



Sports in Egyptian Political Parties Platforms “Analytical Study”

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Abstract

The researcher believes that there is an absence and negligence in all of political parties platforms of sports importance as a human activity profitable community in these parties platforms and most of these platforms dealing with sports as a secondary and recreational activity through their view to juniors upbringing and youth cases and not as a main activity deserving concern and concentration and discussion of all community's groups, except the Party of **Free Egyptians Party** which has a clear vision and strategy that are consistent with the growing importance of sport at the national, regional and international levels, And also The researcher explained The contribution of sport in achieving the main axes of political parties.

Keywords:

Political party definition: "some citizens believe in common political and ideological goals and organize themselves to assume power and achieve their programs"

Political party platform definition "an official statement or declaration of a political party's belief, principles, strategy and view for managing the state home and foreign affairs in case of assuming power"

Sports definition "an advanced form of human movement and developed stage of games and is more organized and supreme skill, aiming at creating good citizen, more coherent and advanced community and improving the life quality"

Introduction

The most important cause of the outbreak of the events of 25 January was the absence of all aspects of democratic life, despite the existence of all aspects of the democratic process of political parties, parliament and human rights organizations; however, these aspects were all characterized by the formality without any real constructive role in society. In this study we will try to focus mainly on one of the most important manifestations of all these is political parties and their role in society, And its real restart after the events of the twenty-fifth of January the annulment of the ancient Statute of political parties and the enactment of a new law made it easier to registration of new parties and contributed significantly to release of new parties that had not existed before, In addition to give support to the old and effective parties to play that role they could not play, Hence, it was incumbent to the researcher to monitor these parties through their Platforms and vision of what they can do and present to the whole society as by monitoring the relationship between the attitudes and Platforms of these parties and

their vision and relation to sport as the main focus of the researcher's in this study.

Sport is a real school for learning about democratic community traits, in other perspective Larson "explain that Physical education and sports affect in state policy, As they are included in all government operations and in the management of people's affairs, in providing desirable activities for citizens, in improving the health and fitness status of individuals, in addition to other political actions, Larsson believes that the most important political values for physical education and sport is its ability to develop good citizenship. (8:7)

Physical education and sport provide an opportunity to practice the social and moral integration of peoples away from marginalization because of cultural, social, religious and other forms of discrimination, sport can be a field for practicing equality and freedom. The sport also helps in national security as sport have an effective means of education and behavior modification, Sport is a necessary to gain health and fitness, Its importance is evident to all citizens of all ages. (Establishment of a school is tantamount to closing a prison) and in these days we can

say (Establishment of a stadium or sports area is tantamount to closing prisons and hospitals). (9 :94)

The importance of this study is the first attempt to identify the role of sport in the Platforms of Egyptian political parties - to the knowledge of the researcher - The researcher found study by Nadia Hassan Salem (1984) (33) studied the position of the Egyptian political parties on the Arab nationalism, and study for Hassanein Krom (1986) (30) , which studied the Palestinian issue in the Platforms of the Egyptian parties, study for Majda Farid Mohammed Sorour (2012)(32) examined the analysis of the contents of the Platforms of the Egyptian political parties as an input to determine the future of social welfare policies, It is necessary that this attempt to study this subject analysis and scientific discussion, with academic study.

Objectives of the study:

This study aims to identify the role of sport in the Platforms of Egyptian political parties

Analysis the vision of the Platforms of the Egyptian political parties.

Analysis of the reality of sport in the Platforms of the Egyptian political parties.

To clarify the contribution of sport in achieving the main points of the Platforms of the Egyptian political parties.

Study questions:

What are the Platforms of the Egyptian political parties?

What is the reality of sports in the Platforms of Egyptian political parties?

What are the contributions of sport in achieving the main axes of the Platforms of the Egyptian political parties?

Study procedures:

Method: The researcher used the analytical approach for the study.

Sources of data: Data were collected from several sources including:

- Egyptian Parties Affairs Committee.
- Official pages of sites of political parties in Egypt.
- Egyptian General Information Authority.

