

**Economic development in Africa**  
**Applying to Egyptian experience in light**  
**Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030**

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**Abstract**

African continent countries suffer from problems in all fields especially economic field, this is evident in many indicators such: low rate of economic growth that results in low average income of individuals. So, paper includes economic overview of Africa, some ancient theories that dealt with development and economic growth, modern concepts in that field and extent their application in Egypt in light of sustainable development strategy: Egypt Vision 2030, idea of achieving economic development and growth in Egypt and Africa. Paper concluded that economic development and growth in Africa can be achieved through set means such: providing new understanding new view of economic development, multilateral partnerships can be used to increase investments and strengthen capacities of institutions to provide innovative solutions, something that United Nations and African Union can facilitate achieved.

**Key words**

Participatory planning - green economy - blue economy - sustainable development - independent development - integrated development - sustainable inclusive growth.

## Introduction

The importance of development and economic growth for African continent countries is evident to problems they suffer in all fields especially economic field, this is evident in many indicators such: low economic growth rate, low average individuals income, poor level of education and health care, worsening debt, deterioration of agricultural and industrial production. This made African continent characterized by characteristics of backward economy which represents extension of colonial legacy. Though African continent is rich in many mineral and natural resources, performance governments African in field development was disappointing throughout post-independence period addition developmental policies pursued by most African political systems regardless their ideological orientations, paved to imposition reforms economic proposed by International Bank and Monetary Fund in so-called Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program, resulted negative consequences for African economy. Accordingly, paper includes four sections, first: economic brief on Africa, second: some ancient theories dealt with development and economic growth, third: modern concepts of development and economic growth and applying to Egyptian experience in light of Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030, fourth: idea of achieving development and economic growth in Egypt and Africa, as follows:

### **First: Economic brief on Africa**

African continent has long period in economic history, as archaeologists all over continent have found evidence of trade in luxury goods as precious metals and shells, at time when prevailing economic activity did not know use of money. Nevertheless, Africa is one of continents



in which development is absent to fragility of its political and economic structure and prevalence of poverty and disease <sup>(1)</sup>, Africa is second largest continent in the world in terms of area and population with area of 30.2 million square kilometers, including neighboring islands and covers 20.4 percent of total land area <sup>(2)</sup>, population is about 1.3 billion people according 2019 estimates <sup>(3)</sup>.

Africa includes 54 countries rich in oil, gas and mineral resources, as it is home to about 78 percent diamonds, 54 percent global platinum reserves, 40 percent chromium, 28 percent manganese in about 19 countries, 46 countries also have reserves oil, gas, coal and other minerals. Oil is distributed in high quantities in: Nigeria, Sudan, Algeria, Libya, Egypt and Angola, while gas reserves are found in large proportions in: Algeria and Egypt, lesser proportions in Nigeria and Libya, addition richness of many countries with gold such: Mali, Ghana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Zambia, Namibia and South Africa, along presence uranium which is important source of energy. Thus, every African country is competent to produce a specific resource or mineral <sup>(4)</sup>.

Most important obstacles to economic development in Africa: extreme poverty suffered by many of peoples of sub-Saharan Africa, civil wars and armed conflicts, diseases in continent as malaria, and AIDS, marginalization women in absence freedoms, spread of illiteracy, addition climatic changes, floods, natural disasters and large increase in number of refugees, which makes it suffer from problem of dependence on major powers; so lesson is not owning resources, but rather in ability to exploit and invest them while allowing development of these countries and achieving prosperity and adequate living for their residents <sup>(5)</sup>.

## **Second: ancient theories that dealt with development and economic growth**

Impossible understand economics without realizing its history, when researcher shows talent for innovation, others come to modify his work and make improvements to it, this means economic ideas are product of their time and place. As world changes these ideas change but change in economics is slowly occurring <sup>(6)</sup>. Accordingly, some of theories and opinions of early thinkers in development and economic growth can be briefly dealt with and some criticisms about those theories according chronological order as follows:

Marxist thought emerged during 1830s and 1940s, as Marx's theory which based on set of assumptions related to nature of function production performs in society, method capital accumulation as hypotheses related wage and profit rates prevailing, theory of value considered basis of Marxist theory as central management of economy to achieve public benefit leads each institution to search for its own benefit, thus optimal exploitation of its natural resources <sup>(7)</sup>, however theory criticisms for neglecting demand role in determining added value and determining it to work as determinant of value.

