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“ Social and Economic characteristics of new cities’  
residents and their relationship to development a  
descriptive survey Study of Sadat city”

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**2005**

## **Abstract**

Overurbanization caused a lot of problems in developed and developing countries in cities, especially in large cities, and that motivated cities planners and researchers to look for methods to meet these urban crisis. The policy of new towns one of the important methods as developmental poles able to attract economic activities and population.

It became necessary to doing scientific social study on new towns to explore the obstacles of development, and relations between characters of their population and its development. I choosed Sadat city as a model of these new towns that were not studied enough to answer theses questions: to what extent their population adapted to the form of new life in the city, to what extent they satisfied with their living in it, what are the forms of chang and changes that had occurred in their life in the city, what are the problems that they face, what are the important social how did these characters contributed to the development of the city.

This study depended on the scientific method, and used the descriptive method. It used also the sample survey. It depended on two kinds of sources to collect data: the non field resources represented in the former studies, researches and statistics, and the field resources which I collected from a sample of sad at city's population, and another sample of investors in industrial sector in the city. To collect these data I prepared a schedule and a questionnaire which were applied after doing tests of validity and steady.

I manipulated the data by using computer, by statistical programmes for social sciences (SPSS) from the measures which I used were: chi-Square correlation, one way anova, and regression.

The study is divided to two major sections.

The first section included five chapters and an introduction, dealt the social and economic transformations in the Egyptian society, the relation between population and development, the phenomena of overurbanization and its problems, the new towns and development, and the former studies which interested in the object of new towns. The second section included five chapters and I offered in it an analysis of empirical data related to this study and represented in the achievements which occurred in Sadat city, the economic and social circumstances of its populations and its relation to development, and the private investment in the industrial sector and its role in development.