

ELITE



VOL.1 ISSUE 26 DECEMBER 2020



GENOCIDE !

Abiy Ahmed Proceeds in His Mass Slaughter of The Tigray in Ethiopia

PROUDLY ISSUED FROM FEPS SINCE OCTOBER 2018



BOARD CHAIRMAN

Prof.Dr. Mahmoud Alsaïd

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Ramy Magdy Ahmed

Issued monthly from the
Faculty of Economics and
Political Science- Cairo
University

ELITE



FEPS.WHERE ELITES ARE MADE

VOL.1 ISSUE 26 (DECEMBER 2020)

First designed by Ramy Magdy Ahmed in October 2018



WE ARE TRULY THE ELITE

Our former dean is the best Arab minister

and our current dean classified among top2% world scientists

HIGH BOARD

Prof.Dr. Mahmoud Alsaïd (Chairman)---Prof.Dr. Hanan M. Ali (Member)--Prof.Dr. Samy Elsayyed (Member)--Prof.Dr Mazen Hassan (Member) --**Mr. Ramy Magdy Ahmed (Editor in chief)**

EDITORIAL BORARD

Ms. Carolin Sherief ,Ms. Sara Nasreldine ,Dr. Nermine Tawfik





DR SAMEH FAWZY, SENIOR RESEARCHER AT THE TECHNICAL BUREAU OF THE DIRECTOR OF BIBLIOTHECA ALEXANDRINA

DEVELOPMENT IS THE *SINE QUA NON* OF ANY EFFECTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Cairo : Ramy Magdy and Nadeen Hesham

Our interview this month is with Dr. Sameh Fawzy, Senior Researcher at the Technical Office of the Director of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, a B.Sc in Political Science 1992, he also holds M.Sc and PhD in Public Administration from FEPS, in addition to a Master degree in Political Development from the University of Sussex, UK. Dr Sameh is also a writer in Al-Ahram and Shorouk News, and published many books and studies in Arabic and English.

• How did your relationship with the Faculty of Economics and Political Science begin and why did you choose it?

I earned my General Secondary Education certificate from the arts section with a score of 90% in 1988. The Faculty of Economics and Political Science at the time required a minimum score of 82% and it was among the top faculties for arts students, especially given the limited options available to them back then. I considered joining the Faculty of Languages but I found myself leaning more towards FEPS.

• In your opinion, how does FEPS play a role in shaping its students' mindsets?

Honestly, it depends more on the willingness of students themselves than on what the Faculty has to offer them. Because you might find a student who's clever in terms of memorizing topics but lacks social awareness, which needs to be developed

by reading literature, broadening one's general knowledge, keeping up with current events and participating in civil society organizations. However, these forms of participation in public life don't necessarily attract this type of student as much as they attract an active student who cares about his intellectual formation.

Generally, the Faculty provides students with a wide space in which they can broaden their horizons by thinking about domestic and internal political issues and their relations to the economy, which represents the infrastructure needed to continue shaping their intellectual formation. And we can see this by looking at FEPS graduates; while some grow to become important in public life, others – with all due respect – satisfy with a mundane employed life. And these are life choices.

• To whom is Dr. Sameh Fawzy grateful?

This is a difficult question to answer. I'm grateful to many professors and colleagues at the Faculty but I don't want to mention names lest I forget some of them. There are some professors that I've gotten in touch with personally and have been influenced by. I feel happy and humbled at the same time whenever I hear that one of my professors has referred to an article or a research of mine in a public lecture that I didn't attend. But, of course, I must mention Prof. Dr. Attia Hussein Afandy, the supervisor of my master's and PhD theses, whom I



found to be kind, simple and always keen on following up with his students and sharing with them his valuable insights. After all, it is normal to be influenced by your supervisor. Thus, I also recall Professor Robert Lockham, the supervisor of my second master's thesis at Sussex University in Britain, who was an influential yet humble figure with academic expertise in his field.

• You have occupied several positions at Bibliotheca Alexandrina including senior administrative positions as well as research duties. How have you contributed to and benefitted from the Library?

The Library of Alexandria is an important cultural edifice, currently under the direction of Dr. Mostafa El-Feky, one of the brightest graduates of FEPS with cultural and political influence. Since the Library is a major cultural institution with interests in books, publishing, science, arts, and academic research, it seeks talents who are always expanding their general knowledge as opposed to narrowly confining themselves to their academic specialization.

This trend is further strengthened by the fact that similar international institutions no longer restrict their activities to books and researchers; but rather, they now offer various cultural and artistic services.