During fifties and sixties nineteenth century, classical thought emerged which included views Adam Smith and David Ricardo on economic growth and source of wealth, then John Stuart Mill views on markets <sup>(8)</sup>, Robert Malthus view about population<sup>(9)</sup>. Most important views shared during this era: policy of economic freedom, capital is key progress; profit is incentive for investment, and profits tend to decline. Adam Smith saw scarcity of natural resources stops process of economic growth <sup>(10)</sup>, Ricardo and



Malthus viewed population growth. Criticisms of classical theory as: ignoring middle class, neglecting public sector, less importance to technology, in fact it turns out that results reached by classical school have not been achieved as process of economic development did not stop despite presence of these obstacles.

In seventies of nineteenth century, neoclassical thought appeared with contributions of: Alfred Marshall, Fiskell and Clark, which were based on possibility of continuing process of economic growth without occurrence of recession, important ideas were: economic growth is coherent and compatible process with positive reciprocal effect, so growth of particular sector leads to growth other sectors, this thought depends on amount of production elements available in society, every small enterprise is part of each that grows in gradual, intertwined form and with mutual influence with other projects<sup>(11)</sup>. Most important criticisms directed at these ideas: attention to economic problems in short term without indicating what might happen in long term, addition focusing on economic aspects in achieving economic development and growth, ignoring other aspects that are no less important as social cultural and political aspects.

In thirties and forties twentieth century, Keynesian theory appeared was associated with ideas of economist John Keynes, who was able to develop solutions global economic crisis during period 1929-1932, theory has achieved popularity in western societies in face classical that was prevailing<sup>(12)</sup>. Keynes saw laws of national income growth are related theory of multiplier, national income increases by multiple increase in investment spending and marginal propensity to consume, saw there are three rates of growth: actual, desired and natural, that actual rate of growth must be equalized with each of desired growth rate and natural growth rate<sup>(13)</sup>. Group of criticisms of theory such: decrease in

propensity to consume is feature of developed society, though Kuznets showed when analyzing American statistics between years 1879-1983 that US national income increased during that period and great part of this income was directed to consumption, while saving remained fixed proportion of national income, that consumption is more important than Keynes thought <sup>(14)</sup>.

Harold - Domar model is one of most popular models in 1940s, this model focuses on investment as necessity for any economy, it assumes existence of relationship linking quantitative size of capital stock to gross national product, It shows achieving development process requires increase in saving and rapid investment to increase speed of growth, depends on savings of individuals and companies <sup>(15)</sup>. Group of criticisms of that model have been directed such: if model was used to raise economic growth rates of European countries and prepare them to enter from stage of departure to stage of maturity after second world war through American Marshall Plan, situation differs between these countries and developing countries, it is noted that determinants of growth according to model are not available in poorest countries, where proportion of what is directed to saving diminishes, hence to invest from their low national income, developing countries can only bridge their emerging savings gap through foreign loans.

Most famous development theories that appeared in 1950s was Arthur Lewis's theory of structural transformations, which focused on how to transform economies of poor countries from relying on agriculture to industry, thus Lewis was considered first to introduce development model based on rural-urban transformation. Thus Lewis deals with economy consisting of two sectors: traditional agricultural sector called subsistence sector and characterized by declining labor productivity and industrial sector in which



productivity rises. Lewis assumed in defining his theory: process of shifting employment from traditional sector to industrial sector depends on increase in capital accumulation that capitalist class reinvestments its profits <sup>(16)</sup>. criticisms have been directed at theory of structural transformations such: though theory is consistent with historical experience by countries of western world, it is difficult to apply to developing countries, reality of developing countries shows that profits are reinvested outside country for economic and political reasons, theory also assumed existence of surplus work in rural sector that could transferred to urban areas while reality of developing countries illustrated crowding of cities and high unemployment.

Theory of stages of economic growth for Rostow is considered one of most prominent contributions that appeared in sixties of twentieth century <sup>(17)</sup>; theory is summarized in identifying specific stages of economic growth process in different countries, these stages are general results deduced from huge events in modern history. Though Rostow was not primarily concerned with analyzing issue of state backwardness, his theory was then used as direction in explaining backwardness, the idea he presented was that economic growth consists of certain stages with chronological sequence, each stage paves way for next, which means that backward countries must follow same path that developed countries took in period 1850-1950 until they reach industrial society through five stages: stage of traditional society, stage of preparation for launch, stage of start-up, stage of trend towards maturity, finally stage of abundant consumption <sup>(18)</sup>. Economists have unanimously agreed on failure of theory to prove validity of historical stages and its applicability to all third world countries.

