current waged job was found (all household members, currently working)

	%
Government	71.4
Private office	1.8
Introduced by the household member	0.2
Introduced by relative	0.8
Introduced by friend	4.4
Introduced by villager	3.7
Through contractor	2.3
At gathering place	0.0
Sending request to the workplace	4.1
Through mass media	0.8
Direct contact with employee	8.9
Other	1.6
Total	0.0

Source: Household Survey 2005.

6. History of Rashda village

At present, we are still not fully prepared to write the history of Rashda village. However, it is possible to give an overview of the history of Rashda and point out some turning points in the formation and development of the village, using the results of field research given in Sections 3, 4 and 5, as well as historical and statistical evidence and other oral source materials.

6–1 Rashda in the mid-19th century

The name of the village comes from the Roman spring called Rashda. Although its name can be traced back to the Roman Empire and can be observed in some written material from the Middle Ages, the present Rashda is a "new" village.

The origin of the name implies the relative abundance of water. In fact, around 1800 AD, the whole residential area of the present Rashda was agricultural land that was owned by the three biggest families (*Aila*) living in the village of Qalamun. One of these was the *Aila* of Sheikh al-Balad and the future Omda. The land was cultivated by peasants who lived in Qalamun, and they went to and from the fields in Rashda every day.

In the first half of the 19th century, there were no houses except some cottages where the peasants coming from Qalamun stayed at night in the busy farming season. They were located at the eastern side of the foot of a sandhill. However, by the second half of the 19th century, there was a settlement named Rashda. It was located in the "old" area of Rashda village on the sandhill, at the western side of the "new" area of Rashda village. The "old" area of Rashda is now abandoned and largely left as ruins.

According to the interview survey, the settlement was built by the peasants who migrated from the village of Qalamun to Rashda. They settled there, at first, as peasants who cultivated the agricultural land possessed by the three biggest families, especially the family of the future Omda living in the village of Qalamun. They were given the land for their livelihood by landowners in return for their agricultural labor.

At the same time, some peasants who migrated from the village of Balat settled in the area below the sandhill, which is now called Nazla, on the northern side of the "new" area of Rashda. They also came there to seek land and water for their livelihood.

Later, the peasants who had migrated from outside and settled in the "old" area and Nazla area bought the land, which they cultivated, from the landowners. In 1862, a fire broke out in Rashda. A document[27] was written after the fire to clarify the population number by quarter (*darb*), based on the tax register. In this document, Rashda was called *nazla* (small lodging), and 92 families and 159 households resided there. An extract of the tax register[28], on which

27 Document dated 28 Jumada II 1279 A.H. (1862 AD) on population by quarter of the village.
28 Document dated 9 Jumada II 1278 A.H. (1861 AD). This is the register of population on the Quar-

the above-mentioned document dated 1861 is supposed to be based, shows 629 as the total population (male 329, female 300).

6–2 History of Rashda "village"

6–2–1 Formation of the independent Rashda village

Rashda in the 19th century was not an independent village, as can be judged from its being called "*nazla"*. In fact, Rashda was a settlement belonging to the village Qalamun. Qalamun was a village in Dakhla, Mut district (*ma'muriya*), Asyut province (*mudiriya*) at the end of the 19th century. Conflicts and judicial cases were judged in the religious court (*mahkama*) in Qalamun.

In the 1897 population census, we can find the name Rashda as one of the two attached settlements belonging to the village of Qalamun. The population of Qalamun without its attached settlements was 1,447 and with the attached settlements was 1,704.

However, Rashda was separated from the village of Qalamun and became an independent village in 1899. In *al-Qamus al-Jighrafi* by Muhammad Ramzi, Rashda is mentioned as a new village that had been an attached settlement belonging to Qalamun and was separated from it as an independent village in that year.

In 1907, eight years after becoming a separate village, there were 223 houses and 1,223 inhabitants (604 male and 619 female) in Rashda according to the population census of that year. As mentioned in Section 5, one-third of the households in the present Rashda are originally from outside the village. They came mostly from Balat, Mut or neighboring villages within Dakhla Oasis: Awina, Messaud, Jadid, Qasr, etc., along with some households from Upper Egypt such as from Asyut **(Map 6–1)**.

A gate of *darb* (quarter) viewed from inside in old Rashda

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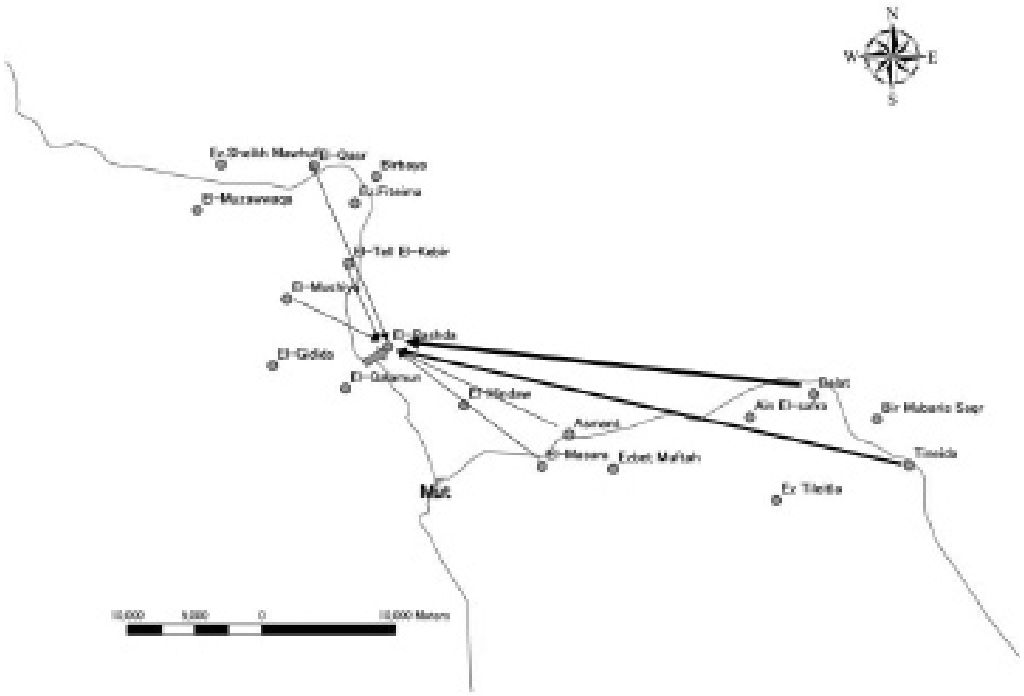
ter (*al-hissa*) of Shaykh Ahmad al-Haj Muhammad 'Abd al-Hafiz who lives in Qalamun.