My work at the Library has supported this shift towards general knowledge and the process of learning about local and international experiences in this regard. And I have personally benefitted greatly from this shift by looking into other fields of knowledge, to the extent that I experimented with creative writing by publishing my two novels that received interest from critics: "This Happened in Brighton" and "Sincerely, Satan" (titles translated from Arabic). Moreover, the important literary magazine Akhbar Al-Adab published an article written by its

then-editor in chief Tarek Al-Taher titled "Sameh Fawzy A Novelist," in which he compared between the formation and language styles of the novelist and the researcher.

I got to experience working in several areas within the Library such as dialogue, media, publishing and cultural events, which added to my skills and allowed me to express my point of view. Coming to the Library from a research and journalistic background as well as civil society experience in project management and training allowed me to inject a vitality and new suggestions into the Library.

• But Dr. Sameh Fawzy has also gone beyond his work at the Library to issues of citizenship and development in the public sphere, hasn't he?

That's correct because as I mentioned earlier, a researcher must have multiple experiences and public sphere activity. And I had discovered early on that I wasn't made for a regular, mundane desk job. I recall being offered a high-salary position in a major institution more than 15 years ago. I only asked one question: will you let me continue writing my articles in newspapers? My interlocuter was silent for a few moments as he wasn't expecting such a question. Before he could respond, I told him that it was difficult for me to work as an employee; I'm always thinking with an active-person mentality, which doesn't suit the monotonous tone of the job and even arouses jealousy from colleagues who see life in still, bureaucratic, 8 to 2 PM terms.

Indeed, I have given much attention to issues of citizenship, participation and development, which I regard as interdependent. Because development leads to citizenship and citizen empowerment, which are two elements that in turn need serious participation in order to bear fruit. And I chose to do my three theses (two master's and a PhD) on these issues, broadly defined. I studied accountability in one of my master's theses and good governance and development in the other. For my PhD, I worked on the concept of social capital. All these



• Undoubtedly, the whole world is facing the crisis of the coronavirus outbreak whose effects have surpassed the healthcare sphere. From your work at a major cultural institution and following current public activities, how has the pandemic affected these institutions and how have they reacted?

There are advanced scientific institutions working on determining the direct and indirect implications of Covid-19, which is an important universal occasion that has unleashed a sense of global interconnectedness while also exposing differences. The most important outcome of the coronavirus outbreak has been the move towards cyberspace or the digital world, not only in the provision of cultural, artistic and educational services, but also in terms of more shopping and social interactions, which had been disrupted due to social isolation.

Although the pandemic hit the entire world, it has revealed the forms of inequalities between countries and woken up the sense of injustice, not solely in terms of access to medical services, but also in terms of technological infrastructure. The Bibliotheca Alexandrina is an institution that was born digitally, meaning that it made itself equally visible online and off-line. This can be seen in digitization, the use of social media to spread culture and the arts and the many archival websites in various fields, which have all rendered the Library capable of working energetically under lockdown and precautionary measures. And this effort has been documented.

Certainly, the pandemic will leave lasting marks on the structure of societies, especially concerning the move towards cyberspace. But there remains the issue that advancing in reality is reflected on the pattern of discussion and issue-raising on the internet. There are those who benefit from social media better than others, which is a cultural advantage possessed by societies with advanced cultural, knowledge and humanitarian structures.

• Finally, what is your message for our students?

That broadening one's horizons is an important goal. The narrow scientific specialization is no longer the gateway to the modern world but the variety of knowledge and its sources is. Especially considering the intense pivot in the last decade towards interdisciplinary sciences, which inspire the researcher with new ideas and make him think outside the box, as they say.

People are no longer captive of narrow knowledge; it is the broad horizon that builds character. If we look at graduates of FEPS and other faculties, we will find that the distinguished among them is the one who chose to be resourceful and to hold diverse knowledge as opposed to a single research topic that he keeps on repeating day after day.

Life is renewable and its flowing river always carries change. On the other hand, values remain important and definitive in how one thinks. I cannot easily imagine a FEPS graduate who espouses authoritarian, extreme, bigoted or ignorant views. But if that happens – and it has happened in many cases – I don't think it represents any knowledge value. Because a researcher's production is inseparable from his character. And if the talk about research ethics is being so strongly echoed in natural and applied sciences, then it should be even more so echoed in social sciences, which require a researcher that is humble, diligent, tolerant of others and of different opinions, willing to help others and seeks renovation.

concepts intersect and reflect a modern society that is based on three pillars: broadly-defined development in the political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian spheres; participation as empowerment; and citizenship as connection to economic, social and cultural resources. There is a direct relationship between these pillars; as one expands, it pulls the other two with it

• One of your recent books published by the Supreme Council of Culture was titled “Participant, Not Viewer: A Talk in Development, Citizenship and State-Building” (translated title). What are the main challenges to effective citizen participation in the public sphere, in your opinion?

