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قسم التاريخ

أوضاع ليبيا الاجتماعية في العهد الملكي
١٩٥١-١٩٦٩م

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رسالة ماجستير
التاريخ / التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف
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Abstract:

In the fifties of the twentieth century, Libya suffered from all the aspects of the economic and social retardation especially after it was independent from the Italian colonization and the world war II as it was a state that suffer from severe poverty and it depended on agriculture and irrigation as a main profession for most of the country population. On the other hand, the Libyan economy suffered from the state of consumption more than production until the petrol was discovered in 1958. Libya was divided into three regions until 1963 as these three regions were merged in one government that was called the Libyan Kingdom, which witnessed in the sixties of the past century political, economic and social development, especially after the discovery of petrol and exporting it in 1961. Petrol revenues played a vital role in the social changes and thus a change of the Libyan family construction occurred as the family turned from compound family into smaller family and that had also an impact on the Libyan social institutions. The society changed from an agricultural and bucolic society into an urban society that has various economic resources and this in turn altered the roles of the society members and to the emergence of social institutions like the clubs, association and professional unions.

In an endeavor to cover the social conditions and circumstances in Libya, the study was divided into an introduction that presented a brief of the thesis subject and the plan of the research in addition to four chapters and a conclusion in which the most prominent findings were presented and references were analyzed.

Chapter one tackled the social condition in Libya during the Italian occupation and the military administration (1911-1951), which is the period that preceded the study as most of the social activities that were dominant in the country, including the healthcare and education, affected greatly the healthcare and educational institutions in Libya. In addition to

that, there was a considerable impact by the monopolist colonization policy practiced by the British and French military administrations since 1943 until the independence of Libya in addition to the effect on the traditions and customs and social classes in the Libyan society, which were dominant before the foreign occupation to the country. Chapter two (entitled: the social conditions in Libya 1951-1961) had three sections, the first dealt with the foreign assistances and their impact on the social conditions in Libya after it became independent and they were represented by the financial assistances that were given to Libya and the motivations behind those aids and their impact on the consequences of these aids. Section two focused on an important stage of Libya social history in the domain of public services like the healthcare and education, while section three tackled the transport and communication in the era of independence. Chapter two consisted of three sections as well. The first section tackled the foreign aids presented to Libya 1951-1961 and their impact on the social conditions, while dealt with the educational conditions in Libya 1951-1961 but section three focused on the public services conditions in Libya 1951-1961. Chapter three comprised three sections as well. The first section dealt with the discovery of petrol and its impact on the educational aspect in Libya 1961-1969. On the other hand, chapter three was made up of three sections. Section one dealt with the role played by petrol in the healthcare aspect in Libya 1961-1969 and the third section tackled the petrol and its impact on the public services (transportation, communication and housing). Chapter four comprised three sections, the first discussed the clubs, the second tackled the associations and the third dealt with media. The research was concluded with a conclusion that present the most important findings of the study and a list of references..

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Libya's Social Conditions during the Royal era 1951-1969

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