Map 6–1 Villages of origin of the households (unit: household)



Source: Information from the informants.

These new inhabitants are thought to be composed of poor people, just like the migrants at the first stage of the settlement mentioned above. According to interviews with the village notables in Rashda and Qalamun, their ancestors were "*la tamlik wa la ya'amal*" (landless and no job). They obtained the land in Rashda either from the *Aila* of '*umda* (*Aila* AH) or the landowners in Qalamun (there were lands owned by the villagers of Qalamun) either directly or after working as sharecroppers. Also, some of their ancestors settled down in Rashda as agricultural workers, such as those from Balat[29].

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29 According to our interview survey, a typical process of migration to the Nazla area from Balat is as follows in the case of family J.

J (aged around 50) and her husband live in the Nazla area with her husband's mother Z who was born in 1918 (now aged 90). Z was born in Rashda, but her father was born into and was originally from one of the Ezba belonging to Balat village (Ezba al-Safra'). Her father came to Rashda 100 years ago, around 1910–1915.

At that time, Sanusi troops were stationed at Dakhla Oasis, and the soldiers were forcing the villagers to provide foods and crops. J, who is also originally from Balat, remembers that her grandfather was killed by one of the soldiers. According to Z, her father came to Rashda to escape the violence of these Sanusi troops, and also because there was plenty of water and a demand for laborers in Rashda.

Her father settled in one of the cottages provided by the Omda of Rashda in Nazla, and worked at Omda's farm. He was given food, some crops and a house for cultivating and taking care of the gardens.

6–2–2 Rashda under "developmentalism" in the 1960s

We cannot follow the demographic trends of Rashda village in the 20th century, for the census data between 1917, when the total population was 1,337, and 1976, when the total population was 4,398, are not available. Population data are not in the censuses of 1927, 1937, 1947 and 1960[30].

Every village notable who was interviewed said that there was no period of rapid migration from outside the village after the formation of the independent village. In fact, as shown in **Table 5–4** in p.33, 93% of the household heads answered that their homeland was Rashda.

However, the 1960s was supposed to be a turning point after World War II in the development of Rashda, especially from the viewpoint of the village administration. It was the age of "developmentism" under the socialistic regime of President Nasser. In 1959, as mentioned in Section 3, a construction campaign began, and after that time many wells (*bir*) for cultivation were constructed by governmental organizations or foreign companies.

In the background of this "development policy", the local administration was rearranged and the system of local units of villages (*al-wahda al-mahalliya li-qura*) was introduced.

In 1970, the Local Unit of Rashda, which is one of the old local units in Dahla Oasis, was established. The Local Unit of Rashda was composed of four villages: Rashda village (the mother village), Hendawi village, Awina village and Budukhulu village.

In 2002, the local units were rearranged and the Local Unit of Hendawi (*al-wahda al-mahalliya li-qura al-handawi*) was established. Thus, the present Local Unit of Rashda is composed of two main villages: Rashda, where the administrative office is located, and Budkhlu, along with three Ezbas belonging to the Unit: Ezba Mansura, Ezba Ain Abu Othman and Ezba el-Duhus.

6–3 Formation of the "new" area

By the 1960s, the houses in the "old" area, which were built of mud, were decaying and the number of people there was thought to exceed its capacity. As a result, the inhabitants gradually built new houses outside the "old" area and moved to live in them. In fact, the number of houses in the present Rashda, namely the "new" area of the village, rapidly

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After some years of working on a nonmonetary basis, her father became a waged laborer at the same Omda's farm.

Z married one of the villagers who was also originally from Balat. After the revolution around 1960, Z and her husband and their sons bought the land sold by the government after the construction of the *bir* (well), and became self-employed farmers. In 1962 they also bought the land in Nazla from Omda and constructed their own house.

30 The census data about the population of Rashda in the 20th century that we can confirm as being correct are as follows: 1,223 (male 604, female 619) for 1907; 1,337 (male 664, female 673) for 1917; 4,398 (male 2,205, female 2,193) for 1976; 4,364 for 1996; and 5,361 (male 2,695, female 2,666) for 2004. The population data for the village of Rashda are not available for the 1927, 1937, 1947 and 1960 censuses.

increased in the late 1960s, as is shown by the graph of the number of residential buildings by year of construction **(**see **Graph 4–2** in p.29**)**.

As mentioned in Section 4, buildings for residential use total 970 at the time of the survey in 2006. There are only 15 residences that were built before 1964. Construction of most residences started after 1965, and continues uninterruptedly up to the present day. Most of the newly built residences are located in the east area. Vacant land is also found in the east area.

