

RURAL LABOR MOVEMENTS IN EGYPT AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE STATE, 1961-1992 pdf

1: Rural labor movements in Egypt and their impact on the state, (Book,) [www.enganchecubano.com]

Rural labor movements in Egypt and their impact on the state, [] Toth, James.

Primate city The dominant conurbation s of a country can benefit to a greater extent from the same things cities offer, making them magnets for not just the non-urban population, but also urban and suburban population from other cities. Dominant conurbations are quite often primate cities , but do not have to be. For instance Greater Manila is rather a conurbation than a city: Crowded people on Siam BTS Station on the rush hour in Bangkok , Thailand As cities develop, effects can include a dramatic increase and change in costs, often pricing the local working class out of the market, including such functionaries as employees of the local municipalities. The drive for rapid urban growth and often efficiency can lead to less equitable urban development. Think tanks such as the Overseas Development Institute have proposed policies that encourage labor-intensive growth as a means of absorbing the influx of low-skilled and unskilled labor. In many cases, the rural-urban low skilled or unskilled migrant workers, attracted by economic opportunities in urban areas, cannot find a job and afford housing in cities and have to dwell in slums. Urbanization is often viewed as a negative trend, but there are positives in the reduction of expenses in commuting and transportation while improving opportunities for jobs, education, housing, and transportation. Living in cities permits individuals and families to take advantage of the opportunities of proximity and diversity. In many developing countries where economies are growing, the growth is often erratic and based on a small number of industries. For young people in these countries barriers exist such as, lack of access to financial services and business advisory services, difficulty in obtaining credit to start a business, and lack of entrepreneurial skills, in order for them to access opportunities in these industries. Investment in human capital so that young people have access to quality education and infrastructure to enable access to educational facilities is imperative to overcoming economic barriers. An urban heat island is formed when industrial and urban areas produce and retain heat. Much of the solar energy that reaches rural areas is consumed by evaporation of water from vegetation and soil. Vehicles, factories and industrial and domestic heating and cooling units release even more heat. When rain occurs in these large cities, the rain filters down the pollutants such as CO₂ and other green house gases in the air onto the ground below. Then, those chemicals are washed directly into rivers, streams and oceans, causing a decline in water quality and damaging marine ecosystems. First, the birth rate of new urban dwellers falls immediately to replacement rate, and keeps falling, reducing environmental stresses caused by population growth. Secondly, emigration from rural areas reduces destructive subsistence farming techniques, such as improperly implemented slash and burn agriculture. The mix of changing environmental conditions and the growing population of urban regions, according to UN experts, will strain basic sanitation systems and health care, and potentially cause a humanitarian and environmental disaster. The increase of food waste can raise environmental concerns such as increase production of methane gases and attraction of disease vectors. Accumulation of food waste causes increased fermentation, which increases the risk of rodent and bug migration. An increase in migration of disease vectors creates greater potential of disease spreading to humans. Depending on the various factors, such as level of urbanization, both increases or decreases in "species richness" can be seen. This means that urbanization may be detrimental to one species but also help facilitate the growth of others. In instances of housing and building devevelopment, many times vegetation is completely removed immediately in order to make it easier and less expensive for construction to occur, thereby obliterating any native species in that area. Other times, such as with birds, urbanization may allow for an increase in richness when organisms are able to adapt to the new environment. This can be seen in species that may find food while scavenging developed areas or vegetation that has been added after urbanization has occurred i. However, residents in poor urban areas such as slums and informal settlements suffer "disproportionately from disease, injury, premature death, and the combination of ill-health and poverty entrenches disadvantage over time. While urbanization is associated with improvements in public hygiene ,

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sanitation and access to health care , it also entails changes in occupational, dietary and exercise patterns. Overall, body mass index and cholesterol levels increase sharply with national income and the degree of urbanization. Throughout the world, as communities transition from rural to more urban societies, the number of people effected by asthma increases. The odds of reduced rates of hospitalization and death from asthmas has decreased for children and young adults in urbanized municipalities in Brazil. Similar to areas in the United States with increasing urbanization, people living in growing cities in low income countries experience high exposure to air pollution, which increases the prevalence and severity of asthma among these populations. Researchers suggest that this difference in hazard ratios is due to the higher levels of air pollution and exposure to environmental allergens found in urban areas. Furthermore, any amount of exposure to high levels of air pollution have shown long term effects on the Foxp3 region. The simplest explanation is that areas with a higher population density are surrounded by a greater availability of goods. Committing crimes in urbanized areas is also more feasible. Modernization has led to more crime as well. There is a greater awareness of the income gap between the rich and poor due to modern media. This leads to feelings of deprivation which can lead to crime. In some regions where urbanization happens in wealthier areas, a rise in property crime and a decrease in violent crime is seen. Some factors include per capita income, income inequality, and overall population size. There is also a smaller association between unemployment rate, police expenditures and crime. These areas have less social cohesion, and therefore less social control. This is evident in the geographical regions that crime occurs in. As most crime tends to cluster in city centers, the further the distance from the center of the city, the lower the occurrence of crimes are. People from one area are displaced and forced to move into an urbanized society. Here they are in a new environment with new norms and social values. This can lead to less social cohesion and more crime. Residents of rural areas and communities in the United States have higher rates of obesity and engage in less physical activity than urban residents. Mental health[edit] Urbanization factors that contribute to mental health can be thought of as factors that affect the individual and factors that affect the larger social group. At the macro, social group level, changes related to urbanization are thought to contribute to social disintegration and disorganization. These macro factors contribute to social disparities which affect individuals by creating perceived insecurity. Changes in social organization, a consequence of urbanization, are thought to lead to reduced social support, increased violence, and overcrowding. It is these factors that are thought to contribute to increased stress. It is the combination of urbanization with physical and social risk factors that contribute to mental health problems. As cities continue to expand it is important to consider and account for mental health along with other public health measures that accompany urbanization. Changing forms[edit] Different forms of urbanization can be classified depending on the style of architecture and planning methods as well as historic growth of areas. In cities of the developed world urbanization traditionally exhibited a concentration of human activities and settlements around the downtown area, the so-called in-migration. In-migration refers to migration from former colonies and similar places. The fact that many immigrants settle in impoverished city centres led to the notion of the "peripheralization of the core", which simply describes that people who used to be at the periphery of the former empires now live right in the centre. Recent developments, such as inner-city redevelopment schemes, mean that new arrivals in cities no longer necessarily settle in the centre. In some developed regions, the reverse effect, originally called counter urbanization has occurred, with cities losing population to rural areas, and is particularly common for richer families. This has been possible because of improved communications, and has been caused by factors such as the fear of crime and poor urban environments. It has contributed to the phenomenon of shrinking cities experienced by some parts of the industrialized world. When the residential area shifts outward, this is called suburbanization. A number of researchers and writers suggest that suburbanization has gone so far to form new points of concentration outside the downtown both in developed and developing countries such as India. It is called variously exurbia, edge city Garreau, , network city Batten, , or postmodern city Dear, Los Angeles is the best-known example of this type of urbanization. In the United States, this process has reversed as of , with "re-urbanization" occurring as suburban flight due to chronically