The challenges are many. I think the most important challenge lies in understanding the concept of participation. We often tend to reduce it to the traditional, least-effective forms of political participation to the extent that there are researchers now talking about a democratic disconnect resulting from the fact that traditional structures of political participation, such as political parties and elections, are in need of revision even in the mightiest democracies.

Therefore, we need to liberate the concept of participation and activate its links to development on one side and state-building on the other. There are important cases we can look to that have combined development and participation, such as Porto Alegre in Brazil and other areas in India and Sub-Saharan Africa where it became evident that top-down development doesn't bring about the desired sustainability. What is needed, rather, is grassroots participation in a broad meaning in order to enjoy the fruits of development as well as preserve them. From this perspective, the talk about participation should be directed towards a call for continuous citizen involvement in development efforts instead of calls for seasonal participation in elections and occasions of political mobilization. Of course, we must point here to cases of decentralization, which provides the legal and institutional framework for an active, sustainable and effective participation.



TRANSLATED BY : RANA YASSER




Dāl د Letter

*By: Prof. Nevine Mossaad, FEPS Political Science Professor

Our friend wrote the letter "د" on a white paper in front of her and she was looking at it. She had never noticed this great fluidity that distinguished it, nor this slight twist in its angle that separated it from being a disciplined geometric shape. She did not notice that before, but now she is noticing it. It is not a letter dotted from the top or from the bottom, such as the letter "ق" or "ج", for example, if you miss its punctuation, it changes the pronunciation and sometimes the meaning, so the "د" is the "د". Nor is it restricted to the Arabic language, such as the letter "ض", for example, but it is a trans-lingual letter that has been a link between cultures, and it is an easy letter pronounced by the child when he first learns to speak. Our friend smiled by herself and asked.. What is all that flirtation in the letter "د"? She responded to the question with a question: Is this really a flirtation in the letter "د", or is it a wonder of it and the state of those who claim it?

The letter "د" has the right to be proud when it compares itself to other Arabic letters, not for reasons related to its clarity or ease, but for a completely different reason. The addition of the letter "د" before the person's name carries a tangible qualitative leap in his academic position, so he transforms from being an ordinary member whose name is written in pencil - that is, subject to dismissal at any moment - to a faculty member who cannot be fired except by complicated procedures and for a great reason. Outside the university, the letter "د" gives its owner a high social status, so to be Mr. Ahmed other than to be Doctor Ahmed. Although the letter "م", when it precedes a person's name, means that its owner has graduated from the College of Engineering - which is a prestigious college - but the luster that accompanies the letter "د" remains immeasurably stronger. Moreover, this letter is a precious gift given to those with white hands and the high prestige, whose names already precede a bundle of grandiose titles of the kind of excellency and others, so that the letter "د" comes to shine between them and gathers glory from all sides.

has become a store of value. Young people seek "د" The letter their affection and accept to register for higher studies in order to obtain it. They consider the minimum for writing their letters as the maximum for their achievement. We consider an increase

in the number of doctors and a decrease in the level of doctoral theses. Moreover, some of those who were swept away by the cycle of life made them forget the importance of this letter while being young, or they began to think of their request recently, tempted by the increasing importance of the precious letter to add it to their names, so one of them introduces himself to the community as Dr. X or he may add an "أ" before the "د" to become Professor X, and by repeating the correlation between the name and the surname, people become accustomed to calling him as he loves, and whoever knows the origin of the story finds great embarrassment in dropping this plagiarized title, and perhaps no one will believe or obey him if he does. The fact is that some of those who impersonate a sign that does not belong to them have an intellectual value that greatly exceeds the letter "د", and part of the knowledge they produced may have contributed to the formation of the perception of thousands of those who obtained a doctorate, yet they like that their connection with the letter is direct and not through intermediaries. So they trust in God and add the "د".

But what was mentioned before does not explain the whole ambiguous relationship with the letter "د", so the matter still has other dimensions. Sometimes society volunteers itself and gives the educated person the title of Doctor, in this case the title turns into an adjective stemming from the society's view of the person based on the fact that every educated person is necessarily a doctor and vice versa. As for university professors who are doctors, their story with the title is a totally different story. They consider that, by virtue of their studies of medicine, they are doctors by nature. If they complete their higher studies, they must have an additional title that distinguishes them from the masses of graduates from medical faculties. The letter "د" was still written in pencil on the white paper in front of our friend when all these thoughts attacked her. Our friend picked up her pen again and wrote next to the letter "د", "أ" and "أ", and she said the word together, and it was: Dunya (world).