This demonstrates that the residential space of Rashda has been shifted from the "old" area to the "new" area. The government policy that established the Local Unit of Rashda apparently encouraged this shift. In other words, this shift was caused by the combination of the demolishment of old mud-brick houses and the increase of population, on the one hand, and the rearrangement of rural administration by the State based on "developmentalism", on the other.

This can be confirmed on the basis of the number of utilities by year of construction **(**see **Graph 4–1** in p.27**)**. Among the buildings currently in use, there are only four constructed before 1970, which are all for public use, according to the establishment survey. The oldest building is the Omda office (*maqar al-umdiya*) established in 1934. The other three were all established during the 1960s: Rashda Primary School and the Agricultural Cooperative in 1962, and the Health Unit in 1964. It may be added that some of the basic infrastructure was constructed during this period: the asphalted road to Mut in 1967, and electricity (six hours per day from 18:00 hours to 00:00 hours) in 1969[31].

In the 1970s, three buildings were constructed: Abu Bakr Mosque in 1975, the Youth Center in 1976, and the Post Office and "Central" Rashda (Telecommunications) in 1979. In the later half of the 1970s, the water network also became available: the well (*bir*) for drinking water was constructed in 1975, followed by the public water service (*hanafiya 'umumiya*), and the water network (*shabka al-ma'*) in 1978.

In the 1980s, more public utilities were constructed: Rashda Social Development Organization (NGO), which runs kindergartens, in 1980, the Gathering Place of Abu Bakr Mosque in 1981, the Nazla Mosque and Rashda Preparatory/Secondary School in 1982, the Cultural Center in 1985, the Veterinary Unit and Agricultural Bank in 1987, and Mubarak Primary School in 1988. The Social Affairs Unit was established in 1990, and another primary school (Amel Preparatory School) in 1995.

After the shift in residential space from the "old" area to the "new" area in the latter part of the 1960s, migration from outside to Rashda became insignificant, because almost all surveyed heads of household were born in Rashda, as mentioned before.

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31 Radio broadcasting became available in 1940, and television in 1979.

6–4 Expansion of the village space

6–4–1 Pattern of residential ownership

According to population censuses, the independent village of Rashda did not report a rapid increase in population from the 1970s. In 1976, the number of inhabitants of Rashda, which is called *qism* in the census, was 4,398. In 1996 and 2004, the total population was 4,364 and 5,361, respectively.

However, the village has expanded its residential space. Almost all residences built after the latter half of the 1980s are situated in the Ezba Mashrukh area **(**see **Map 4–3** in p.28**)**. This coincides with the pattern of residential ownership: of the 83.3% of households that own their residences, 69% declared that they purchased it **(Table 6–1)**. This is different to the common pattern in rural areas where access through inheritance from parents is most common.

Table 6–1 Ownership of and access to the residence (household)

		%
Ownership	Owned (totally paid)	83.3
	Owned (partially paid)	2.2
	Rent	3.1
	Rent (furnished)	0.0
	Gift	9.3
	Other	2.2
	Total	100.0
	(Number)	550
Access	Through family/relative	69.0
	Through friend/acquaintance	14.9
	Through *samsar*	0.4
	Inheritance from parent	14.5
	Inheritance from other relative	1.2
	Gift/government property	0.0
	Other	0.0
	Total	100.0
	(Number)	496

Source: Household Survey 2005.

6–4–2 Spatial distribution of the households by age

Most of the household heads were born in another house in Rashda, and moved into the current residence **(Table 6–2)**. They moved because of marriage, or because the previous house was old or had been demolished, but they stayed within the village **(Tables 6–3)**. They moved when they were aged 25–44 **(Table 6–4)**. This is clearly represented in the spatial distribution of households by the age of their heads **(Map 6–2)**. Most of the younger generations reside in the area that has been recently built.

Table 6–2 From where did you move to your current residence? (household head)

	%
From outside the village	1.9
Within the village	98.1
Total	100.0
(Number)	468

Source: Household Survey 2005.

Table 6–3 Reasons for moving to the current residence (household head)

	%
Marriage	52.3
House demolished	40.6
Work/study	6.2
Other	0.8
Total	100.0
(Number)	497

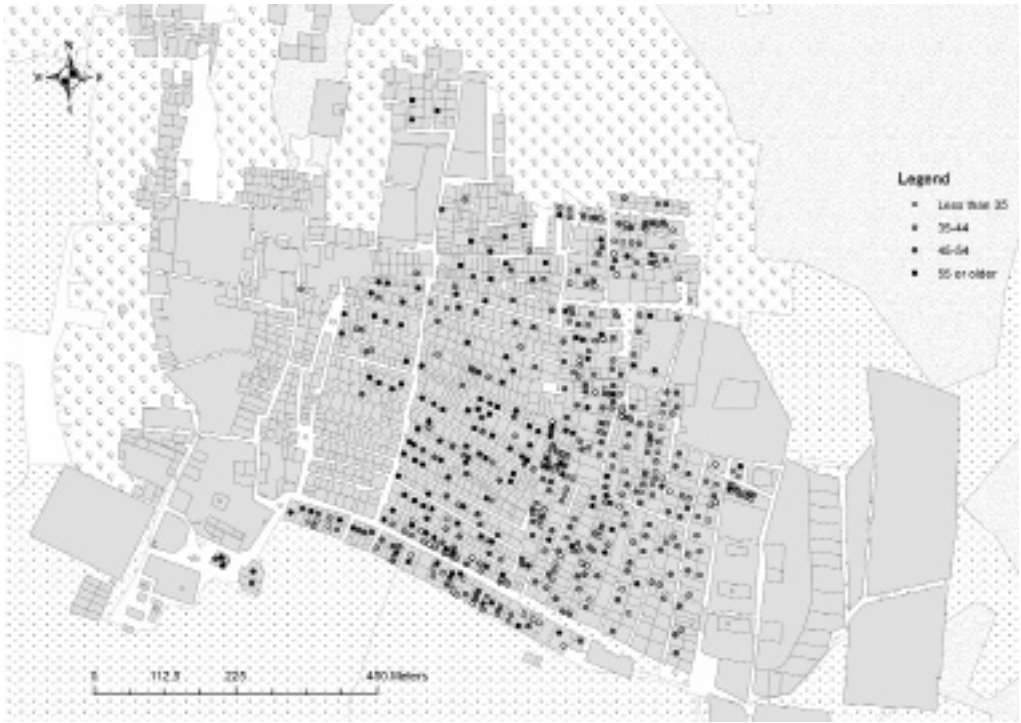
Source: Household Survey 2005.