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high transport costs. The inability of countries to provide adequate housing for these rural migrants is related to overurbanization, a phenomenon in which the rate of urbanization grows more rapidly than the rate of economic development, leading to high unemployment and high demand for resources. Nor is it between foreign and national interests. It is between rural classes and urban classes. The rural sector contains most of the poverty and most of the low-cost sources of potential advance; but the urban sector contains most of the articulateness, organization and power. So the urban classes have been able to win most of the rounds of the struggle with the countryside. According to research by the Overseas Development Institute pro-poor urbanization will require labour-intensive growth, supported by labour protection, flexible land use regulation and investments in basic services. Examples can be seen in many ancient cities; although with exploration came the collision of nations, which meant that many invaded cities took on the desired planned characteristics of their occupiers. Many ancient organic cities experienced redevelopment for military and economic purposes, new roads carved through the cities, and new parcels of land were cordoned off serving various planned purposes giving cities distinctive geometric designs. UN agencies prefer to see urban infrastructure installed before urbanization occurs. Landscape planners are responsible for landscape infrastructure public parks, sustainable urban drainage systems, greenways etc. Concepts of control of the urban expansion are considered in the American Institute of Planners. As population continues to grow and urbanize at unprecedented rates, new urbanism and smart growth techniques are implemented to create a transition into developing environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable cities. Mixed-use communities work to fight gentrification with affordable housing to promote social equity, decrease automobile dependency to lower use of fossil fuels, and promote a localized economy. By combining economic, environmental, and social sustainability, cities will become equitable, resilient, and more appealing than urban sprawl that overuses land, promotes automobile use, and segregates the population economically.

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2: Culture of Egypt - history, people, clothing, traditions, women, beliefs, food, customs, family

*Rural Labor Movements in Egypt and Their Impact on the State, [James Toth] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. "This important book rescues Egypt's migrant workers, the tarahil.*

The reliance of the transportation sector on petroleum and its significant contribution to carbon emissions places mobility on geopolitical and climate change agendas. With expertise in analyzing connections between spatial patterns and processes, the geographical sciences investigate the causes and consequences of mobility at varying spatial scales. Early work established that increases in accessibility provided through expansion of, and improvements to, the road network fundamentally altered the settlement system; as travel speeds increased, larger places grew, whereas smaller places declined and sometimes disappeared altogether Garrison et al. Underscoring the relationship between mobility and land-use patterns, research has also demonstrated that improved access via expanded road capacity leads to increased traffic flows Sheppard, , which further reinforce differences between and among places. Moreover, some of those impacts are felt in places that are quite distant from the network segments that were improved Giuliano, A remaining research challenge is to understand how to increase accessibility without exacerbating the traffic congestion that now plagues cities around the world. Research has begun to identify the specific aspects of places that are salient to mobility processes and will therefore determine how increasing mobility will change the world differently in different places. Research to date suggests that the causes and consequences of increasing mobility will continue to have certain common threads across places, while also differing in important ways from place to place. However, much remains to be learned about the reasons for and outcomes of those differences. Relatively inexpensive and dependable mobility from the local to the global scales has enabled this form of spatial organization to become truly global, with high levels of specialization twinned with long-distance linkages integrating the global space-economy Dicken, Because connectivity varies from place to place Figure 7. Place-specific policies can play a role in shaping the nature of the relationship between geographical pattern and process. At the intraurban scale, Giuliano showed that the land-use impacts of transportation investments are highly variable from place to place because they depend on local economic and political conditions. Similarly, Mountz documented how international migration flows, specifically those involving human smuggling, are influenced by the micro decisions of immigration bureaucrats in destination places. Her ethnographic study of the differential receptiveness of places within Canada to immigrants illustrates the importance of governance practices and structures at national and provincial levels. Geographical technologies, especially geographic information systems, facilitate the tasks of analyzing place-specific dimensions of mobility patterns and processes at varying spatial scales. At the regional level, the adoption of such technologies by planning agencies has transformed the ability of planners to create optimal designs and communicate projected impacts of different planning scenarios to the public Nyerges, At the individual level, the rapid adoption of Global Positioning System GPS technologies is altering the mobility of vehicle drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists. For example, if everyone is capable of finding a destination, then the destination need not advertise its location or adopt Page 78 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Understanding the Changing Planet: Strategic Directions for the Geographical Sciences. The National Academies Press. Imagine the accessibility differences that would become apparent by creating other maps like this at different scales and with other access criteria, such as distance to a city with a population of at least , The following research questions provide examples of the types of movement and mobility issues the geographical sciences are particularly well positioned to investigate. Just as physical mobility has been increasing in many different ways, so has virtual interaction via the Internet, telephone, videoconferencing, e-mail, cell phones, and text messaging. Despite initial predictions that virtual interactions via ICT would eliminate or substantially reduce the need for movement, research indicates that these forms of interaction are complementary and synergistic, rather than substitutable; in some cases ICT increases rather than decreases mobility Mokhtarian and

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Meenakshisundaram, ; Mokhtarian, In the business world, face-to-face contact remains the most essential form of interfirm interaction e. Because of the importance of face-to-face communication for these firms, business success depends on geographical, not virtual, proximity to other firms, giving rise to a daily movement of workers to dense clusters of firms that fosters growing traffic congestion. Research has begun to address the dynamic relationship between virtual interaction and the movement of people and goods. Understanding this relationship will be necessary for designing policies aimed at reducing energy consumption, managing urban congestion, and cutting greenhouse gases. As new forms of ICT, especially mobile ICT, are more widely adopted, research can illuminate which kinds of physical movements are most affected and how; for example, such technology can enable new forms of ride sharing that could reduce carbon emissions. The geographical sciences are also well positioned to assist industries with finding optimal ways to combine increasingly important virtual interaction with the persisting importance of grounded contacts. For example, Aoyama and Ratick , using data from a nationwide survey of logistics firms and from interviews they conducted with logistics providers and users in the northeastern United States, found that although the use of ICT tools is widespread, traditional trust-based relationships remain fundamental to logistics operations. Research points to the value of examining the complex dependencies between virtual and physical forms of interaction. Further research is needed on how specific aspects of places e. A combination of geographical approaches, including time-space studies of human movement in different environments, can illuminate how, for example, increasing road congestion or energy costs are likely to change the ICT-mobility relationship or how new forms of ICT, including the deployment of GPS systems in cell phones, might alter the ICT-movement relationship. Understanding how the rapidly evolving forms of virtual interaction reflect and alter the organization and movement of people, goods, and ideas in geographical space will require detailed, geospatially referenced information at the levels of the person, household, and firm. One promising avenue is the use of data from cell phones equipped with GPS units; such data have proved effective in measuring the spatial dimensions and intensity of social interactions Eagle et al. How do changing energy costs influence the movement of people and commodities and the geographical organization of the landscape? The global economy is dependent on cheap, abundant energy. Articles published in in the New York Times and Washington Post argued that sharply increased fuel costs had curtailed global supply chains and challenged the just-in-time delivery process that manufacturers worldwide have come to rely on Cha, ; Rohter, Following classical economic geography theory Weber, , the industries that are most likely to relocate and restructure when shipping costs skyrocket are those, such as steel and furniture, that produce goods that are high in bulk or weight relative to their selling price. Relatively little is known about how the mobility behavior of U. The historical record is not helpful because the United States has not experienced the kind of prolonged, substantial price increase in petroleum that might lead to altered mobility and land-use patterns. The rapid and dramatic, but relatively short-lived, price increases following the oil embargo of led to a minor, temporary dip in the mobility-growth curve shown in Figure 7. Comparisons with Europe, where higher taxes on fuel have made energy more costly than in the United States, are of limited use because the distances to be traversed are far greater in the United States in part because energy has been so relatively inexpensive and because mobility patterns are to a large degree culturally specific; the norms in Europe, regarding, for example, bicycling or the use of public transit, differ substantially from those in the United States. Geographical research can provide important insights into how changing energy prices are likely to affect the movement of people and goods, the interaction of virtual and physical forms of mobility, and the geographical organization of the landscape. Whereas these authors model the overall demand for gasoline in the United States as a function of price, geographical scientists can, by disaggregating demand spatially, determine how such price elasticities are related to the geographical characteristics of different places. How is migration reshaping local communities, labor markets, and ethnic and national identities? Migration is a form of mobility that entails a change in residential location and can involve moves from the intraurban to the global scale. Fences in Israel and at the U. Migration changes people, and it changes places. A change in location often brings with it a change in