The attempt to develop a comprehensive and accurate definition of the political party involves many difficulties

in the variety of definitions formulated by jurists to vary the angles in which they look to this entity as well as influenced by the different ideologies embraced. However, it is very important determination of the definition of the political party in a comprehensive and objective method, the first definitions developed in this field are the definition of Benjamin Constan (1816) (Some people embracethe same political idea).Hanskels enidentified it as "This is an organization that brings together men of one opinion to ensure that they have a real influence in the management of public affairs.(11 : 22)

It is noted that most of the definitions formulated by intellectuals of liberal thought focuses on the ultimate goal of the party's political process, which is to gain power by constitutional means by nominating Party members in parliamentary or presidential elections, and according to point of view of the jurists of socialist thought, based on the concept of the class party, the political party in the point of view of the Marxist-Leninist ideology is only an expression of the cupidity of the social class.

The Arab jurists Mustafa al-Sadiq and Wayat Ibrahim defined the political party as "a group of people aggregation byone political principle follow one system, and they are aiming to achieve their principles by taking control of their own governments." (22 : 17)

Osama al-GhazaliHarb refers to the political party (union or a group of individuals, with organizational structure at the national or local levels, which in essence expresses the interests of specific social class, and aims at reaching or influencing political power through various activities, particularly through the representation of public offices, whether through or without the electoral process.This definition does not make the election the only way to participate in power. (4 : 24)

This leads us to say that party representatives may hold Public Positionsby appointment or by direct choice, especially if the party that holds the powerlonely without any competitor. It competes in elections alone.We note from the above the consensus of jurists according to their political affiliation that there must be five basic elements of the political party:

- 1- There is a clear Platform and vision for the party towards all the social issues that are being raised.
- 2- Continuity of organization.
- 3- The organization should be extended to include the entire community.
- 4- To seek to monopolize or participate in power.

5- The Party's interest in gaining public support.

The Platforms of the political parties and their intellectual and organizational vision are laws, legislation and solutions that affect in the society and people, the political and social system of the state, when one party obtains the parliamentary majority and access to power, which has a great impact on the public order and the social status. Hence the importance of the vision and Platforms of the parties as one of the most important institutions of modern civil society, and their ideas and trends related to various community activities. (16 : 39)

Egypt has known political parties for a long time ago; it is dated to the establishment of the National Party during the days of the Arab Revolution, although the 1923 Constitution did not provide for the establishment of political parties, however, this period is considered the golden age of Egyptian political life. The political parties varied in different directions (between the right, the Middle and the left) until the 1952 revolution, Political parties were abolished in their early time and their political system shifted to a one-party system, This approach was continued and codified in the Egyptian constitutional documents starting with the 1964 Constitution and then the 1971 constitution, and then the multiparty system was introduced. Starting from the promulgation of the system of multiparty political parties under Law No. 40 of 1977 on 15 Rajab 1397 H - 2 July 1977. (36)

In view of the large and unprecedented number of new parties formed after the revolution of 25 January 2011, which exceeded 100 parties. The researcher had to choose a clear and specific criterion for selecting the most powerful, effective and influential parties in order to analyze their Platforms and their political vision. Hence, the researcher found that the most accurate, clear and neutral criteria are the representation of these parties within the parliament. The representation of each party within parliament reflects the strength and popularity of this party and the credibility and influence of the party within the Egyptian street. The representation of each party within the parliament is determined according to the number of its members within the parliament. It gives the power to activate its political and social program and turn it into legislations and laws that affect and are influenced by the society and transform the party from ideas and visions that are presented to the discussion, solutions to laws which affect society and citizens and change the infrastructure of this society either negative or positive. (3 : 12)

As mentioned before, despite the fact that the number of Egyptian parties that currently exist is 100 parties, the real and hard-working parties do not exceed the twenty-one parties represented in the parliament in the following Table respectively: (35)