Table 6–4 Age of settlement in the current residence (household head)

	%
Born in this house	10.6
1 –14	2.4
15–24	17.1
25–34	41.2
35–44	20.4
45–54	5.1
55–64	2.6
65 or above	0.7
Total	100.0
(Number)	549

Source: Household Survey 2005.

Map 6–2 Location of the households by age of the households (unit: household head)



Source: Household Survey 2005.

6–5 Change of village lifestyle after the 1980s

6–5–1 Change of residential style in the village

It is clear from the above that the development of the residential area in Rashda since the 1980s was stimulated by movement inside the village, with the principal actors being the

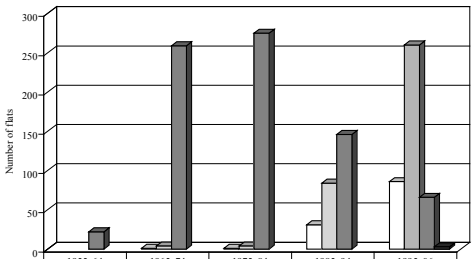
younger generation, motivated by marriage or improving their housing conditions.

The spatial development of the residential area was accompanied by the vertical development of the residential pattern as mentioned in Section 4. Vertical development of the residential pattern reflects the change in lifestyle among villagers. The "new" pattern of village life from the 1980s is clearly shown in the results of the field survey on the type of buildings and the commercial utilities.

The residential buildings can be roughly divided into two types. The first is the "rural house" type, which is made of mud bricks. The second is the "house (*manzil*)" or apartment type that is made mainly of concrete. Until 1984, the flats constructed were only of the "rural house" type. Flats constructed from 1985 to the present, on the other hand, are mostly apartment type. Today, there are 50 apartment buildings with 119 occupied flats in Rashda **(**see **Graph 6–1)**.

This change in the type of residential building, from the "rural house" type to "house" or apartment type coincides with the expansion of a "new" lifestyle. The apartment type of building has more than two floors, while the "rural house" type of buildings are composed mostly of ground floor dwellings. This change reflects the "new" lifestyle among villagers.

Graph 6–1 Number of occupied flats by year of construction and type of residence (unit: flat)



	1955–64	1965–74	1975–84	1985–94	1995–06
Appartment		1	1	31	86
House (manzil)		4	4	84	260
Rural house	22	259	275	146	66
Villa					3

Year of construction

Source: Additional Sampling Survey 2006 for the information on the construction year.

6–5–2 Change in consumption patterns

The "new" pattern of village life is also reflected in the consumption pattern of villagers. As shown in Section 3, no commercial utilities were built before 1980. The oldest grocery shop (*baqqala*) in Rashda dates to 1984. In the following year, 1985, another grocery shop, and a barbershop were constructed.

As is mentioned in Section 4, the number of commercial utilities has grown since the 1990s. At present, there are 112 commercial shops including 36 grocery shops, three meat shops, four grain mills, four clothes shops, and nine barbershops. There are also some manufacturing enterprises, mostly for housing, such as five factories making windows and

doors, which are necessary commercial utilities for the "modern" lifestyle **(Appendix Table 4, Map 4–2** in p.35**)**.

6–6 Overview of the history of Rashda village

Map 6–3 is a conceptual map of the residential development of the village of Rashda from its formation until today. The history of the village could be summarized as follows, referring to the map.

(1) Seasonal movement of the peasants of Qalamun to cottages at the foot of a sandhill where they spent the night during the agricultural season, until the mid-19th century.

(2) Creation of the settlement area on the sandhill and migration of peasants from Qalamun to it, combined with migration of agricultural laborers from Balat to the Nazla area in the second half of the 19th century. The Nazla area was a marshland at that time[32].