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personal identity, with potentially major implications for politics in the receiving place. When migrants who have moved either short or long distances differ from residents in the receiving community, their arrival, especially in large numbers, brings change to that community, whether it is a neighborhood or a nation. In a world of relatively cheap travel, instantaneous communication, and deep divisions among people, contemporary migration poses new challenges to understanding these impacts. Among these challenges are the increasing circularity of migration, in which people return with some regularity to their place of origin, the greater ease of sustained communication with people in the home place, and the speed with which changes in one part of the world are felt via refugee and migrant flows in other parts of the world. Researchers have traced the impacts of migration on people and communities. In the high-income countries of North America, Europe, and Asia, immigration is a topic of great debate, especially as it affects receiving communities. Within the United States, for example, workers have voiced concern that the presence of immigrants depresses wages and takes jobs away from the U. Research has not yet settled this debate, however. Using data from Los Angeles, Ellis and Wright demonstrated that because immigrants and nonimmigrants tend to work in different types of jobs, with newly arrived immigrants and U. In contrast, others have documented a variety of immigrant impacts on native-born workers, including wage reduction Borjas, and the movement of native-born workers out of industries that become immigrant-intensive Altonji and Card, Whether migration is linked to altered or unchanged identities will vary from place to place; comparative research can tease out the commonalities in these place-based relationships, which have strategic importance for migrant well-being as well as for political stability at various spatial scales see Chapter 9. Research has shown how the ethnic makeup of migrant receiving communities can affect migrant identities and migration outcomes e. Migration can also lead to hardened identities. In a study of rural-to-urban migration in Ecuador, Lawson found that, owing to the racism and economic hardship that migrants encountered in the city, they tended to retain their ethnic and regional identities from their rural places of origin. This finding is important because these migrants did not identify with other poor people in the city or join Page 81 Share Cite Suggested Citation: There have been nearly , people who have left the former Yugoslavia since United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Moreover, the employment status of neighbors from other ethnic groups can have an impact, which is often positive if neighbors are employed but negative if they are not. Additional studies along these lines can identify which characteristics of the local residential environment matter most to migrant outcomes and to the receiving community as a whole. Where are the greatest points of vulnerability in the transportation network and what are the implications of disruptions at those points of vulnerability? Mobility depends on integrated, well-maintained transportation networks. Although transportation networks have become denser in many parts of the world, Page 82 Share Cite Suggested Citation: In the Great Plains, for example, many rural roads have been abandoned, in part because of declining rural population densities in some areas and in part because of the increasing costs of maintaining older infrastructure such as bridges. As networks are rationalized, the remaining ones become more vulnerable because there are no alternatives in the event of failure or attack. This problem is especially apparent in the rail network, which has been drastically thinned as the system has modernized and become more cost-conscious, to the point that in some areas the network now lacks almost all redundancy. Assessing the impacts of losing major port facilities to disaster and identifying potential alternative trade facilities should be two high-priority research topics. The geographical sciences can also contribute to identifying the greatest points of vulnerability in the U. Transportation NRC, b , called attention to the vulnerability of transportation infrastructure to climate change, concluding that the most vulnerable places are likely to be in coastal regions. Transportation networks are vulnerable to far more than climate change, however, and the need to assess network vulnerabilities and their consequences extends well beyond coastal areas. The analytical tools of the geographical sciences are well suited to this task. Work by Peterson and Church provides an example of both the potential and the current limitations of such research. Using rail network data from Oak Ridge National Laboratories and freight data from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 2 they developed a rail routing model to assess the loss of a rail bridge. Their

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analysis showed that, for all traffic going to and from Washington state that used the Sandpoint Bridge, the detoursâ€”upon the loss of the bridgeâ€”averaged miles. Impedances increased as well, indicating that the selected detour routes were not ideal. Because the national rail dataset lacks data on track capacity, this study was not able to take this important variable into account. Because some routes are already operating at capacity, some freight might not be transported or trains could be forced to take even longer routes if the Sandpoint Bridge became impassable. SUMMARY Understanding how and why mobility and mobility consequences vary systematically from place to place will be crucial for predicting the range of likely economic, environmental, social, and political impacts of increasing mobility and altered mobility choices in the coming decades. Geographical scientists from several disciplines, including geography, civil engineering, sociology, economics, and political science, are well positioned to take up these questions.

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3: Egypt - Wikipedia

Rural Labor Movements in Egypt and Their Impact on the State, by James Toth. pages, notes, bibliography, index. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, \$ (Cloth) ISBN

Arab Republic of Egypt Previously: The United Arab Republic. The Egyptian Kingdom Orientation Identification. Egypt is the internationally used name but not the name used by the people of the country. It derives from the Greek Aegyptos, which in turn probably comes from ancient Egyptian words referring to the land Hut-ka-ptah, or "house of the essence [ka] of Ptah," a local god. Western names derive from this, as does the word "Copt" in Arabic, qibt. In Arabic, the name is Misr. This name is older than the Muslim conquest, but is attested to in the Koran. It can refer to either the whole country or the capital city. The name itself is an icon, spoken, written, or sung. The population of Egypt is relatively homogeneous. The overwhelming majority over 90 percent are Arabic-speaking Sunni Muslims. About 6 percent are Christians, who are indistinguishable in other respects from the Muslims. Most of the Christians belong to the Coptic Orthodox Church, the historic church of Egypt, but minorities within the minority are Catholic or Protestant, or derive from the churches of the Levant Maronite, Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholic. There are a few small linguistic minorities, of which the largest is the Nubians, who speak two Nubian languages Kenuz and Mahas related to the Nilo-Saharan languages of the Sudan. Other linguistic minorities include a few thousand Berber speakers in Siwa oasis, the easternmost outpost of Berber speech, and the small population of Beja Ababda and Bisharin in the eastern desert east of Aswan. All these groups are Muslim. There are also urban linguistic enclaves of Armenians, Greeks, Italians, and others. Another urban enclave was the Jews, now largely emigrated, who spoke either Arabic or various European languages. The urban minorities were much larger before the middle of the twentieth century. Egypt has an area of , square miles 1,, square kilometers. The country is separated from its neighbors by either ocean or sparsely populated desert. To the north is the Mediterranean Sea, and to the east the Red Sea. Egypt is separated from Libya and North Africa by the western desert, from Palestine and Israel by the desert of the Sinai Peninsula, and from the centers of population in the Sudan by desert except along the narrow Nile River. The highest point is Mount Catherine in the Sinai, at 8, feet 2, meters. Egypt is the gift of the Nile. Rainfall is not adequate to sustain agriculture or a settled population, and water instead comes from the Nile. After the dam, the Nile continues to flow north in a single channel paralleled by irrigation canals until it reaches Cairo, miles kilometers away. North of Cairo, the Nile Delta begins. The Nile breaks into two main channels, the western Rosetta branch and the eastern Damietta branch, for the final miles kilometers before the water reaches the Mediterranean. The Nile receives about 85 percent of its water from the Ethiopian highlands. Egyptians then practiced a form of recession agriculture, planting winter crops in the mud left behind by the receding river. In the twentieth century, people have increased their control of the river. Control of the Nile has made it possible to cultivate year round. On average, there are two crops a year. The rest of the country is desert. This includes the scrub desert along the Mediterranean coast between the Nile Delta and Libya, and along the north coast of the Sinai Peninsula; the mountainous desert between the Nile Valley and the Red Sea; and the western desert west of the Nile Valley. Rainfall in these areas is rare to nonexistent. Only the Mediterranean coast has rain that is reliable enough to support marginal human activity, with some agriculture and animal husbandry. There are smaller oases in the Sinai peninsula Firan , and even in the arid Eastern desert there are occasional springs, two of which provide water to Christian monasteries. It is an article of faith in contemporary Egypt that agriculture and settled life should spread beyond the confines of the Nile Valley. Major efforts have been made to "reclaim" land on the fringes of the Nile Valley, particularly east and west of the Delta. Over a million acres have been reclaimed since the middle of the twentieth century. Recent discovery of fossil underground water in the extreme southwest corner of Egypt is leading to the development of irrigated agriculture in that area. At the end of , the total population of Egypt was 65,, of whom about 1,, were considered to be living abroad temporarily,