NO	Party	Ideology	Total Seats	Appointed members
1	Free Egyptians Party	Liberalism, Secularism	65	
2	Nation's Future Party	Populism	53	
3	New Wafd Party	Egyptian nationalism, National Liberalism	36	1
4	Homeland Defenders Party	Populism	18	
5	Republican People's Party	Liberalism, Populism	13	
6	Conference Party	Big tent, Liberalism	12	
7	Al-Nour Party	Islamism, Salafism	11	
8	Conservative Party	Conservative Liberalism	6	
9	Democratic Peace Party	Liberal Democracy, Civic Nationalism	5	
10	Egyptian Social Democratic Party	Social Democracy, Social Liberalism	4	
11	Egyptian National Movement Party	Secularism	4	
12	Modern Egypt Party		4	
13	Freedom Party	Big tent, Liberalism	3	
14	Reform and Development Party	Liberalism	3	
15	My Homeland Egypt Party	Populism	3	
16	Revolutionary Guards Party	Nationalism, Liberalism	1	
17	National Progressive Unionist Party	Left-wing Nationalism, Democratic Socialism	2	1
18	Free Egyptian Building Party	Islamism	1	
19	Nasserist Party	Arab Nationalism, Arab Socialism	1	
	Independents	Independents	351	28
	Total elected	elected MPs	0	
	Appointees	non-elected MPs	0	
	Total	MPs	0	

From the previous presentation of the representation of the Egyptian parties in parliament, the researcher sees that there are three major parties that hold the parliamentary majority (Free Egyptians - Nation's Future Party - the new Wafd) with a total of 155 seats. The proportion of these three parties' represents (63.52%) of the total (244) elected seats in parliament. in Arab Republic of Egypt.

Data Analysis and Results

By reading and analyzing the researcher's insights and Platforms for the parties, the researcher found that there are common and fundamental points for most of these Platforms, some of which were discussed in detail and some others discussed in general and concise.

The main features fixed and common in the Platforms of the Egyptian political parties are three main axes, respectively, as follows:

- I: Rights and freedoms,
- II: economic programs,
- III: Social programs

The researcher will address each of them individually on analysis and discussion.

I: Rights and freedoms

This is the most important chapter in the preamble and invocation of all political parties in different directions, based on the faith and belief of these parties to the

Constitution and the law –without it these parties wouldn't be exited- When it began to practice – .(28)

At first, all parties agreed that Egypt deserves a civil regime based on citizenship that is equal between all citizens and protects the rights of every individual. Every human being has the right to enjoy all rights and freedoms without any discrimination and freedom of worship in the curricula of Muslims and Christians as one Nation, and grant followers of different religions the right to build their places of worship according to their needs without prohibiting or obstructing and criminalizing discrimination between Egyptians on the basis of religion, race or sex. And that all Public positions are elected by popular vote rather than appointment.(37)

It is reasonable to assume that the Platforms of all political parties give great importance to their Platforms of freedoms and rights, starting with their preamble and through their philosophical, political and legislative vision for their strong belief in the importance of rights and freedoms as the basis of any democratic society and the end of its convictions that rights and freedoms are the legitimate justification for the parties and the organization of the process of community participation. (39)

It is therefore necessary for the researcher to be exposed to the contribution of sport in achieving the main theme of the first "rights and freedoms. This is confirmed by Mussad Awees (2000), quoting Welser (1994), that there is a strong exception and an important factor of community solidarity, namely sport. It is a successful tool to break the social barriers in society, whether religious or racial.(17 : 33)

To achieve citizenship, we find more than one activity that embraces and promotes it, but the most educational activity is sport. However, we must not understand that sport or sports club is an alternative to belonging to the homeland as it is only a preliminary step to good citizenship and the exercise of individual social roles. (15 : 26)

It has been noted that there are many countries, especially in the third world, this is sports affiliation. Modern Egypt was belonging to some of the capital's clubs instead of belonging to parties. (12 : 149)

Different political trends have competed in emphasizing the importance of sports and leisure activities, and provide appropriate facilities for the dissemination of sport among the categories of citizens. Clubs, their governing bodies and sports professionals have become lobbyists of considerable political power, which leads the sport to the

destination they just want, which is not necessarily the right or appropriate destination. (23 : 19)