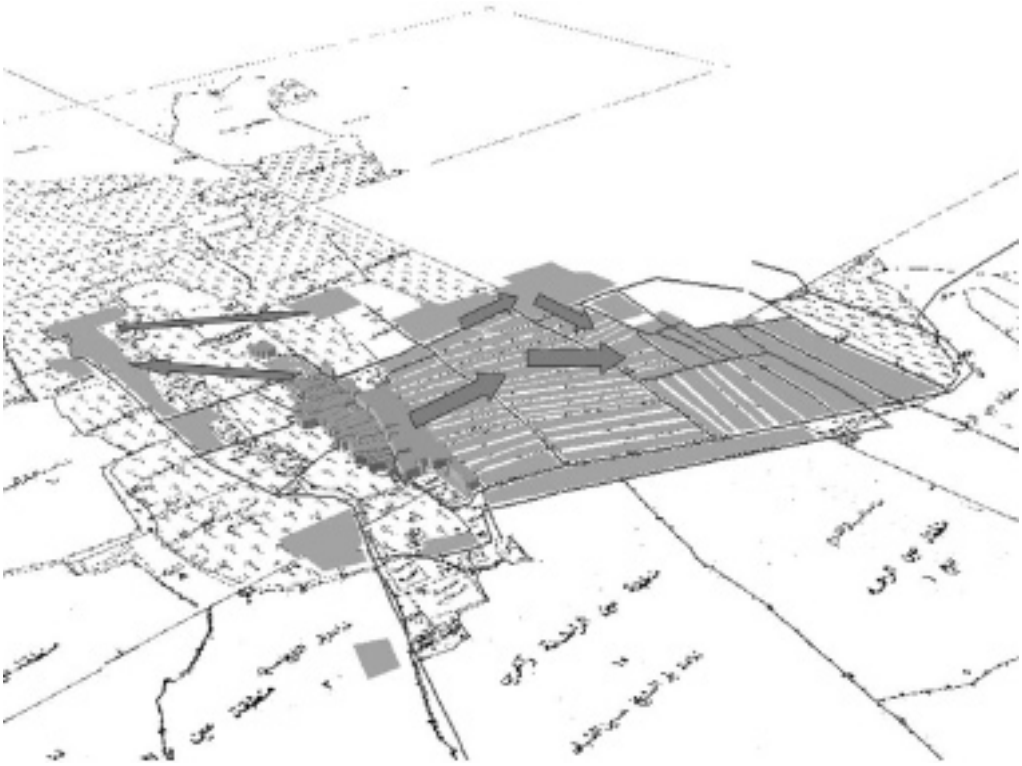
(3) Construction of houses on the agricultural land on the eastern side of the sandhill (the present "new" area) which started around the 1960s, and on the western side (the present Qara area) which was started around 1940 by the inhabitants of the settlement ("old" area) at the sandhill. Both sets of construction occurred because of migration to these two areas.

(4) More construction of houses in an easterly direction in Ezba Mashrukh and the eastern part of Nazla, and migrations of inhabitants of "new" and Ezba Mashrukh to these two areas from the 1980s[33].

32 "New" area was agricultural land owned by Omda and other families. According to the informants, the plots there were sold by Omda and other families because water flow from the old spring (*'ain rumani*) that provided for this area became slower. Also, new wells (*bir*) were constructed and new land became available in other areas. There were two springs (*'ain*) that provided water: the old spring (*'ain rumani*) which provided water to plots in the "new" area dried up around 1970, and another spring provided water to the plots of Ezba Mashrukh.

33 Construction of the houses took place firstly on the plots beside the "old" area, horizontally along the plots from west to east. The plots became the residential area and the dike (*jisr*) became the street. Then, the construction shifted to Ezba Mashrukh. The plots at the northern part of Ezba Mashrukh were sold first, because it was at the end of a water canal.

Map 6–3 Conceptual map of the residential development in Rashda



7. Some concluding remarks

Finally, we will end this report by referring to the similarities, which were mentioned in the Introduction, between islands in the Mediterranean and oasis villages in the Western Desert.

Professor Takeuchi outlined eight points as the characteristics of islands: (1) isolation, (2) offshore advantages, (3) powerlessness or peripherality, (4) universal panacea for island economy?, (5) ethnic plurality, (6) geopolitical significance, (7) ecology, and (8) geographical imaginations of the island. According to these criteria, the existence of similarities between islands and oasis villages seems clear.

Taking villages in the Western Desert in Egypt as an example, they are isolated from the Nile basin by sand and located on the periphery of the nation state of Egypt. Their people live under unique ecological circumstances that inspire exotic imaginings in outsiders. They are not necessarily rich, but in some aspects have the advantageous position of offshore residents. They have a geopolitical significance because of their location on the border of the State and enjoy the position as a crossroad of goods and people, one result of which is their ethnic

plurality.

These similarities can be observed at the same time in the rapid transformation of both social life and lifestyle in recent years. The social change has been caused mainly by improvements in transportation, whether by regular liner or by car on asphalt roads, and the opening of new economic opportunities such as the tourist industry. Today, it takes only seven hours to travel from villages in Dakhla Oasis to Cairo directly via an asphalt road in the desert. The desert tour is now one of the most attractive tourist experiences for foreigners in Egypt.

However, this does not mean there is a panacea for the oasis economy, just as there is not for the island economy. It is true that the life of oasis villagers should be conditioned by available water. However, the volume of water is partially dependent on the level of technology, and economic opportunities other than agriculture exist. The level of income in today's rural Egypt is determined by whether people can find jobs other than agriculture.

As a result, Egyptian villages, which commonly suffer from the scarcity of water, have to seek their own unique opportunities for economic development. At the same time, the differences between villages in their social structure, such as family, show up the relationship between ideological and socioeconomic factors. The case of Rashda in this report shows the regional diversity of village social life between the oasis region and other regions and the differences among villages in the oasis region. Rashda, a modern village with relatively abundant water, seems to be a village that has a looser social structure, not only than villages in the Nile basin but also than other villages in the oasis region.