Theory of balanced growth of economist 'Rosenstein Rodin' during sixties of twentieth century saw that to lift economy from cycle of poverty and backwardness development programs must be huge, that investment programs be characterized by big push to overcome inertia of economy and push it towards higher levels of production and income so developing countries government should set up development projects to ensure that income increases in manner that increases effective demand <sup>(19)</sup>.

Idea Hirschman emphasized that development plan that applies strategy of unbalanced growth is best way to achieve progress, because investment in leading strategic sectors drives new investments to create savings that benefit rest of sectors, so national plan must direct investments to build social capital or to establish activities direct productivity, where one of them creates savings, this would create economic imbalance that is driving force for economic growth <sup>(20)</sup>. Criticisms for this theory is assumption of similarity of economic, social and political conditions between countries and some of them, it neglected planning errors in studying reciprocal relations between sectors.

In seventies of twentieth century 'international dependency' model won support of third-world thinkers; model saw that third world countries are besieged by political and economic obstacles whether national or International. Three ideologically have emerged: first represents neo-colonial dependency model which is indirect development of Marxist thought that relates of backward third world to historical development of unjust capitalist system with regard to relationship between rich and poor countries; second represents false example model to third world in way that it does not correspond with reality of those countries; third represents developmental dualism hypothesis that showed idea



of duality of societies especially in poor countries, where wealth is concentrated in hands of few within large area of poverty which indicates existence of continuing increase in difference between rich and poor countries <sup>(21)</sup>.

End twentieth century, modern theory of economic growth appeared and focused on long-term economic growth, as result of continuing development gap between advanced industrial countries and developing countries, such Romer-Robert model 1986, which focused on knowledge field and technical. As for Gregory Mankiw, David Romper and David Weil 1992, their researchs was based on new formulation of production function in correlation with time series and growth statistics in developing countries that focus on importance of technical progress in economic growth, they divided capital into: capital material; human capital, then discussed basic implications of developing lives of population, through everything related to increasing contribution of human element in production process <sup>(22)</sup>.

Hence, possible collect and classify developmental ideas during twentieth century and place them into three schools: first Neo Marxian School which was expressed by "theory of dependency", second "new utilitarianism" school that has dominated field of theory since late 1970s, as expressed by "Washington Consensus for Development" strategy, third "Comparative Institutionalism" school to which adherents of eighties and later generations were devoted to studying Asian model of development with wide gaps between these three schools in their readings of state's role in development <sup>(23)</sup>.

As for theories of economic growth and development, most present during last two decades of twenty-first century, became clear that there are three theories in this field: first: "endogenous growth" represents it Paul Romer where it dealt role of technological

knowledge as source of growth <sup>(24)</sup>. Second: "neoclassical institutional", represents it Danny Rodrick, focused on institutions role in explaining success development <sup>(25)</sup>. Third: "human development", represents it Amartya Sen <sup>(26)</sup>. These theories provide justification for pattern of economic reform as entry point for economic development by acquiring technological knowledge, reforming institutions and qualifying human <sup>(27)</sup>.

In general, development strategies have crystallized since Second World War into three strategies: first: protectionist strategy called "Import Substitution" strategy, it was popular in Arab countries from late fifties to eighties, it was based on two pillars represented in customs protection and encouraging domestic investment, opened major role for state and public investment in Arab experience. Second: economic liberalization strategy within framework of "Washington Consensus" policies, which Western countries and international institutions have worked to impose on Arab countries, most important of which was privatization, as it was possible for state to withdraw from its developmental tasks and focus on integration into "liberal international economic system" because it provides foreign investment, it also worked on "opening up to outside" with aim of industry for export, and on adopting minimal state as a slogan and practice. Third: development strategy expressed by experiences of Japan and Far East, which was based on acquisition of learning and technological capacity <sup>(28)</sup>.

These experiences have shown their successes in late industrialization, failure of protectionist experience in developing countries, meaning that it is satisfied with importing spare parts to collect consumer and durable goods sold in local protected market, which is option reverse these countries retreat from bearing production of machines through practice and technological learning,



these experiences showed at same time underlying failure of neoliberal strategy that resulted from pushing third world countries to open up to outside without that would make them able to export.