The exercise of physical activity and sport takes place in a climate of equality and equality of opportunity among all practitioners of sport equal to the rules of play as well as the decisions of the referee, each of which obtains equal opportunities to achieve victory, and the only test for this is the efficiency away from courtesies, titles and positions. The sports team has what they have and what they have. Hence the real objectives of sport are a good structural basis to support the concepts of rights and freedoms.(10 : 82) (21 : 56)

It works to create an individual who is aware, understanding, applying and analyzing, so that he has the ability to know all his rights, and make the individual characterized by emotional discipline, respect for power, obedience and commitment to the decisions of the coach and referee on the field, and the obligation to perform his duties towards society and respect the laws of this society, and work to achieve the psychological and cognitive harmony of the individual to perform his duties in the same framework in which he demands to obtain his rights from this community without conflict or breach.(19 : 164)

Sports is developed in the individual service of the public good and respect others, and pride in belonging to the community and its loyalty to the community and its belonging, which affects good in strengthening the individual's personality and the cohesion of society and harmony of its members. (6 : 129)

based on the above, it is clear to us that sport works to consolidate and consolidate the concepts of rights and freedoms, by seeking to develop knowledge and competencies that enable citizens to develop and choose their social leader, Working within the team and solidarity in order to achieve the goal of "winning", tolerance and spirit of sport in a multicultural framework sports activities.

II. Economic programs:

The economic vision of each of the existing political parties is the most important factor and the most dangerous for these parties; it is the main way for the ideology of this party and the direction of the left, right or conservative , sport is consider as perfect substrate for the tendency or dislike of citizens of this or that party, Due to its direct dealings with the citizen's electoral status, whether negative or positive and their impact on whole society in achieving prosperity and the ability to achieve the rest of the elements of the vision of this party or that. (25 : 83)

For this reason, all parties have been interested in providing a comprehensive and detailed economic vision for what each party can offer in this field, for example:

The researcher will be exposed to the Free Egyptians Party which have parliamentary majority, despite the recent political work, it believes in the market economy as a locomotive for overall economic and social development, it aim the goal of increasing national wealth instead of redistributing it, and the party seeks to preserve the freedom of ownership, competition, pricing and freedom of movement of labor, capital and business. At the same time regulating the labor market in a way that achieves justice and freedom, and legislating a law to subsidize unemployment. And the application of social and health insurance to every Egyptian citizen, Providing quality education, adequate housing, and means of transport and communication that respect the human dignity and dignity of Egyptian human. In order to develop the economy, the party believes that the state must adopt the national project mechanism as a cornerstone for achieving comprehensive development, as project Population redistribution Dr. Mamdouh Hamza, Path of Development and Reconstruction proposed by the Dr. Farouk El-Baz, Project of utilization of phosphate resources proposed by the economist Dr. Ibrahim Awees and other projects for the development of Sinai. And provide new sources of capital investment for infrastructure projects in the fields of water, energy, transport, communications and educational and health buildings. And speed up the improvement of the investment climate by applying the concept of the rule of law. (39)

While the Wafd Party - the oldest political party in Egypt and the third party in the parliament adopts the overall development on the basis of financial restructuring, thus reducing its internal and external debts and relying on the free economy, which gives the private sector the largest share in achieving investment development programs and reducing borrowing. It includes financial restructuring programs, revision of income tax laws, increased tax exemption for low-income people, restructuring of income tax brackets and prices to minimize low income, and at the same time fair distribution of income, And interest in development of Suez Canal, Port Said, Industry, Agriculture, Mineral Resources, Fish and Animal Wealth, Tourism and Energy. (40) As we mentioned the importance of programs and economic visions for the Egyptian parties, it is necessary to analyze the contribution of sport in achieving the second axis of the "economy" Sport has permeated all levels of society, especially in economic business. There are many values that physical education and sports can offer to the economy such as

hand work and the formation of positive attitudes towards it, the elements of production as the first elements of the economy require the availability of trained manpower whose role is appreciated in pushing national production, do not tire of manual labor, but respect it. It is unreasonable for all citizens to become white-collar workers who seek office work and avoid manual labor. (1 : 48)