Appendix Table 1 Basic Indicators by region and urban/rural (1996) (%)

		Urban governorates		Lower Egypt		Upper Egypt		Frontier gov.	Total
		Cairo gov.	Other urban gov.	(urban)	(rural)	(urban)	(rural)		
Education	illiterates	24.2	24.4	27.6	44.2	29.8	56.8	33.3	39.4
(age 10 & older)	read & write	18.9	25.5	19.4	18.8	17.2	16.5	22.2	18.7
	primary	9.3	8.6	10.6	9.8	10.3	7.7	7.7	9.3
	preparatory	10.2	9.4	9.7	8.1	9.6	6.2	9.1	8.4
	secondary	21.5	20.5	21.3	14.7	21.3	10.2	17.0	16.5
	above secondary	2.8	2.6	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.1	3.0	2.0
	university & above	13.1	9.0	8.6	2.8	8.9	1.5	5.5	5.7
	unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
	total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(number)	(5502540)	(3380526)	(5575594)	(14085148)	(5117387)	(10562675)	(607474)	(44831344)
Employment situation	self-employed (with employees)	5.4	5.1	5.8	8.1	4.6	6.4	5.6	6.4
(age 15 & older)	self-employed (without employees)	10.3	14.1	14.9	22.6	14.0	23.7	23.0	18.6
	waged	77.0	72.6	68.8	54.5	71.0	57.9	64.3	63.4
	unpaid	0.0	0.4	0.6	4.8	0.5	4.0	1.5	2.6
	unemployed	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
	newly unemployed	6.7	6.7	9.4	9.8	9.2	7.6	5.2	8.5
	total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	700.0
	(number)	(2133370)	(1351382)	(2289828)	(5481816)	(1994202)	(3663059)	(261278)	(17174935)
Sector	government	31.8	27.5	35.9	23.8	37.3	17.1	32.5	26.8
(age 15 & older)	public	8.7	14.6	6.4	3.5	5.4	2.4	5.1	5.4
	private	58.3	57.4	57.1	71.9	56.4	79.4	57.4	66.8
	foreign	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	unclassified	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	4.9	0.8
	total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(number)	(2029989)	(1279990)	(2117109)	(5143157)	(1849803)	(3622236)	(265980)	(16308264)
Economic activity	agriculture/forestry	1.2	5.2	10.2	46.7	10.1	55.7	23.9	30.1
(age 15 & older)	fishing	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	2.3	0.8
	mining	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	4.4	0.4
	manufacturing	21.8	23.0	19.0	10.9	14.1	7.5	3.6	13.8
	electricity/gas/water	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.0
	construction	12.4	11.3	8.4	5.3	9.9	7.6	7.4	8.1
	commerce	16.0	14.6	12.7	4.9	13.0	4.8	7.3	9.1
	hotels/restaurants	2.4	1.8	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.5	6.3	1.3
	transportation	8.7	10.5	6.4	4.5	6.8	3.4	6.1	5.8
	financial activities	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
	real estate/leasing/business services	5.0	3.4	3.8	2.7	4.7	1.9	2.2	3.3
	public administration/defense	10.4	9.3	13.1	8.6	13.8	6.6	14.6	9.7
	education	8.8	8.8	13.6	9.1	13.5	6.5	10.4	9.6
	health/social works	3.3	2.9	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.2	2.2	2.4
	community/social/personal services	2.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.8	1.9
	household services	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
	international organizations & other	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	unclassified	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	5.1	1.1
	total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(number)	(1999235)	(1263037)	(2078705)	(4955368)	(1817217)	(3394587)	(260066)	(15768215)
Job rank	managers	7.6	7.2	6.9	1.9	6.5	1.9	6.0	4.3
(age 15 & older)	professionals	20.3	14.6	17.3	7.9	18.4	5.9	12.2	12.1
	technical workers	11.4	12.4	11.3	7.3	12.0	6.1	10.0	9.1
	clerical workers	7.7	7.5	8.2	6.2	8.2	4.0	7.1	6.5
	sales/service workers	11.1	10.7	7.9	7.5	10.4	6.7	12.2	8.5
	farmers	0.8	5.8	9.6	41.4	8.3	50.6	24.1	27.2
	craftsmen	21.6	19.2	17.6	9.8	16.5	10.5	10.3	14.0
	machinery-operating workers	7.6	11.1	7.5	5.7	5.6	3.9	6.2	6.2
	ordinary workers	3.3	3.6	3.1	1.5	3.5	1.9	1.8	2.4
	unclassified	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	3.0	0.6
	total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(number)	(2143651)	(1353997)	(2293454)	(5493113)	(2001360)	(3673929)	(273735)	(17233239)

Source: CAPMAS, Population Census 1996.

Appendix Table 2 Factor loadings
(principal component method, Varimax rotated) (1999/2000, 1996)
(unit: *shiyakhat/qarya*)