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presumably mostly in the oil countries of the Arab Gulf but also including some in the West. The population represented a The annual growth rate was calculated at 2. The lower growth rate was also reflected in the figure for those under 15 years of age, which was 35 percent of the overall population in as against According to the Egyptian Human Development Report , life expectancy at birth in Egypt was Infant mortality was 29 per 1, live births in The total fertility rate was 3. Just over one-third of the population was below a poverty line based on consumption needs, calculated by the Egyptian government. Egypt is part of a broad band of countries, extending east to Korea, where there are "missing women. The level of education is increasing; those over the age of ten who were literate increased from Figures for graduates from different levels of education also grewâ€”those holding a higher education degree increased from 4. The rural population was 57 percent in , compared to 56 percent in , but this includes some people living in settlements of 20, or more. A settlement is defined as urban according to its administrative function. Egypt is part of the Arabic speech community of about million people, spread from Morocco to Oman. Arabic is a branch of the Semitic languages, which in turn belongs to the Afro-Asiatic language family together with Berber, Ancient Egyptian, Chadic, and Cushitic. Egypt became Arabic-speaking as a result of the Muslim conquest in the seventh century, though the full replacement of the earlier languages took several centuries. In Egypt, as elsewhere in the Arab world, the Arabic language is characterized by diglossia. That is, there is a substantial difference between the written language, influenced by the Koran, and the spoken language. There are some regional dialects in Egypt, notably the speech of Upper Egypt, but nothing that prevents understanding. Radio and television impose the Cairo-spoken language as the standard dialect of Egypt. Egyptian cultural influence is transmitted to the rest of the Arabic-speaking world in the Cairo dialect. English is the most common foreign language spoken in Egypt, followed by French. The three Giza pyramids sometimes together with the Great Sphinx represent the most important and obvious visual symbol of the Egyptian nation. It is the most widespread "postcard" image, and also the title of the major daily newspaper Al-Ahram with the three pyramids on the top of the front page. The symbol of Egypt Air, the national airline, is Horus, a figure from ancient Egyptian religion represented as a falcon. The nineteenth-century Mohammed Ali mosque built on top of a medieval citadel is visible from different parts of Cairo. Of more architectural significance are the Ibn Tulun and Sultan Hassan mosques in Cairo and the Qaitbey mausoleum and school in the northern cemetery. It is associated with immortality, romance, or glory the construction of the high dam. In recent years, Nile cruises have become a favored tourist attraction, and "cleaning up the Nile" has become an environmental slogan. The flag is an abstract tricolor, with black standing for the past of oppression, red for sacrifice, and white for the future. A centerpiece of a falcon completes the design. Reflecting a sense of Arab unity, the flags of several other Arab countries have the same colors. The current national anthem is the music of the song "Biladi" meaning "My Country" , a patriotic song that was popular during the uprising against the British occupation. History and Ethnic Relations Emergence of the Nation. The land of Egypt has a distinctiveness within the region because of the development of major civilizations in the Nile Valley, sometimes phrased as seven thousand years of civilization. For several centuries Egypt was essentially a Christian country. The Muslim conquest in the seventh century C. In the sixteenth century, Egypt became part of the Ottoman Empire, ruled from Constantinople now Istanbul. On the eve of modernization, Napoleon and the French army conquered Egypt in , and remained through Many writers identify this period of three years as a major turning point in Egyptian cultural history, while others argue that the process began earlier and lasted longer. In , in the aftermath of World War I, unrest aiming at Egyptian independence began. The main nationalist political party, the Wafd, was created that year. Egypt was the scene of major battles in World War II, and the country formally joined the war in its last year, A year later the monarchy was abolished and a republic established. Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser emerged as the strongman of the new regime, and he became president in The new regime initiated many new social policies in Egypt. This was a genuine revolution that shared power and wealth more equally with all elements of the population and encouraged education for the masses. From a cultural point of view, the new regime released Egyptians from the feeling of oppression due to foreign rule,

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and allowed for the flowering of an unencumbered Egyptian identity, making it possible to be both modern and Egyptian. This was also the period of maximum Egyptian involvement in warfare. The most devastating moment came with the defeat of A pile of pottery water jugs in Luxor Village along the Nile River. Irrigation is central to Egyptian agriculture and water is supplied by the government. Anwar el-Sadat became president after Nasser died in . After the fourth war against Israel in , Sadat moved to make peace and to recover the Sinai. Under Sadat, too, many of the social reforms of the Nasser period were frozen or reversed. Sadat was assassinated in and was succeeded by his vice president, Hosni Mubarak, who was elected for a fourth six-year term in September

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4: Section 6: The Black Death