Political Money and Vote Selling: what is to be done ?

Caroline Sherief, Marc Nabil, Mohamed Fawzi, Mariam Hefny , Adham Nasr eldin and Farah Ezzeldin

During the last period, parliamentary elections were held in Egypt. This event was accompanied by various demonstrations. First, there were the election campaigns, then there was vote sale business, and finally, the winning voters were announced and became representatives of the people. It is important to mention that the importance of elections hinges on giving people the right to engage in the service of public affairs and the transfer of power from one representative to another or from a group of representatives to another democratically. This is why the "Élite" Decided to make a report on the parliamentary elections through an e survey whose sample was of university students in Cairo to find out their views on the electoral process and also the phenomenon of the sale of the votes that is repeated several times during the last years. We tried to get the different points of view of students from different faculties ; Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Commerce and Faculty of Communications , Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Pharmacy, and Faculty of Engineering. We also chose our sample of students of different ages and different genders. Complying with health precautions, the interviews were done virtually using the video conference applications like zoom.

At the beginning, we asked the students whether they participated in the elections or not, as every citizen has the right to participate in the elections if he fulfills the necessary conditions regarding nationality and mental health. Mais the majority of them said that he did not participate in the elections.

After discussing the reasons for their abstention, we asked them if there were any voting sales cases that they had seen, or had heard of. There were students who saw sales of votes against

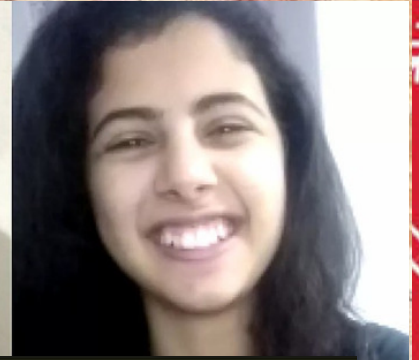
goods like oil, sugar or even money , a phenomenon that is particularly found among the poor and middle class . Other students have heard of this phenomenon from their families and friends. For example, one of the students recounted a situation that happened in front of his cousin who was shopping and he heard a person shouting : " The voice, against 200 LE " .

Thus, we can conclude that almost all the pupils witnessed or heard about this situation directly from their circle of acquaintances. It is an indication which shows the degree of the propagation of the phenomenon.

As for their opinion on the process of selling votes, there was a consensus of their rejection of this phenomenon which leads to restricting competition between those who succeeded to exploit the needs of individuals. In addition, this phenomenon eliminates the essential objective of the elections which is the credibility and the freedom to choose the representatives of the people . This also makes us ignore those deserving of whether GHGs in parliament who have the skills necessary for, really improve the current situation . The presence of such a phenomenon forces all citizens to suffer from the bad choices of those who sell their votes for goods or money that are not so important.

When asked for their opinion around the main causes of the spread of this phenomenon, they replied that it was due to the presence of ignorance and poverty, and the deteriorating economic conditions that coincide with it. price increase which made some people essentially indifferent to the electoral process. In short, a large proportion of citizens have lost hope that there will be representatives who could change their living conditions for the





better. So, instead of abstaining, they sell their votes to satisfy some needs, they are not aware of how the sale of votes affects their future. In addition, the students denounced the acts of voters seeking authority and privileges from the seat of parliament, so they do their best to win for their own personal gain. It is difficult then to assume that people without conscience or principles will be responsible for legislating laws that are supposed to improve our situation.

When it comes to who has the biggest role in vote buying, opinions diverge, with some arguing that parties are most responsible for the spread of this phenomenon, they seek to maintain their position and use their influence, even by buying votes rather than being from the agreements of the People's . Others see that the independents contributed more to this phenomenon . Also, party members have a greater ability to influence people, while independent candidates - even if people are needed more votes, this stream will be available as they buy them. By looking at both points of view, we can conclude that the responsibility is almost equal; the parties and independent candidates have contributed to the spread of the phenomenon in one way or another, and over time, not deterrence or punishment to end, it has become difficult to control the situation today .

Finally, the last question was about the tools to reduce this, there was a consensus to unanimity among students on the fact that the rapid pace of life prevents citizens to be concerned about election policies. This can be reformed by raising awareness among citizens and better educating them about the importance of parliament. In addition, the vote of each citizen is also very important, it is considered an individual participation of every citizen in the development of the system to change the mistakes of the past as we suffer until now and change as our fate for the best. On the other hand, we can work to increase the role and effectiveness of parliament . Also, it is very important to criminalize similar corruption cases. This can take place if there are observers at each candidate's election campaigns, during the voting period, and reporting to the authorities for each candidate or party. If any candidate or party did not follow instructions or attempt to buy votes, they should be punished by being removed from the lists. Of course, when these proposals will be half implemented, the phenomenon will disappear gradually, and voters begin to have the freedom to choose which are the best, rather than the more operators, as their representatives.

