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The future of development policies in Egypt in the light of Gunnar Myrdal's theory

Thesis Submitted for a master degree in Arts from the department of Sociology

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Message summary: -

The development process works to bring about changes in all aspects of the economic, social and political society in order to overcome the problems of underdevelopment, poverty and low standard of living, those problems that the developing countries suffer from.

This is what Gunnar Myrdal referred to in his famous book Asian Drama, where he dealt with economic, political and social indicators when he studied development in Southeast Asian countries, as those countries were poorer and ignorant than Egypt and were able to achieve the developmental leap in a record time.

This is to take advantage of these indicators in the study of development in Egypt after the January revolution, as it was established in order to demand an adequate standard of living for members of society and the right that they enjoy a decent life through improving the individual's income, his right to obtain an appropriate job, and his right to participate in development decision-making through the policies pursued by the community.

Myrdal put forward a number of general principles that developing countries must follow if they wish to achieve real development in their societies, by relying on the state's primary role in directing economic activity on planned scientific bases, and making strong and successive payments until society moves from a state of underdevelopment to development.

The researcher relied on the descriptive approach in the field study, which was conducted in the city of Benha, which was applied to (200) items representing the Egyptian people of both sexes and of different ages. The field study was applied through the questionnaire as a tool for data collection.

The questionnaire consisted of two parts:

The first section: includes demographic data related to age, gender, educational and social status, work and income.

Section Two: It includes a group of respondents' responses to the main study axes, which are (the economic axis - the social axis - the political axis).

The study reached a set of results, which are: -

- 1- Emphasizing that development is a complex and integrated process that includes all aspects of the political, social and economic society in one system to develop and modernize the Egyptian society.
- 2- Emphasis on the pivotal role of the state in controlling and directing economic activity in accordance with the objectives and programs of its plan.
- 3- The study confirms the importance of planning in the success of development and with activating the role of government institutions and civil society organizations in supporting small and micro projects to eliminate unemployment and provide job opportunities for all members of society.
- 4- The study emphasizes the possibility of achieving development and progress for the Egyptian society and breaking the cycle of underdevelopment and poverty with strong planned payments, especially after the revolutionary change was achieved as a prerequisite for development.

Based on the previous results, the study recommends the following:

(ملخص الرسالة)

- 1- The necessity of concerted efforts of the government, the private sector, and popular and official forces to reach a real development that is felt by all members of society.
- 2- The necessity of supporting small and micro enterprises and providing them with financial support to eliminate unemployment.
- 3- Emphasis on the pivotal role in the development process of economic activity and the fight against corruption in all its forms and forms.
- 4- The necessity of providing a political climate to attract capital to help develop the Egyptian society.