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By then, good farmland had been overworked, and new fields were proving only marginally productive. As the population began to surpass the capacity of the land to feed its inhabitants, famine was imminent. Worse yet, the climate of Europe was for reasons which are still unclear entering a cooling phase. Whereas in the High Middle Ages a warm, dry climate had predominated, by the turn of the fourteenth century global weather patterns changed for the colder and wetter. Scientists today find evidence of this so-called "Little Ice Age," in polar and Alpine glaciers which the data show began to advance at this time. Moreover, historical records from the day confirm that the winter of was unusually frigid, the first such lingering cold snap Europe had endured in nearly three centuries. While the drop in global temperature was probably no more than one degree on average, it was enough to make a significant impact on agriculture. For instance, grain and cereal production had to be abandoned in Scandinavia, and viticulture wine-production became impossible in England, as it still is for the most part. Not only cooler but wetter, too, the change in climate brought with it increased rainfall which precipitated other problems, such as flooding. In particular, the Arno River which flows through Florence central Italy swept away many bridges with the force of its waters. But the first real pan-European catastrophe resulting from the onset of the "Little Ice Age" was a widespread failure of crops. Beginning in , the weather was so rainy that most grains sown in the ground suffered root rot, if they germinated at all. Also, the lack of sun, high humidity and cooler temperatures meant water evaporated at a slower rate, which caused salt production to drop. When the same happened again in and then once more in , peasants were forced to eat their seed grain. With little hope of recovery even if weather improved, despair spread across the continent. Frantic to survive, people ate cats, dogs, rats and, according to some historical records, their own children. Later branded the Famine of , this disaster marked the beginning of a decrease in European population that would last more than a century and a half. Many cities were hard hit—for instance, in Ypres Flanders a tenth of the population died in six months and in Halesowen England the population dropped by fifteen percent during this period—all this led to general de-urbanization across the continent. Nevertheless, these emaciated souls could not have known that worse, far worse, lurked on the horizon. A holocaust of unprecedented fury was stalking them and their children. Out in the hinterland of Asia there was a biological menace massing, a blight that would forever change the face of Europe, the bubonic plague. The Black Death, or simply "The Plague," came on its victims so quickly and powerfully and with such a debilitating disruption of facilities it seemed to on-lookers in the day as if the person had been "struck" by some invisible force. Yet, it was, in fact, not the first time bubonic plague had raised an angry hand to Europe. The more well-connected and vital Europe of the years following the High Middle Ages proved a much better host for this plague. The Nature of Bubonic Plague Devastating as the Black Death was to humankind in the fourteenth century, it is important to remember a central feature of this disease. Normally it does not live among human populations. Plague is endemic—a Greek-based word meaning "persisting in a population"—among rodents across the globe, particularly the rats of central Asia where it subsists at a low level and is not widely destructive. When for some reason it breaks out into other biological groups, it can become epidemic "against a population". All in all, the bubonic plague is fundamentally a rat disease since it does not persist long in human communities where rats are absent. Rats, however, are not the cause of Plague—its pathogen—rather, just like human hosts, they are victims of the disease. The actual pathogen is a bacillus a form of bacteria; pl. For all the destruction *Yersinia pestis* left in its wake, people at the time of the Black Death never knew this bacillus was the cause of the Plague. Thus, its invisible mechanisms combined with the extraordinary speed and violence with which it attacked contributed greatly to the terror and psychological damage it wrought upon late Medieval Europe. This bacillus lives normally as a low-grade infection in the bloodstream of rats. It moves from rat to rat via fleas, in particular, the rat flea *Xenopsylla*

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cheopis, which is in medical terms the vector "carrier" of Plague. With its digestive tract obstructed, the flea begins to starve. And so the life cycle of *Yersinia pestis* continues as it volleys back and forth between its two hosts, the rat and flea, using each to infect the other. Under normal conditions this cycle is restricted to rats and fleas, but if some sort of biological disruption occurs, the disease can spill out of its normal limited niche. For instance, if the rat population declines precipitously for some reason, fleas will be forced to move to other hosts, such as other types of rodents, domestic animals or even humans. While rats are the preferred host of *Xenopsylla cheopis*, when facing starvation this flea will feed off of almost any mammal. If infected rat fleas begin biting humans, most of whom do not have resistance to Plague, the disease can reach epidemic levels. In that instance, individuals usually die within five days from the first onset of symptoms, in some cases, overnight. But if it responds quickly enough, survival is possible. If so, the body remembers the infection and pre-empts any second assault. Very few people ever contract Plague twice. Because of the terror inspired by this disease and the large number of people afflicted, the progress of bubonic plague as it courses through its victims has been well-documented. These nodes are located in the neck, armpits and groin and become visibly enlarged. The "black" in Black Death more likely derives from the Latin word *atra*, meaning "black, dreadful." This is not, however, the only course the disease is known to take. This process is excessively painful, and Medieval medical records recount how patients seemingly near death would suddenly leap from bed in a frenzy screaming with pain as their buboes burst, spewing out pus and contagion. For all the trauma it causes, the bursting of buboes is, however, not altogether a bad thing. There is worse yet. An even more virulent type of Plague exists which can pass from human to human directly, without employing fleas as vectors. In this form called pneumonic plague, the bacilli are transmitted directly from one human host to another on particulate matter exhaled by the infected. Since the lungs are designed to move air-borne material efficiently into the bloodstream, pneumonic plague is especially quick in attacking its victims and almost always fatal. Those who contract pneumonic plague tend to collapse suddenly, cough up blood and die, sometimes within a matter of hours. There was no cure for bubonic plague in the Middle Ages, none indeed until the discovery of antibiotics in the modern age. In the face of this unknown and irremediable onslaught, Medieval peoples attributed the disease to several factors: Its appearance, in fact, brought out the worst in all groups and classes. Moslems blamed Christians, Christians blamed Moslems, and everyone blamed the Jews. The Black Death was, thus, destructive not only to the physical well-being of Medieval Europe but also its general mental health, a situation which had as much to do with the timing of its onset as anything else. The Course of the Black Death There can be little doubt that the Black Death began before the first historical accounts record its presence, but where or how is unclear. Even so, history offers some tantalizing prospects. The likelihood is, then, the Black Death began well before with some sort of disturbance in rodent communities, most likely ones in Central Asia since all historical data point to that as its geographic origin. As one moves forward in time nearer to the first appearance of Plague in Europe in 1347, the picture becomes better, if still blurry. For some reason, the disease spread on a wide scale to the marmots of central Asia, a mammal resembling a woodchuck or "rockchuck." Ignorant of the danger facing them, the trappers skinned the animals, packed up their hides and sold them off to dealers. These retailers, then, sent the marmot hides in closed containers down the famous Silk Road, which runs across Asia, all the way from China, through Saray and Astrakhan which are northwest of the Caspian Sea, to Kaffa which is a port on the Crimean peninsula on the northern shore of the Black Sea and at that time was one of the major gateways between East and West. Thus, Plague could not have landed in better circumstances for its proliferation: By then, news had, in fact, reached Moslems in the Near East that a devastating illness was killing the marmot trappers of central Asia and the dealers who sold their goods, but these reports were generally ignored in the West. When the containers with the marmot hides were opened in Kaffa, the rat fleas trapped within were released into an essentially defenseless population. It ensured that Plague could establish itself on board the many ships leaving Kaffa every day. Here, historical documentation of the bubonic plague as a human disease finally begins to emerge. By late 1347, there is evidence of its presence in Constantinople, and soon thereafter Genoa in Italy and Messina in Sicily. The Byzantine Emperor