In conclusion, the presence of elections is one of the most important pillars of democratic societies and, in the absence of elections, democracy is called into question. So the question remains: will people be more concerned about their daily lives and continue to ignore their right to vote? Do they continue to sell their votes against material things, although all peoples seek to have a more democratic system? Or will this behavior change over time?





Abiy Ahmed's Continuing Genocide of The Tigray



Dr Nermeen Tawfik , Researcher in African Affairs

When Abiy Ahmed assumed power in Ethiopia as a prime minister in 2018, he was regarded as a young leader and reformer, capable of accommodating everyone in his this ethnically-diverse country, which its constitution establishes a federal system for its nine states. Abiy came to power on the back of massive protests by the Oromo ethnicity that he belongs to. The protests forced "Hailemariam Desalegn" to resign. Abiy is young and well-educated, and holds a doctorate from Addis Ababa University, and a master's degree from Western universities, which helped him know that people can make change whenever they want to. Not only that, he also moved fast to make peace with Eritrea, following years of war that left hundreds of deaths on both sides. He became the first Ethiopian leader to meet with his Eritrean counterpart in more than two decades, in addition to his regional moves and his positive mediation role in Sudan's crisis.

Soon after coming to power, Western circles nominated him for Nobel Peace Prize, which he actually won in 2019, but after winning the Prize, his domestic and foreign policies changed in a reckless way, as the domestic front went through huge turmoil, so much so that he was subjected to an assassination attempt organized by former army leaders, followed by several demonstrations organized by his Oromo ethnicity, that by that time had a new leader, Gawhar Ahmed. The protests reached a peak with the murder of the young singer "Hashalo Hondisa", who had emerged as a political voice for the Oromo people. But Abiy Ahmed repressed these protests, arresting Gawhar Ahmed. To escape this pressure, he tried to distract popular attention away from his domestic and foreign crises, by controversially stating in Ethiopian parliament that he was ready for war against

Egypt over the Renaissance Dam, prompting Egypt to denounce his statements.

Then came the dangerous developments that took place in November 4, 2020, in which he launched a military crackdown against protests in the northern Tigray region, taking advantage of the US elections. He then sacked his foreign minister, the army chief and the head of Intelligence.

When we look at the causes and motives that led to these dangerous developments, we will know that Ethiopia is basically a multi-ethnic country, its national integration was not voluntary but was forced upon it, and it doesn't have an inclusive national identity. If the ruling regime fails to accommodate these ethnic groups, many of them would seek cession and self-rule. This is what the late Ethiopian prime minister "Meles Zenaw" sought to address in the early nineties, after coming to power following his defeat of the then Marxist leader "Mengistu". He established a federal system for the country, according to which its provinces and states were divided along ethnic lines. But Zenaw preferred his Tigray ethnicity over others, although it was a small minority making up only 7% of the Ethiopian population. The Tigray group had the advantage in government and key official positions in the army and ministries. This situation upset other minorities, especially the Oromo and Amhara which make up the majority in the country. This led eventually to massive demonstrations that lasted for three years, from 2015 to 2018, catapulting Abiy Ahmed to power, making him the first Ethiopian prime minister to come from the Oromo group. In spite of the promises he made at the start of his rule, to accommodate all ethnicities, he didn't learn the lesson. In just a few short months, ethnic protests erupted against him, organized by Somali, Amhara, even from





the Oromo people, but the most dangerous of them was the animosity between Abiy and the Tigray ethnicity. At the beginning, Abiy entered a silent hostility against the Tigray People Liberation Front (TPLF), as he sought to limit its growing influence in Ethiopian government, and army.

Then the relations between the two sides became extremely tense in December 2019, when Abiy dissolved the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), the former ruling party, and forming the Prosperity Party which he headed, but the TPLF refused to join his party, arguing that he attempted to monopolize power. The situation got worse after Abiy's decision to postpone the elections scheduled for September 2020, citing the Corona Virus outbreak. But The TPLF saw this as a violation of constitution, paving the way for Abiy to stay in power with no legal or constitutional basis. Afterwards, the Tigray Front organized elections on schedule in September, and defended their results notwithstanding the federal government's failure to recognize them. Eventually, this situation led to military escalation, and in November 7, the Ethiopian parliament passed a resolution dissolving the Tigray government, forming a new interim government for the region. Abiy then imposed a six-month curfew, closed the region's entrances, sent land troops to fight the Tigray region, and gave order to the army to bomb its people with warplanes, leaving hundreds dead in few days, which could turn the Tigray region into a new Darfur.