### **Third: modern concepts of development and economic growth and their application in Egypt**

During long periods of time, local and international institutions continued to indicate success of economic policies based on performance of monetary indicators without considering consistency of these indicators with real conditions of real economy; hence, there was duality in economic activity and difficulty of measuring impact of policies and legislation. Therefore development thinking changed from focusing on economic concept of development to focusing on idea of sustainability and balance between long-term economic, social and environmental development benefits in addition social justice, so balances are restored at macroeconomic level.

Hence, there are three sources that can be used to form new approaches to economic development: first: development literature in period 1945-1965 which highlights contributions of: Arthur Lewis; Myrdal; Kalitsky; brish; Singer; Baran; dob; Samir Amin; Westrin; Todar; and others who dealt with reality and realized in ability of market to achieve economic development, but viewed it as voluntary act that requires presence of state and activating role of planning. Second: growth experiences in newly industrialized Asian countries and practices them have undertaken outside neoclassical and liberal framework <sup>(29)</sup>. Third: international reports on human development that have been issued in succession since 1990 accompanying theoretical and practical contributions that broaden scope of visibility into development issues <sup>(30)</sup>. So, modern concepts of economic development emerged, some of which can be briefly explained and extent of their application in Egypt as follows:

1- Participatory planning: participatory planning appeared when the state's role towards free economy and its adoption of idea of privatization, which had impact on growth of private sector and its emergence active partner in implementing development plans alongside state and other civil organizations. So, the state adopts new formulation concept of planning and managing national economy based on integrating, coordinating and motivating its partners in development process to play their roles, through system in which efforts of the state, private sector and civil society are integrated, meaning "development partners" in achieving goals <sup>(31)</sup>. It calls on state to review work systems within its institutions and to consolidate principle of participation providing the opportunity for all groups to contribute to setting national strategies <sup>(32)</sup>.

Participatory planning began 1999 and was widely used by organizations, individuals and various segments of society as need arose to review planning process to changes that occurred in economic and social structures, where local communities participate in all stages such: assessing situation; identify problems; identifying development needs, preparing development plans following them up and evaluating them. Participatory planning represents approach enables those interested in development to participate in planning process, so government plays role of coordinating partner <sup>(33)</sup>. Though economic planning in developing countries achieved some achievements there is dissatisfaction with planning process <sup>(34)</sup>.

Hence, development programs and projects in recent years have adopted concept of participatory planning after failure most of mechanisms that used to adopt central planning. Cohen <sup>(35)</sup> indicated that participation includes participation of citizens in decision-making process to implement development programs, benefit from them and evaluate them. Mulbarth <sup>(36)</sup> classified



planning participation to 3 levels. First: "indifference", focuses on fact that form of participation does not exceed more than response to questionnaires, voting and thus play role of viewers, as between them and official authorities, they continue through their participation in forums. Second: "transitional". As for highest level of participation in which citizen becomes part of decision-making process, obtains responsibility, representation in committees, and helps in organizing civil societies, it is called "combatant"<sup>(37)</sup>. Planning has emerged with participation in sustainable development strategy: Egypt Vision 2030<sup>(38)</sup> where civil society, private sector and international organizations played main role in formulating strategy, large number of experts, academics, stakeholders participated in these events showed clear interest in participation in developing that strategy.

2- Green Economy: concept of "green economy" emerged in response to multiple global crises prompting analysis of current economic models and their ability to increase human welfare and social equality, as unsustainability in way of thinking represented by leaving things as they are, which undermines ecosystem services that are major component of life of poor, it leads to persistence and exacerbation of poverty and economic inequalities as pollution, climate change and scarcity of natural resources, thus threatening Earth's ability to generate wealth and ensure human wellbeing<sup>(39)</sup>, hence concept of "green economy" emerged in response to these crises<sup>(40)</sup>.

United Nations report indicated that investing 2 percent of global gross domestic product annually over period 2010-2050 achieves results economic growth, reducing energy consumption, increasing renewable resource balances, reducing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions<sup>(41)</sup>. So, "green economy" constitutes

essential means to achieve sustainable development as focuses on reshaping and correcting economic activities to be more supportive of environment and economic development <sup>(42)</sup>.