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Cantacuzenus watched it infect and consume his own son and, like the ancient Greek historian Thucydides, recorded a pathology, an account of its medical course. Out of fear of Plague, the Genoeseâ€”to their lasting discredit! As a rule, efforts to limit Plague in the Middle Ages served mainly to disperse it more widely, since Medieval quarantines involved sequestering the infected in a building. That only forced rats, fleas, humans and bacilli, the essential ingredients in Plague, into close proximity. As the Genoese of this day knew but never fully understood the significance, rats can swim off infected ships and, in doing so, carry fleas and bubonic plague with them. Nor did it spare the Moslem world, which first saw its ravages in Alexandria Egypt, their great port city. From there, it moved east to Damascus and Beirut, and also west to Morocco and Spain. But the cleaner and generally more rat-free environs of Islamic communities, where medicine and health were far more advanced than in the West at that time, forestalled the spread of Plague eastward and it took relatively few victims there, at least compared to Western Europe. By early 1347, the disease had begun to cut a swath west across France and descended on Bordeaux, a port in the Aquitaine region of southwestern France, famous for exporting wine. On a ship laden with claret, Plague reached England late that same year. In 1348, another ship, this one carrying English wool to Scandinavia, was spotted several days after it had departed its home port, floating aimlessly off the Norwegian coast. The locals rowed out to see it and found its crew dead but its cargo intact. They happily took the wool and, along with this treasure, infected fleas. As if from some passage in the Old Testament giving witness to the eighth commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," Plague erupted with a vengeance across Scandinavia. From 1348 to 1350, it continued apace, ravaging Denmark, Germany, Poland and finally Russia. Thus, having made a five-year clockwise circuit of Europe, it ultimately passed back into the same remote Asian hinterland from which it had emerged originally, and disappeared. The Black Death itself was over, but the worst of it still lay ahead, the memories of its rampage and the crippling, nauseating fear it might return one day, as in fact it did sporadically over the next few centuries. The Negative Consequences of the Black Death The consequences of the Black Death on the culture of late Medieval Europe are immeasurable and, needless to say, mostly negative. By itself, the decrease in population forever changed the face of Western Civilizationâ€”the overall population of Europe would not surpass pre levels until after â€”a century and a half to recover from what began as half a decade of human ruin puts the impact of this disease into its proper perspective. In terms of carnage alone, no war has even come close to that level of long-term devastation. Given the day and age, historians are hard pressed to produce reliable, even reasonable population figures. The results of this contagion were, however, felt not in mortalities alone but in demographics and psychology, too. Grim experience quickly taught people in the day that Plague decimated cities more heavily than rural communities. The reason for this was that the bacillus depends on fleas carried by rats as its principal vector and the crush and filth of urban life aided greatly in the spread of bubonic plague, but that was not yet known. The result was that people fled the cities of Europe in large numbers.

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5: James Toth (Author of Sayyid Qutb)

Rural Labor Movements in Egypt and Their Impact on the State, by James Toth Article in *Middle East Studies Association Bulletin* 35(1) Â. January with 4 Reads.

Indeed, there are a number of similarities between how both men ruled: Both entered an extended confrontation with the Muslim Brotherhood. Both of their states repressed all opposition and sought to curb the independence of the media and of civil society organizations, and both relied on their personal charisma to build legitimacy. However, behind these apparent similarities and continuities there are equally significant differences. Nasser overthrew the old oligarchic regime made up of the monarchy, the landed elite, and the foreign-born bourgeoisie. In its place, he created a nationalist, socialist-populist, authoritarian regime supported by the military, the state bureaucracy, the salaried middle class, and the lower classes. El-Sisi, on the other hand, has created a bureaucratic authoritarian regime supported by the military, the upper classes, and some segments of the middle class with the aim of dismantling the welfare state established by Nasser. The primary objectives of this regime have been to restore social order and to restructure the economy in line with the prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund IMF. Each of these transitions has led to the creation of a new type of regime based on a distinct set of interests, social and economic policies, and political institutions and instruments. The ruling coalition consisted of a social contract where the regime promised rapid economic development, social justice, and national independence in return for political allegiance and a suspension of political rights and freedoms. The new regime was brutal in suppressing all attempts to mobilize against it. Through a series of measures and decrees, the Nasser regime was able to centralize political power and dissolve all pre-existing political parties and movements including the Wafd party, the largest party under the monarchy. Also, after a brief alliance, the Nasser regime entered into an extended confrontation with the Muslim Brotherhood, which led to the dissolution of its various social and political organizations and the arrest or exile of most of its leaders. The media, civil society organization, labor unions, and religious organizations were brought under the direct control of the regime one way or another: In , all foreign-owned assets were nationalized, and in , the same happened to a majority of the assets belonging to the Egyptian private sector in accordance with the socialist decrees of July The regime also embarked on an ambitious industrialization project and oversaw the creation of a large number of new factories. The Nasser regime undertook social and welfare functions on a wide scale. Examples included the state employment of all university and technical institute graduates, implemented in Increased state employment led to a dramatic change in the makeup of the Egyptian labor force with the civil service and the public sector dominating the urban, and to a lesser extent, rural labor markets. Moreover, in , the state passed a new law which made higher education free for all secondary school graduates. As a result, the number of university and technical university students tripled and the number of technical university students, increased sixfold from to The regime also subsidized many basic foods and services including housing, transportation, and healthcare. But in the wake of the Yemen War and the defeat, the Nasser regime began to experience economic and political troubles, undermining the bargain struck between the state and its people. The first popular mobilization against Nasser occurred in February and October of and was provoked by the lenient sentences handed down to the officers held responsible for the defeat in the June war against Israel. By the time of his death, Nasser had successfully transformed the Egyptian state from an oligarchic regime to a populist authoritarian one. The populist authoritarian regime created by Nasser was legitimized by a ruling bargain: However, the defeat dealt a severe blow to the Nasser regime and put this bargain into question. After the war, many groups previously allied to the regime such as students and workers began to mobilize against it demanding the restoration of political rights and freedoms. Hybrid Authoritarianism under Sadat and Mubarak After the War, Sadat sought to consolidate his own legitimacy, to weaken his Nasserist and leftist opponents, and to set himself apart from his predecessor by reorienting Egyptian politics in a more pro-Western and liberal direction. To achieve these

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objectives, he needed to forge a new ruling coalition loyal to him and to his new policies. By overseeing a partial liberalization of politics and the economy, Sadat was able to win the support of the Egyptian bourgeoisie and of western powers. Under Sadat, the Egyptian regime thus shifted away from a populist authoritarian to a post-populist authoritarian or hybrid regime. This type of regime allowed for a greater measure of autonomous political, social, and economic activity while keeping in place many of the populist and corporatist measures instituted by Nasser. In the second half of the s, Sadat adopted a number of policies aimed at liberalizing the political and economic spheres. He restoredâ€”although in a controlled mannerâ€”opposition parties and social and political movements, including the Muslim Brotherhood. He extended greater freedoms to the media and civil society organizations and encouraged foreign investment and private enterprise, but also put controls on them. This strategy also allowed the regime to balance the interests of different social groups against one another and prevented newly established opposition parties and movements from mobilizing the support of the lower classes, the middle class, and the private sector bourgeoisieâ€”all of whom had been co-opted by the regime in one way or another. Upon assuming power in , Mubarak expanded and institutionalized the hybrid regime established by Sadat. On the political front, the ruling NDP continued to maintain its two-thirds majority in a rubber stamp legislature while power remained largely concentrated in the office of the presidency and of the executive. In spite of periodic crackdowns, the Muslim Brotherhood and other religious movements such as the Salafi movement grew in size and power, and continued to expand their control over a large number of mosques, schools, businesses, and charitable organizations. Other segments of civil society such as business associations and human rights and development NGOs also continued to grow and thrive under the Mubarak regime. Similarly, the size of the media expanded significantly especially with the spread of opposition parties and private newspapers. Moreover, the introduction of satellite TV and the internet greatly diversified access to information and undermined the ability of the regime to control what citizens watched, read, and listened to. On the other hand, Mubarak also did away with other aspects of the bargain. Starting the early s, upon signing on to an economic reform and structural adjustment program with the IMF, the Mubarak regime undertook a privatization program which led to a significant reduction in the size of the public sector and in the number of public sector employees as opposed to civil servants. Mubarak also reduced government expenditures by reducing spending on essential social services such as education, healthcare, public transport, and housing, as well as removing rent controls on agricultural land and on housing, which had once protected the middle class. Moreover, the private sector elite expanded their political influence by assuming leading positions within the ruling NDP, and by acquiring a greater share of seats in parliament and holding ministerial positions. The last government cabinet before the ouster of Mubarak was dominated by businessmen with close connections to the ruling party and to Gamal Mubarak, who aspired to succeed his aging father. The hybrid formula maintained by Sadat and Mubarak succeeded to a large extent in stabilizing the post-populist authoritarian regime in Egypt for almost four decades. In fact, Egypt seemed to defy a projection made by many political scientists that liberalized autocracy or limited liberalization would eventually give way to full democratization or full autocracy. The growing concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a small group of business elite led to growing discontent within the ranks of the old guard in the military and the state bureaucracy. The old guard felt their political and economic fortunes relatively decline. The outcome of that struggle hinged on the question of succession. Moreover, the growth of the private sector led to the emergence of a new urban middle class that aspired to greater political and economic independence from the state and that felt entitled to a greater say in the decision-making process. Such pressures were felt in the emergence of a more assertive civil society sector, a more independent media, and new protest movements such as the Kefaya and April 6 movements, and also in the attempts to establish more independent political parties. Demands for political and democratic reforms began to gain greater currency, culminating for example in the emergence of a popular campaign to support the candidacy of Mohamed ElBaradei to the presidential elections. Even civil servants who were considered the principal beneficiaries of the welfare policies of the Mubarak regime saw their