All of this reveals the true face of Abiy Ahmed before the world, especially the Western circles, and puts his rule at risk. Because this war could potentially plunge Ethiopia into a devastating civil war, that may spill over to neighboring states like Eritrea and Sudan, As the Tigrayans launched rockets at Eritrea, claiming that Asmara supported Ethiopian army's attacks against Tigray region. UN reports suggest that thousands of Ethiopians fled the conflict zone to take shelter in tents along the border with Sudan,

warning that millions could be displaced if this war continues.

These repercussions make it necessary for Abiy to realize that the war with Tigray won't be easy or go unnoticed, either domestically or externally. Because the Tigrayans have along military and political experience inside Ethiopia, and a strong foreign backing from the Tigrayan Diaspora living in the US, many of them enjoy good relations with decision-making circles in America. This means that they would turn the international public opinion against Abiy Ahmed. And we have already seen how prominent international newspapers are talking about this crisis with deep concern, criticizing Abiy, including the Foreign Policy magazine that called what was happening in Ethiopia a civil war. For its part, the New York Times described the events in the Tigray region as a tragedy, holding Abiy responsible, and stating that he turned from being a peace dove into a warmonger. Ironically, Abiy didn't respect the "Silencing the Guns" initiative that was adopted by the African Union in 2020 aimed at halting armed conflict in African countries. It is worthy to note that the African Union's headquarters is located in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa, which makes it imperative for the African Union to have a decisive position, and urge Abiy to immediately end hostilities.

All of this point out that Abiy has frustrated the high hopes that were placed on him when he came to power. Abiy must come to his senses; stop targeting his opponents and civilians in the Tigray region, and resort to dialogue. He should also set a date for general elections to salvage what he could in order to save this important country and its neighbors from the horrors of war, if he really cares about peace inside and outside his country. Otherwise, Ethiopia would be embroiled in civil war that may expand and last for a long time because of the impetuosity of this Nobel Peace Prize Laureate!





translated by Alyiaa Assem

The first annual workshop for Women Studies Unit Women and public participation: theoretical and practical approaches

Yasmine Aladdin, Assistant Researcher, Women Studies Unit



This workshop is considered the first of its kind within the framework of the activities of the Women's Studies Unit in the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, during the 16-18 days of November of this year through the application of Zoom, to include a constellation of decision-makers, professors and researchers in this context. The workshop topics included five sessions on feminist knowledge and social empowerment of women in Egypt, women's political participation, and their role in combating terrorism, in addition to the economic dimension. The last session focused on the social axis.

Against the background of that; The opening session came to include Dr. Amal Hamada's speech on the activities and projects of the unit, the agenda for this workshop, and a greeting and appreciation to those who supported and pushed the unit forward from its inception until now. Gilan Al-Messiri, Deputy Representative of the United Nations Women in the Cairo Office - in which she focused on the challenges that coincided with the year 2020 with regard to women, internally and externally, praising Egypt's progress in this field, especially in light of the global Corona epidemic, and noting in a hurry the most important indicators, its indications and its future in supporting various women's issues.

Then came the speech of the Dean of the College, Dr. Mahmoud Al-Saeed, to confirm in his words the support provided by the state to women in the public sphere, as well as referring to some important files related to women, such as the impact of the Corona epidemic on women, the dangers of terrorism, the challenges facing the sovereignty and security of the nation-state, the importance of resisting this phenomenon, and political roles Economic and social for Egyptian women.

The opening session was honored by Prof. Dr. Hala Al-Saeed, Minister of Planning and Economic Development, who emphasized in her speech the importance of sustainability and continuity in the unit's various activities and effectiveness. In her speech, she focused on the position of women within the framework of Egypt's Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, especially the fifth goal. It indicated the indicators achieved in this area and their indications on the ground. The Egyptian state also made efforts to prepare programs to empower women, especially at the leadership level, and recommended at the end of her speech the need to work on developing working papers and policy papers that benefit the decision-maker.

The papers presented in the workshop were discussed by a

number of professors and professors who influenced the papers and discussions, headed by Professor Dina Al-Khawaja, Professor Dr. Mazen Hassan, Professor Dr. Rawia Tawfiq, Professor Dr. Yasmine Fouad, and Dr. Amal Hamada.

In the workshop, 11 papers presented in various axes were discussed, and among the most important issues raised in the sessions were the following:

The elements that distinguish feminist knowledge, its sources, and what it can offer to develop the human sciences in particular.