Sustainable development strategy: Egypt's vision 2030 adopts shift towards a "green economy" is characterized by use of renewable energy that helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions and has important economic, social and environmental benefits for Egypt, such: increasing investments in economic sectors that preserve on environment such: renewable energies, low-carbon transportation, use clean technology, improving waste management system, water management and agriculture, through "Green Economy Program" works support industrial sector to introduce concept of green environment in various activities with aim increasing competitiveness, access to markets, preserving environment, rationalizing energy use, using alternative energy, reducing production costs, optimal use of resources and increasing productivity.

3- Blue economy: in recent years, concept "blue economy" appeared during what was known green economy, environmental protection groups, civil society and international institutions replacement of traditional economic development with "green economy" model that was less dependent on carbon, more competitive emerged which rapid changes in various areas of life following United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012, which emphasized protection water resources and preservation of healthy ecosystems in oceans. Then "Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations" sought support transition to this new approach and assist countries and governments in developing and implementing policies that promote that concept.

Blue economy looks to harness the potential of oceans, seas, and coasts for: eliminating harmful fishing practices, conservation



and building of sustainable fisheries, ensuring tailored measures to enhance cooperation between nations in this field, investment and sustainable management of water resources. Some coastal countries have planned economic development taking into account exploitation of resources of blue economy such Morocco, where have adopted plan for development of tourism by 2020, which aims to double number of tourists to reach 20 million tourists, addition 3 times contribution of tourism sector in gross domestic product and improving Morocco's ranking to become among global tourist destinations, to shift from 27th rank in 2000 to 20th position in 2020 <sup>(43)</sup>.

Sustainable development strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030 promotes sustainable improvement of quality life for present generations and raises awareness about protecting nature and limiting impact of climate change, with aim of providing clean, safe and sustainable environment for future generations through implementation of development policies that are characterized by integration of environmental component and balance between economic growth priorities.

4- Sustainable development: concept of "sustainable development" emerged after Second World War and third world countries gaining their independence, capitalist countries began to promote traditional development thinking which affirms that poverty and ignorance suffered by third world countries is product their backwardness not their colonization long years. That thought put forward concept of development as tool through which third world countries can overcome backwardness and catch up with developed countries. Sustainable development means developing land, cities, societies and businesses provided that it meets needs of present without compromising ability of future generations to meet

their needs. Concept returns Canadian environmental development scientist Maurice Strong then expanded to global strategy for nature conservation. Concept is concerned with focusing on all economic, political and weaknesses in society to get rid poverty by encouraging adoption balanced production and consumption patterns without excessive dependence on natural resources <sup>(44)</sup>.

Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030 has adopted concept sustainable development as framework intended to improve quality of life at present time without prejudice rights of future generations for better life. concept of development adopted by strategy is based on three main dimensions: economic, social and environmental, by: protecting environment, reducing water and air pollution and gas emissions, adapting to climate change and reducing its negative effects, maximizing use marine surfaces and beaches, and achieving water and food security.

5- Independent development: independent development model is considered to be antithesis of dependent development that most developing countries have known for long periods, which mainly served interests of global capitalist powers, their transnational companies, in addition interests of some local capitalists who walked in ranks of these companies and implemented plans in their countries. Independent development model relies on manpower and domestic savings, foreign investment and unconditional foreign aid are seen as catalysts for national development effort.

Developmental state, according to self-reliance approach of development, is one that plays roles of developing and mobilizing national savings, mobilizing resources and directing them towards expanding circle of industrialization and making productive investments in various sectors, addition its traditional functions, indirectly monitoring and directing economic activity



(45). In this case, the state can establish productive projects on its own or participate with private sector or business sector through comprehensive national planning and setting priorities with popular participation according to model of independent development, and recognition of globalization as a reality. It is neither a closed economy nor self-sufficient, but it deals with it selectively and gradually do developed countries (46).

Sustainable development strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030 reflects state's interest and keenness to build a developed and productive society, and to support a disciplined market economy characterized by stability and capable of achieving comprehensive and sustainable growth, characterized by competitiveness and diversity, supporting private sector, maximizing added value and generating more job opportunities as attracting more investments.