Moving skill and fluency which are the most important values of sport and most related to sports achievements, it is very important need for industrialists and the economy they need for productive projects to skilled labor.(26 : 96)

As we know physical education and sports programs can contribute to the mobility of moving skills and cognitive efficiency which lead directly to the acquisition of move fluency as the basic background to acquire any specialized skill in productive work sectors, Such as manufacturing and agriculture, or even service and defense sectors, as integrated areas in the context of a successful economic system. Here, it is clear that the state's interest in spreading sports culture and encouraging sports practice is a long-term investment and makes the wheel of production revolve at higher rates and there is no doubt in the conditions of decent and healthy employment, in that time we reach Productivity and lack of absenteeism and apologies because of ill, and delayed fatigue and exhaustion, leading to increased production resulting in increased national income of the state.(13 : 61)

Zaid MunirAbboui (2008) also confirmed that tourism in the Egyptian national economy represents 11.2% of the Gross Domestic Production; He explained that 30% of this output is the total return from sports tourism only, Hisham al-Demiri, chairman of the The Egyptian Tourist Authority, confirmed that the latest international statistics are progressing especially as the number of sports fans around the world has increased. The revenues of sports tourism around the world jumped from 46.5 billion in 2005 to 90.9 billion dollars in 2015. (38)

The researcher concluded from the previous presentation that the economic results of the sports tourism industry is the availability of job opportunities for labor because it needs a large number of workers and lead to high level of per capita income and thus national income, It also generates cash to enable tourism enterprises to manage some of their financial affairs, It also contributes to improving the balance of trade for the benefit of the state, because the return is faster than the return generated by investments in other economic sectors. Therefore, it is not true that the sport is far from the rhythm of the national political action which contributed to the completion of the

infrastructure in the economic field to follow up and keep pace with what is happening in the world and strive to compete in the race of perfection and quality and sustainable development. The real objectives of sport are the achievement of human development, which in turn achieves the sustainable development of the vision of Egypt 2030.

III. Social Programs:

It represents the heart of all Platforms of political parties, as it represents the philosophy of the party and its renewed vision of all the problems of society and its ability to deal with them, and it includes a wide range of different branches of the daily life of citizenship. This section includes the following axes:

- Education and scientific research.
- Culture and civic education.
- Transportation.
- Housing and Construction.
- Sports.
- Safety and security.
- Media. (5 : 37) (20 : 118)

Here, despite the importance of this axis in particular, we find that most of these parties have agreed in their vision on the formulation of structural terms and lines are not clear definition of the vision and scientific curriculum and only reference to these axes in general without a clear detail or integrated policy, Some of these axes have also disappeared from most of the party Platforms, or have been merged into other Platforms, especially the subject of this study, sport, The exception is that only the Free Egyptians Party in its Platform is the only party that has been presented in great detail to the axis of sport and its vision of what should be, Although this vision is not enough or hoped, And in some of them now what is on the ground, but this Platform should be commended specifically because it is the only party that is aware of the importance and extreme seriousness of the cause of sport in society and presented to her in all this detail and detail.

From the previous presentation of the constants and participants in the Platforms of the Egyptian parties in general and the issue of sport, we did not find in the Platforms of all parties except the Free Egyptians Party which have a clear vision and strategy that are consistent with the growing importance of sport at the national, regional and international levels, and despite the impact of sport on human development in particular, And

sustainable development in general to the political, economic, social and international relations, and provide scientific solutions and operational procedures and help the community in removing the obstacles that face it's well as the contribution of party Platforms to solving the issues of sports legislation, which have not changed for nearly half a century, so as to keep up to date with the actual reality and future vision. Therefore, the researcher suggest that the first the necessity of exposure to the importance of sport in the community and its interrelationship with the rest of its elements and predetermined in the constants and participants of the Egyptian party Platforms.(2 :211)

Based on the above, the researcher recommended that the Egyptian political parties adopt the interest of sport as a means of mobilizing the masses, taking into account the strong focus on the interest in sport as an influential element in all elements of the community system. It is not possible to provide any real solutions or visions of the Egyptian reality without paying attention to the importance of sport and the role it plays in society.

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