The importance of understanding cultural factors in the context of understanding the phenomenon of women's political participation and its limits in Egyptian society in particular and eastern societies in general.

The importance of using empirical methods and employing them in the study of political phenomena, and their significance in understanding these phenomena.

The need to understand the different roles of women in the phenomenon of terrorism and the importance of strengthening studies that focus on these different roles, especially the roles of women in terms of peacebuilding and countering terrorism at the societal level.

Discussions in the economic axis focused on the issue of unpaid domestic work and its impact on gender equality opportunities, in addition to studying the effect of in-kind and in-kind support on entrepreneurship projects. The discussions raised the need to complete studies on these two issues and develop new mechanisms to understand and evaluate the roles of women in this context.

The discussions in the last session focused on the development of legislation in Egypt on personal status issues and courts, moving to the link between the personal status file and the feminist movement and the intersectionality of discrimination and dialogue between feminists on this topic, leading to the relationship of women with the Fatwa House and the evolution of the history and inclusion of women in this institution and the fatwa and its content in particular.

A group of graduates of the professional master's program in gender and development in both the economic and social axis participated in the workshop, in addition to a distinguished group of faculty professors and graduates working in government and private research centers.

This workshop comes within a policy developed by the Women's Studies Unit in the College on the importance of holding annual workshops to exchange experiences on issues, curricula, and tools that help in developing the research agenda of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science in general.



OUR LADY OF EXCELLENCE

OUR FORMER DEAN PROF.DR HALA ELSAID CHOSEN AS THE BEST ARAB MINISTER

With utmost pride, FEPS & ELITE family wish to congratulate our former dean and Current Minister of Planning and Economic development H.E Prof.Dr. Hala Elsaid for being chosen as the best Arab minister due to her achievement of the governmental excellence prize.

We in elite wish her continuous excellence and progressive achievement.





OUR DEAN IS OUR PRIDE

**PROF. MAHMOUD AL-SAID CHOSEN BY STANFORD AMONG
THE TOP 2% OF WORLD SCIENTISTS**

SALMA BAYOUMI, THIRD LEVEL, ECONOMICS

The Faculty of Economics and Political Science has been witnessing a wave of pride since the fourteenth of current November, when the dean of our faculty, Dr. Mahmoud Al-Said, was chosen to be among the best 2% of scientists in the world according to the list of Stanford University. Also 55 scientists from Cairo University were Included in this list.

We have to mention that Dr. Mahmoud Al-Said has won the Research Excellence Award from the International Scopus Foundation in the fields of economics and business administration earlier this year. The success of our dean is something usual that's why he is not only the pride of our college or Cairo University, but also he is the pride of our country.

With pride and honors we congratulate the dean of our faculty, Professor Mahmoud Al-Said, and we wish him continuous success





2020 OVERVIEW

THE YEAR OF CHALLENGES

ASSILE MOSTAFA, 2ND LEVEL, ECONOMICS

2020 was indeed a heavy year on all of us. In fact, its events and circumstances literally affected all countries worldwide, and probably each and every person of them. And not as you might think, it's not just about the covid-19 pandemic: This year was full of surprises, cultural, moral, economical and mostly political events some of which are absolutely independent from the pandemic... In fact, almost every day since the start of this year came with new overwhelming news, most of them representing major events that will mark this year... Egypt is indeed one of the countries who has witnessed major political events and was subject to relatively "many" conflicts...

In this article, we'll make a quick overview about the most important political events witnessed by Egypt in the year 2020, for this year began with Egypt being exposed to many terrorist movements, the most important of which was the Bir al-Abed ambush on the 30th of April, a sad memory where ten members of the Egyptian army were martyred. This grieving event added to people's sadness and worry and perhaps might be perceived as a prelude to a conspiracy hoping to cause political instability in Egypt, in a period that doesn't bode well in terms of economic indicators and political clashes, and this period has been followed by a number of conflicts, including the Egyptian-Ethiopian conflict, although I personally do not prefer to call it a conflict because it is not considered a conflict between two states over a region, but rather I think it is an Ethiopian infringement on Egypt's right and share in the waters of the Nile River, so the return