6- Integrated development: it means process of integrated development that results in increase in life chances of some people in society without decreasing life chances of others at same time and same society, it is tangible increase in production and services using scientific methods, it is concerned with all individuals, groups, various fields, governmental and civil institutions in terms of their interaction with each other (47). Integrated development aims to facilitate residents of regions to easily access services, such: administrative, financial, health, medical services, educational services, providing Land transportation systems, Internet, availability of tourist, entertainment areas, green spaces, sports stadiums, industrial, commercial, to secure the necessary income for decent living and encouraging migration from cities to villages.

Hence, planning for integrated development requires comprehensive planning that takes into account uses of land and locations of wealth to achieve sustainable development in

its three axes, economic, social, environmental, including the development of human resources and linking plans and paths of university education with need the local market and finding external markets for the products of the local market after encouraging competitiveness in production and achieving the necessary quality marks . To achieve this, the state works to encourage creativity, create initiatives and scientific research to assist in development and development in industrial and agricultural sectors.

Example in South Sinai, integrated development project for people of Ras Sidr in village of Abu Sawyer began on area of 35 acres, at cost of 5 million pounds. 500 palm trees, 20 greenhouses, acre of fodder attached to raising sheep, acre of fish wealth farm, which resulted in creation of 50 direct and indirect job opportunities and achieved large amount of agricultural crops. Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030 adopts that by 2030 with its land area, civilization and specificity of its location able to absorb its population and resources in managing more balanced spatial development that meets requirements of society.

7- Sustainable inclusive growth: rate of total economic growth of the state is measured by value of annual increase in production of goods and services relative to total production of goods and services in previous year, expressed in form of percentage, its increase leads to increase in income levels of individuals, which in turn leads to stimulating effective aggregate demand, increase in level of employment in economy, decrease in unemployment rates, increase revenues and profits of companies, which stimulates expand their investment spending <sup>(48)</sup>. Despite positive effects of high economic growth rate on national economy, it may be accompanied by negative effects such: high inflation if it is associated with increased demand for imports as result of increased monetary incomes, in addition imbalances in distribution of income.



So new indicator of economic growth rate is more developed and comprehensive has appeared in economic literature, which is sustainable inclusive growth, defined as growth that enables all segments of society to participate and benefit from its returns. Inclusive growth is underpinned by productive employment and associated improvements in markets, technology, access finance and basic services. Often achieved result of state intervention in economic activity through indicative planning mechanism, because market mechanisms may produce more imbalances in distribution of incomes; hence, fortunes varied. So many studies called adoption growth strategies that work equal employment opportunities to benefit from growth process, organization for economic cooperation and development focused measuring inclusive growth with multidimensional living standards indicators <sup>(49)</sup>.

Sustainable development strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030 adopts combination of economic growth and social justice through achieving inclusive growth that integrates high growth rates and social dimension that is related to fair distribution of opportunities among citizens and geographical regions. Hence, strategy is based on concepts of sustainable inclusive growth and balanced regional development, confirming participation of all in process of construction, development and ensuring that all parties benefit from fruits of this development, taking into account principle of equal opportunities, optimal use of resources and support for their fair use to ensure rights of future generations.

#### **Fourth: idea of achieving development and economic growth**

Idea of economic development and growth is no longer realized by increase in size of industrial capital represented in imported machinery and equipment, or by increase in contribution of

industrial capital to domestic product, as contributions of Arthur Lewis in early fifties of twentieth century expressed that idea which was that economic growth is achieved whenever modern industrial core expands at expense of agricultural sector to point where these ideas are convinced<sup>(50)</sup> which crystallized as follows:

1- Since term backwardness was introduced after Second World War which is modified to growing, approaches have fluctuated since 1970, economic development has become branch of human knowledge subject to dialogue, addition several areas such: growth and its rates; development fruits and their equitable distribution; international aid and its impact on country growth; resource balance and capital flows.

2- Level of interest in economic development, the concerned international institutions paid attention to their fields, challenges and solutions, since 1978, World Bank has been issuing an annual report on world development such : possibilities of growth for poverty reduction 1978; structural change and development policy 1979; poverty and human development 1980; population change and development 1984; international capital and economic development 1985, government finance and development 1988; finance and development systems 1989; development and environment 1992; investing in health 1993; infrastructure for development 1994; making services work for poor 2004; development and climate change 2010; risk management for development 2014.