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fortunes shrink as a result of declining wages, rising prices, and worsening social services. They too began to voice their discontent through protest actions and activism. The protests of real estate tax collectors was the most prominent example of activism by civil servants under Mubarak. Starting with the protests by textile workers in Mahalla in , an unprecedented wave of labor activism swept the country with workers in the public and private sectors calling for better pay, better working conditions, and the right to form independent trade unions that represented their interests rather than those of the state. Finally, the decline of social spending and the growing exclusion of the middle and lower classes created a vacuum which Islamic movements such as the Brotherhood and the Salafi movement filled by establishing an extensive network of mosques and NGOs that provided much-needed educational and health services to the lower middle classes and the poor. The stateâ€”which realized the importance of the welfare functions performed by the Islamic welfare sectorâ€”largely turned a blind eye and allowed Islamist organizations to spread across the country and to eventually build up a formidable social movement. A demonstration planned by a number of youth movements to protest police brutality on Police Day in Egypt quickly snowballed into a mass protest, which the police was unable to quell. On the evening of January 28, the military led by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces or SCAF assumed effective control over the country, eventually forcing Mubarak to resign on February 11, , and bringing four decades of post-populist authoritarian rule to an end. The two years following the ouster of Mubarak were regarded as a failed transition to democracy in Egypt. Democratic elections in resulted in the rise of Islamists led by the Muslim Brotherhood to power. The ascendance of Islamists provoked a full-fledged social crisis. Bureaucratic Authoritarianism and El-Sisi Under General El-Sisi, who led the military movement to oust Morsi and was subsequently elected president in June , the Egyptian regime underwent a transition to bureaucratic authoritarianism. They are led by the military and usually come to power through a military coup against the backdrop of deep social and economic crises that threaten the very existence of the capitalist state and the dominance of the bourgeoisie. They are based on a narrow alliance between the military and the bourgeoisie, and their primary objectives are to restore social order and to stabilize the economy. The bureaucratic authoritarian state thus involves the suspension of the economic and political rights of large segments of the population, a task which requires the use of coercive and repressive measures on a broad scale. Finally, such regimes often enjoy external support from transnational corporations and foreign powers that fear the rise of the lower classes. Bureaucratic authoritarian regimes emerged in Latin America Chile, Brazil, and Argentina , in southern Europe Greece, Spain, and Portugal , and in Asia South Korea and Indonesia at a time when the communist threat in these parts of the world was high. Military juntas in alliance with the bourgeoisie and foreign powers installed repressive regimes that sought to restore social order and stabilize the economy by oppressively demobilizing communist forces and their allies. The Egyptian regime under El-Sisi embodies many of the characteristics of these regimes: El-Sisi led a military movement supported by the upper class and segments of the middle class to oust the Muslim Brotherhood and their allies from power after a period of extended political, social, and economic turmoil. Upon assuming power, the El-Sisi regime sought to demobilize all opposition through a number of measures. First there came an unprecedented crackdown on the Muslim Brotherhood, which began with the violent dispersal of the Rabaa and Nahda sit-ins, resulting in the death of hundreds of Islamist activists and dozens of police officers. This was followed by an extensive campaign which targeted not only the political leaders of the movement, but also its extensive network of social and educational, and economic Islamist institutions, which the regime had previously tolerated. The effort to demobilize the opposition also extended to elements of the secular opposition, which also came under intense pressure by the regime. These included the youth activists who played a prominent role during the January 25 uprising. They became the focus of a restrictive anti-protest law that effectively ended the cycle of mobilization which had reached its peak with the ouster of Mubarak. A series of regulatory institutions also circumscribed the relatively open media space that had existed for the better part of the last decade. Civil society organizations became subject to new legislation that restricted the ability of NGOs to receive foreign funding outside of the scrutiny of the state. Finally, the legislative elections

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produced a fragmented parliament that was effectively aligned with the regime at the same time that the regime managed to exert considerable influence over the judiciary through the retirement of a large number of judges suspected of having sympathies with the Muslim Brotherhood. After accomplishing the task of restoring social order and quelling all opponents within the first two years of his rule, El-Sisi undertook a second task characteristic of bureaucratic authoritarian regimes, which is to restructure the economy. The regime had adopted populist economic policies during its first two years in power with the aim of stabilizing his regime politically while weakening opponents. However, the rise of foreign debt, the drying up of foreign reserves, and a severe economic recession triggered an economic crisis in . In one fell swoop, the Egyptian pound was devalued by more than half of its value, causing an unprecedented inflation and rise in prices that took a toll on the lower and middle classes. Energy subsidies were also removed, causing a rise in gasoline prices, utility bills, and public transportation. Finally, a new VAT tax was imposed on all goods and services. By dismantling the welfare state introduced by Nasser and maintained in some important respects by Sadat and Mubarak, the regime did away with the primary basis of legitimacy of the authoritarian rule in Egypt, namely patronage and co-optation. Instead, it resorted to creating a new basis of legitimacy, which El-Sisi himself has labeled the legitimacy of delegation or sharyiat al-tafweed. That means, in rough terms, assuming a savior role after being called upon to rescue the nation from political, economic, and social turmoil. Certainly, the regime has presented the events of June 30, and their aftermath leading up to the presidential elections of and as moments when the Egyptian people have risen to delegate the president to save Egypt from itself and from domestic and foreign conspirators. Two Opposing Authoritarian Regimes Though the El-Sisi and Nasser regimes seem similar in many ways, namely in the extreme concentration of power in the hands of the president and the military, in the demobilization of opposition forces, and near-complete state control over political and civil life, these two regimes nonetheless constitute two distinct, and perhaps opposing, types of authoritarianism. Nasser instituted a populist distributive regime that relied on welfare and populist reforms. In contrast, El-Sisi has established a bureaucratic authoritarian regime with the aim of demobilizing the middle and lower classes and dismantling the welfare state established by Nasser. Though their style of governing may seem similar, these two regimes had very distinct and opposing objectives, which may affect their long-term viability.