Factor		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Household average Income（LE/year）		0.064	0.798	0.012	0.178	0.052	0.063	0.031	0.043	-0.019	0.038
Employment situation	unemployed	0.634	-0.199	-0.107	-0.073	-0.114	0.021	0.070	-0.309	-0.048	0.053
(age 15 & older)	self-employed (with employees)	-0.230	0.055	-0.125	-0.067	0.097	-0.071	0.819	-0.016	0.026	-0.047
	self-employed (without employees)	-0.289	-0.177	-0.120	-0.096	-0.745	0.108	-0.341	-0.060	-0.094	-0.044
	waged	0.291	0.247	0.334	0.173	0.640	-0.041	-0.354	0.156	0.055	0.062
	unpaid	-0.377	-0.158	-0.359	-0.072	0.018	-0.067	0.494	0.042	0.092	-0.045
Sector	government	0.922	0.168	-0.037	0.028	0.132	0.025	-0.140	0.049	0.052	-0.086
(age 15 & older)	public	0.166	0.148	0.195	0.609	0.154	-0.005	-0.020	-0.036	0.013	0.568
	private	-0.854	-0.225	-0.036	-0.254	-0.177	-0.016	0.143	-0.032	-0.035	-0.152
Economic activity	agriculture/forestry	-0.603	-0.369	-0.495	-0.374	-0.040	-0.117	0.112	-0.210	-0.024	-0.068
(age 15 & older)	fishing	-0.134	0.063	-0.057	0.106	-0.411	-0.341	-0.246	0.409	0.184	-0.021
	mining	0.037	-0.007	-0.001	0.025	0.012	-0.011	-0.037	0.061	-0.008	0.914
	manufacturing	0.228	0.127	0.478	0.617	0.041	0.067	0.065	-0.002	0.052	0.059
	electricity/gas/water	0.269	0.025	-0.033	0.323	0.150	-0.074	-0.007	0.034	-0.105	0.013
	construction	-0.067	0.005	0.719	0.113	0.242	0.014	-0.225	-0.057	-0.071	0.022
	wholesale/retail/repair	0.195	0.430	0.575	0.189	-0.131	0.255	0.142	0.281	-0.016	-0.060
	hotels/restaurants	0.133	0.145	0.213	-0.043	0.068	0.100	0.074	0.734	-0.100	0.099
	transport/storage/communication	0.264	0.154	0.176	0.624	-0.003	0.103	-0.076	0.150	0.011	-0.129
	finance/real estate/leasing/business services	0.441	0.735	0.166	0.007	0.067	0.036	0.026	0.076	-0.022	-0.008
	public administration/defense	0.822	0.078	-0.109	-0.068	0.152	0.042	-0.117	0.123	0.031	-0.093
	education	0.839	0.145	-0.010	-0.136	0.015	-0.043	-0.110	-0.100	0.067	-0.063
	health/social works	0.677	0.417	0.086	-0.017	0.079	0.025	-0.025	-0.012	0.013	0.002
	community/social/personal services	0.101	0.112	-0.008	0.064	0.016	0.772	-0.109	0.029	0.024	-0.054
	household services	-0.033	0.748	-0.083	0.020	0.109	0.177	-0.074	-0.020	-0.014	0.001
	international organizations & other	0.011	0.729	-0.089	0.046	0.101	0.074	-0.087	-0.001	-0.019	-0.009
Job rank	managers	0.335	0.738	0.345	0.050	-0.056	0.055	0.115	0.154	-0.011	0.006
(age 15 & older)	professionals	0.552	0.753	0.090	-0.068	0.064	-0.008	-0.046	-0.025	0.027	0.003
	technical workers	0.805	0.133	0.160	0.185	0.040	-0.018	-0.031	-0.017	0.005	0.154
	clerical workers	0.829	-0.007	0.055	0.044	0.011	0.034	0.051	0.073	0.083	-0.013
	sales/service workers	0.403	-0.031	0.055	0.296	0.294	0.296	-0.158	0.549	-0.003	0.033
	farmers	-0.687	-0.323	-0.470	-0.336	-0.095	-0.174	0.063	-0.098	0.006	-0.073
	craftsmen	0.011	0.002	0.846	0.287	0.135	0.064	-0.093	0.094	-0.032	0.035
	machinery-operating workers	0.057	-0.051	0.222	0.846	0.079	0.081	-0.069	-0.001	0.013	0.062
	ordinary workers	-0.084	0.204	0.294	0.146	-0.156	0.713	-0.008	0.162	0.036	0.039
Education	illiterates	-0.767	-0.393	-0.155	-0.288	-0.006	0.011	-0.050	-0.129	-0.032	-0.023
(age 10 & older)	read & write	0.151	-0.079	0.141	0.458	-0.081	0.001	-0.014	0.147	-0.625	-0.088
	primary	0.362	-0.110	-0.019	0.111	0.037	0.034	0.031	0.003	0.808	-0.035
	preparatory	0.658	0.036	0.107	0.202	0.022	0.005	0.048	0.041	0.485	-0.051
	secondary	0.815	0.272	0.116	0.068	0.015	-0.030	0.090	0.104	0.056	0.161
	above secondary	0.288	0.265	0.466	0.017	-0.102	-0.098	0.115	0.034	0.078	0.009
	university & above	0.315	0.896	0.061	-0.014	0.062	-0.005	0.007	0.011	-0.017	0.033
Eigenvalue		13.512	4.130	3.520	1.657	1.428	1.329	1.239	1.191	1.105	1.040
Variance (%)		33.0	10.1	8.6	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5

Note: Household average income per year is calculated at *qism* level for *shiyakhat* (urban), and *markaz* level for *qarya* (rural). It is calculated by dividing the total household income by the number of households in each of *qism/markaz*.
Source: CAPMAS, 1996 Population Census dataset, Household Income & Expenditure Survey1999/2000 dataset.

Appendix Table 3 Average factor scores of clusters (Ward's Method) (1999/2000, 1996)
(unit: *shiyakhat/qarya*)

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5	Cluster 6	Cluster 7
Factor 1	-0.161	0.841	-0.354	-0.826	-0.388	0.640	-0.549
Factor 2	-0.192	-0.328	-0.137	-0.206	-0.201	0.821	7.329
Factor 3	0.449	-0.412	-0.427	0.091	-0.527	1.221	-1.613
Factor 4	1.063	0.161	-0.268	-0.685	-0.143	-0.089	-0.047
Factor 5	0.198	0.076	-1.181	0.624	0.378	-0.329	1.095
Factor 6	0.010	0.034	-0.241	-0.247	-0.115	0.582	0.529
Factor 7	-0.210	-0.423	-0.178	-0.616	1.542	0.343	-0.898
Factor 8	-0.263	0.053	-0.141	-0.159	0.020	0.572	-0.688
Factor 9	0.427	-0.288	-0.033	-0.167	0.338	-0.078	-0.073
Factor 10	0.387	-0.140	0.013	-0.049	-0.095	-0.037	0.091
Number of *shiyakhat/qarya*	732	1147	742	870	723	692	51

Note: Household Income & Expenditure Survey 1999/2000 dataset does not cover all of the *qism* and *shiyakhat*, so some of the *shiyakhat/qarya* are excluded from the analysis.
Source: CAPMAS, 1996 Population Census dataset, Household Income & Expenditure Survey1999/2000 dataset.