3- United Nations Development Program began issuing annual report on human development since 1990 until now, Egypt and many countries of the world followed suit, these report have provided insights and indications on development challenges,



required policies and mechanisms for their realization, so new concepts of development focus on security of individuals addition security of states rich and poor, internal and external deficits comparison with industrialized countries,

4- Study of economic development is considered one of relatively new topics and most challenging among branches of economics, despite acceptance of fact that Adam Smith first development economist <sup>(51)</sup> there is group still believes development economic is not distinct like topics: labor economics, public finance, money and banking <sup>(52)</sup>, those interested development economics may not agree with this description but development economic still takes contents from those branches in modified forms.

5- Development of thought economics since 1970 until now, when set of strategies emerged such: attack on world poverty 1970; integrated rural development 1975; Basic needs 1978; sustainable development 1984; human development 1990; finally inclusive growth strategy, relies on traditional economic growth models is long-term process, taking into account that sustainability of economic growth may be encountered by external factors as corruption in developing countries environmental degradation.

6- Economic growth and development in Africa can be achieved through:

(1) Providing students with new understanding and new view of economic development that stems from balance understanding of treatments previous decades of development and favors aspirations of individuals to rise out of poverty through meet human needs.

(2) Providing necessary tools and skills (formulating goals, means, procedures) for learners to describe circumstances surrounding

development situations from economic, social, political and environmental aspects through ability to collect information related to development aspects that enable development makers to manage development.

(3) Providing necessary skills to manage development sectors such as: agricultural production management (modernization methods, methods of organization, institutional aspects); population policy management (population weight in development equation); knowledge, regional development management; managing rural and urban development that achieves conditions equitable exchange between them; managing scientific research in light of digital revolution; Independent development in face foreign aid; managing environment in light global climate changes and water scarcity.

(4) Upgrading skills students of economic development through field surveys, studying internal regions, preparing case studies that present specificity of place, surrounding human environment and distinctions of each them in light balances of developmental theories and interpretations.

(5) African continent can exploit demographic dividend by investing in education, teacher training, technology and innovation, which leads to enhanced productivity, job creation, growth and prosperity for all, multilateral partnerships can be used to increase investments, strengthen institutions and provide innovative solutions which is something that United Nations and African Union can facilitate to achieve.



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# التنمية الاقتصادية في أفريقيا بالتطبيق على التجربة المصرية في ضوء استراتيجية التنمية المستدامة : رؤية مصر ٢٠٣٠

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## ملخص

تتضح أهمية التنمية والنمو الاقتصادي بالنسبة لدول القارة الأفريقية لما تعانيه من مشكلات في كافة المجالات، خاصة الاقتصادي، ويظهر ذلك في عديد من المؤشرات مثل: تدني معدل النمو الاقتصادي الذي ينتج عنه تدني متوسط دخول الأفراد، وضعف مستوى التعليم والرعاية الصحية، وتفاقم الديون، وتدهور الإنتاج الزراعي والصناعي.

ولذلك تشتمل هذه الورقة البحثية أربعة محاور، يدور الأول حول نبذة اقتصادية عن أفريقيا، ويدور الثاني حول النظريات القديمة التي تطرقت للتنمية والنمو الاقتصادي، ويدور الثالث حول المفاهيم الحديثة في التنمية والنمو الاقتصادي ومدى تطبيقها في مصر في ضوء استراتيجية التنمية المستدامة: رؤية مصر ٢٠٣٠، ويدور الرابع حول فكرة تحقيق التنمية والنمو الاقتصادي في مصر وأفريقيا. وقد خلصت الورقة إلى إمكان تحقيق التنمية والنمو الاقتصادي في أفريقيا خلال مجموعة وسائل منها: تقديم فهما جديدا للتنمية الاقتصادية مع الأدوات والمهارات اللازمة للدارسين لتوصيف الظروف المحيطة بأوضاع التنمية من النواحي الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية والبيئية، واستغلال العائد الديموجرافي للقارة الأفريقية من خلال الاستثمار في التعليم الجيد، وتدريب المعلمين، والتكنولوجيا والابتكار، مما يؤدي إلى تعزيز الإنتاجية وفرص العمل، وتعزيز النمو والرخاء للجميع، وتمكين النساء والشباب باعتبار ذلك من أهداف التنمية. ويمكن الاستعانة بشراكات متعددة الأطراف في زيادة الاستثمارات وتعزيز قدرات المؤسسات من أجل تقديم حلول ابتكارية، وهو أمر يمكن للأمم المتحدة والاتحاد الأفريقي أن تيسر تحقيقه.