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6: University Press of Florida: Islamic Societies in Practice, second edition

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Temple of Derr ruins in There is evidence of rock carvings along the Nile terraces and in desert oases. In the 10th millennium BC , a culture of hunter-gatherers and fishers was replaced by a grain -grinding culture. Climate changes or overgrazing around BC began to desiccate the pastoral lands of Egypt, forming the Sahara. Early tribal peoples migrated to the Nile River where they developed a settled agricultural economy and more centralised society. The Badarian culture and the successor Naqada series are generally regarded as precursors to dynastic Egypt. The earliest known Lower Egyptian site, Merimda, predates the Badarian by about seven hundred years. Contemporaneous Lower Egyptian communities coexisted with their southern counterparts for more than two thousand years, remaining culturally distinct, but maintaining frequent contact through trade. The earliest known evidence of Egyptian hieroglyphic inscriptions appeared during the predynastic period on Naqada III pottery vessels, dated to about BC. A unified kingdom was founded c. Egyptian culture flourished during this long period and remained distinctively Egyptian in its religion , arts , language and customs. The first two ruling dynasties of a unified Egypt set the stage for the Old Kingdom period, c. The First Intermediate Period ushered in a time of political upheaval for about years. A second period of disunity heralded the arrival of the first foreign ruling dynasty in Egypt, that of the Semitic Hyksos. The first historically attested expression of monotheism came during this period as Atenism. Frequent contacts with other nations brought new ideas to the New Kingdom. The country was later invaded and conquered by Libyans , Nubians and Assyrians , but native Egyptians eventually drove them out and regained control of their country. Xerxes I tomb relief. Cambyses II then assumed the formal title of pharaoh , but ruled Egypt from his home of Susa in Persia modern Iran , leaving Egypt under the control of a satrapy. A few temporarily successful revolts against the Persians marked the fifth century BC, but Egypt was never able to permanently overthrow the Persians. This Thirty-first Dynasty of Egypt , however, did not last long, for the Persians were toppled several decades later by Alexander the Great. The Ptolemaic Kingdom was a powerful Hellenistic state, extending from southern Syria in the east, to Cyrene to the west, and south to the frontier with Nubia. Alexandria became the capital city and a centre of Greek culture and trade. To gain recognition by the native Egyptian populace, they named themselves as the successors to the Pharaohs. The later Ptolemies took on Egyptian traditions, had themselves portrayed on public monuments in Egyptian style and dress, and participated in Egyptian religious life. The Ptolemies faced rebellions of native Egyptians often caused by an unwanted regime and were involved in foreign and civil wars that led to the decline of the kingdom and its annexation by Rome. Nevertheless, Hellenistic culture continued to thrive in Egypt well after the Muslim conquest. Christianity was brought to Egypt by Saint Mark the Evangelist in the 1st century. The New Testament had by then been translated into Egyptian. Egypt in the Middle Ages The Amr ibn al-As mosque in Cairo, recognized as the oldest in Africa The Byzantines were able to regain control of the country after a brief Sasanian Persian invasion early in the 7th century amidst the Byzantineâ€”Sasanian War of â€” during which they established a new short-lived province for ten years known as Sasanian Egypt , until â€”42, when Egypt was invaded and conquered by the Islamic Empire by the Muslim Arabs. Early in this period, Egyptians began to blend their new faith with indigenous beliefs and practices, leading to various Sufi orders that have flourished to this day. This army was joined by another 5, men in and defeated a Byzantine army at the battle of Heliopolis. Amr next proceeded in the direction of Alexandria, which was surrendered to him by a treaty signed on November 8, Alexandria was regained for the Byzantine Empire in but was retaken by Amr in In an invasion fleet sent by Constans II was repulsed. From that time no serious effort was made by the Byzantines to regain possession of the country. The Arabs founded the capital of Egypt called Fustat , which was later burned down during the Crusades. Cairo was later built in the year to grow to become the largest and richest city in the Arab Empire , and one of the biggest and richest in the world. At the beginning of the 9th

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century the practice of ruling Egypt through a governor was resumed under Abdallah ibn Tahir , who decided to reside at Baghdad , sending a deputy to Egypt to govern for him. In another Egyptian revolt broke out, and in the Copts joined with native Muslims against the government. Eventually the power loss of the Abbasids in Baghdad has led for general upon general to take over rule of Egypt, yet being under Abbasid allegiance, the Ikhshids and the Tulunids dynasties were among the most successful to defy the Abbasid Caliph. With the end of the Kurdish Ayyubid dynasty , the Mamluks , a Turco - Circassian military caste, took control about Ottoman Egypt

â€” Main article: Egypt Eyalet Egypt was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in , after which it became a province of the Ottoman Empire. The defensive militarisation damaged its civil society and economic institutions. Portuguese traders took over their trade. Napoleon defeated the Mamluk troops in the Battle of the Pyramids , 21 July , painted by Lejeune. Egypt remained semi-autonomous under the Mamluks until it was invaded by the French forces of Napoleon Bonaparte see French campaign in Egypt and Syria. After the French were defeated by the British, a power vacuum was created in Egypt, and a three-way power struggle ensued between the Ottoman Turks , Egyptian Mamluks who had ruled Egypt for centuries, and Albanian mercenaries in the service of the Ottomans. The Muhammad Ali dynasty Main article: After the French were expelled, power was seized in by Muhammad Ali Pasha , an Albanian military commander of the Ottoman army in Egypt. While he carried the title of viceroy of Egypt, his subordination to the Ottoman porte was merely nominal. The introduction in of long-staple cotton transformed its agriculture into a cash-crop monoculture before the end of the century, concentrating land ownership and shifting production towards international markets. His military ambition required him to modernise the country: He introduced conscription of the male peasantry in 19th century Egypt, and took a novel approach to create his great army, strengthening it with numbers and in skill. Education and training of the new soldiers was not an option; the new concepts were furthermore enforced by isolation. The men were held in barracks to avoid distraction of their growth as a military unit to be reckoned with. The resentment for the military way of life eventually faded from the men and a new ideology took hold, one of nationalism and pride. It was with the help of this newly reborn martial unit that Muhammad Ali imposed his rule over Egypt. It was granted the status of an autonomous vassal state or Khedivate in , a legal status which was to remain in place until although the Ottomans had no power or presence. The Suez Canal , built in partnership with the French, was completed in Its construction was financed by European banks. Large sums also went to patronage and corruption. New taxes caused popular discontent. Within three years this led to the imposition of British and French controllers who sat in the Egyptian cabinet, and, "with the financial power of the bondholders behind them, were the real power in the Government. Female nationalists demonstrating in Cairo , Local dissatisfaction with Ismail and with European intrusion led to the formation of the first nationalist groupings in , with Ahmad Urabi a prominent figure. Fearing a reduction of their control, the UK and France intervened militarily, bombarding Alexandria and crushing the Egyptian army at the battle of Tel El Kebir. British protectorate

â€” Main article: In , the Protectorate was made official, and the title of the head of state was changed to sultan , to repudiate the vestigial suzerainty of the Ottoman sultan, who was backing the Central powers in World War I. Abbas II was deposed as khedive and replaced by his uncle, Hussein Kamel , as sultan.

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9: Urbanization - Wikipedia

"The reader is led through the centuries, and through the varieties of regional diversity, to a serious appreciation of the richness and importance of the subject."--Sheila McDonough, Concordia University, Montreal.

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