Appendix Table 4 Number of utilities by year of construction

			before 1970	1970/79	1980/89	1990/99	after 2000	Total
Commerce	grocery shop (baqqala)	بقالة	0	0	3	17	16	36
	fish	بيع اسماك	0	0	0	0	1	1
	meat	بيع لحوم	0	0	0	1	2	3
	vegetable	بيع خضار	0	0	0	0	1	1
	ftair	بيع فطائر	0	0	0	0	1	1
	vegetable & fruits	تجارة الخضر والفاكهه	0	0	0	0	1	1
	chicken	تجارة الفراخ	0	0	0	1	4	5
	sweet & cigarettes	تجارة السجائر والحلويات	0	0	0	0	2	2
	daily products	تجارة منتجات البان	0	0	0	1	0	1
	clothes	بيع ملابس	0	0	0	2	2	4
	electronics	بيع ادوات كهربائيه	0	0	0	0	4	4
	pharmacy	صيدلية	0	0	0	2	0	2
	housewares	ادوات منزليه	0	0	0	0	2	2
	iron & construction materials	تجارة حدايد وبويات	0	0	0	1	1	2
	furniture	تجارة اثاث	0	0	0	1	1	2
	fodder	علافة	0	0	0	0	1	1
	computer goods	تجارة أجهزة الكمبيوتر بالتجزئة	0	0	0	0	1	1
	smallwares	خرداوات	0	0	1	0	3	4
	cleaning goods	بيع منظفات	0	0	0	0	1	1
	telecommunication	مواصلات سلكية	0	1	0	1	1	3
	Repair (washing machine)	تصليح غسالات	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Repair (bicycles)	اصلاح عجل	0	0	0	1	3	4
	door & windows	باب وشباك	0	0	0	1	0	1
	factory (door,window)	صناعة باب وشباك	0	0	0	2	2	4
	service(foodstuffs)	تقديم مأكولات	0	0	0	0	2	2
	service (drinks)	تقديم مشروبات	0	0	0	2	2	4
	water	تنقية مياه	0	0	0	1	0	1
	barber	حلاق	0	0	1	1	7	9
	tailor	ترزى	0	0	0	0	1	1
	copy (paper)	تصوير اوراق	0	0	0	0	1	1
	slaughter	المجزر الألى	0	0	0	0	1	1
	mill grain	طحن غلال	0	0	0	0	2	2
	ironer	مكوجى	0	0	0	0	1	1
Religion		شعائر دينية	0	1	1	0	3	5
Gathering place		دار مناسبات	0	0	1	0	3	4
Education	school	مدرسة	0	0	0	1	0	1
	primary school	تعليم ابتدائى	1	0	1	1	0	3
	preparatory school	تعليم اعدادى	0	0	0	1	0	1
	kindergarten	حضانة	0	0	1	0	0	1
	primary & preparatory	تعليم ابتدائى واعدادى	0	0	1	0	0	1
Public (governmental)	agricultural service	خدمات زراعه	1	0	0	0	0	1
	post office	بريد	0	1	0	0	0	1
	bank	خدمات بنكيه	0	0	1	0	0	1
	administrative service	خدمات محليه	1	0	0	0	0	1
	social service	خدمات إجتماعية	0	0	0	1	0	1
	youth center	مركز شباب الراشده	0	1	0	0	0	1
	cultural center	بيت الثقافة	0	0	1	0	0	1
	health service	خدمات صحيه	1	0	0	0	0	1
	vererinary service	الوحدة البيطرية	0	0	1	0	0	1
	drainage	صرف صحى	0	0	0	1	0	1
	drinking water	مياه شرب	0	2	0	0	0	2
	electricity central	سنترال الكتروني	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total			4	6	13	41	74	138

Note: The information is updated based on the fieldwork done in March 2008.
Source: Establishment Survey 2006.

Appendix Table 5 Home places of *Aila* originally from outside Rashda

Places of origin		Household head		Spouse	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	بني صويف	1	0.6		
2	تنيدة	27	15.7	16	7.6
4	القصر	33	19.2	40	19.0
5	موط	14	8.1	21	10.0
6	بلاط	54	31.4	61	28.9
9	الجديدة	9	5.2	11	5.2
12	اسيوط	3	1.7	3	1.4
15	الموشية	2	1.2	6	2.8
16	المعصرة	16	9.3	4	1.9
18	الموهوب	1	0.6	1	0.5
19	الفرافرة	3	1.7	5	2.4
20	الخارجة	4	2.3	2	1.0
24	أسمنت	1	0.6	1	0.5
28	المنيا	1	0.6		
32	العوينة	3	1.7	24	11.4
41	الهنداو			6	2.8
43	القلمون			6	2.8
50	القاهرة			2	1.0
53	قنا			2	1.0
Total		172	100.0	217	100

Note: The classification of the places of origin is based on the information from the informant, and updated after the fieldwork done in March 2008.
Source: Household Survey 2005.