of negotiations over the construction of the Renaissance Dam is not a good thing, but it is rather expected, as it may be considered an important national project for Ethiopia (economically in terms of generating power from the dam and avoiding periods of floods and others ...) Therefore, the reopening of discussions with Egypt and Sudan about the possibility of building a dam peacefully is an expected thing, but without any doubt it is a foregone and impossible suggestion or "wish", given that its downsides are hundreds of times more to other countries and it is considered a monopoly of regional waters and a sort of a commodity to trade the water as a "good" to countries where the Nile River flows in its natural course, and therefore the construction of this dam is undoubtedly an infringement of Egypt's right to the waters of the Nile ... However, what was not expected was the failure of negotiations badly and without diplomacy and Ethiopia's insistence on building the dam and its threat to build the dam suspiciously, as if there were someone behind Ethiopia, supporting and urging it to build the dam to challenge and weaken Egypt, taking advantage of the economic conditions and instability that exist in most of world countries (due to the pandemic)... Indeed, this was no illusion, and it turned out clearly that there were countries backing up Ethiopia against Egypt to build the dam, including Turkey, which was besieging Egypt from many sides, in addition to the conflict between Turkey and Libya that threatens the security of Egypt, as Egypt was ready to intervene in the conflict in case Turkey approaches the western





borders of Libya or advances in Libya, because the security and stability of Libya is the security and stability of Egypt ...

Accordingly, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi issued the Cairo Declaration on June 6, 2020, a declaration aimed at unifying Libya, preserving it from colonial interference, and avoiding the scheme to divide Libya into three regions... Many countries supported this declaration, including Saudi Arabia, the Emirates, Cyprus and Greece, France, and former US President Donald Trump, and then Jordan and the European Union joined the supporters of the declaration and the supporters of Egypt (it is in their interest that Turkey doesn't penetrate the region or increase its influence in it anyway ...). And after the failure of these negotiations, Egypt was left no choice but to demolish this dam that threatens Egyptian national security. In fact, no one can blame Egypt it, whether by other countries or by the United Nations...

Conflicts between Egypt and Turkey increased after the agreement between Egypt and Greece, which stipulates an the alliance between them that allows Egypt to prospect within the area in which Turkey intended to explore for oil, and thus this region entered the Egyptian economic zone in return for Egypt to secure it with Greece against Turkey (or against the aggressors on this region in general ...) and what followed of Egyptian manoeuvres near Turkey to confirm its control over the region...

These conflicts are still continuing and nobody knows, maybe these events will end or evolve in the remainder of the year 2020 or in the following year....

And this was some of the political events on the external and international levels for Egypt. On the national level, two important events that Egypt witnessed must be mentioned: the elections to the House of Representatives and those to the Senate....

Egypt witnessed in 2020 the return of the Senate (formerly the Shura Council) and its elections to nominate candidates for 300 seats, 100 of whom were chosen by the president, but many did not understand the reason for the return of the Senate in these circumstances and its importance in a period, especially as it has the same powers as the former Shura Council....

The Senate elections were followed by the House of Representatives elections in 2020, which was characterized by a large number of candidates. For this year, 4,006 candidates contest for 568 seats. 25% of the seats will be appointed for women and 5% will be appointed by the President of the Republic, despite what the large number of Candidates might reflect, it was not an indication of an increase in democracy or anything like that, but unfortunately, among the candidates, there were many people who were not eligible to run for the elections, in addition to the spread in some electoral districts the phenomenon of "vote buying"....

Thus, we can say that this year was not an easy or simple year in many aspects for Egypt, especially as it coincided with a period in which the great countries of the world were almost collapsing. All these rich political events as well as global political events that have no doubt had a direct or indirect impact on Egypt and its severity did not budge Egypt's stability, and despite all these pressures, it managed to survive ...





WHO EXACTLY LOST WITH TRUMP?

YOUSSEF SHARAF, 3RD LEVEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE

On November 3, 2020, Americans voted in the presidential elections, and the results, 4 days later, showed the projected victory of the democrat Joe Biden and the defeat of President Donald Trump. This is a major defeat for one of the symbols and leaders of the populist and extremist right in the US and around the world, who during his reign the White House supported fascist and extremist right-wing groups, such as, the white supremacists and the neo-Nazis, and made alliances with leaders and regimes of the populist right in the whole world. Indeed, the opinion of his opponent, Biden, was that Trump: “embraces all the thugs in the world ... He is a close friend of the North Korean leader and doesn’t confront Putin in any way”. How then, will some world leaders lose following Trump’s defeat?

On another hand, the relation between the White House and the Kremlin has been improving significantly during the Trump era, and the US President himself stated that Putin described him as a “genius” during one of their meetings. It’s likely that after the victory of the Democratic Party candidate, Washington will re-tighten the sanctions on Moscow, especially in regard to Russia’s interference in the 2016 US presidential elections. On this subject, many analysts and experts say that the US-Russian relations will inevitably become more confrontational, whether on the political level or on the personal level, -between Joe Biden and Vladimir Putin-, who has not greeted him so far under the pretext of “waiting for the official result.” As for Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, whose nationalist and populist rhetoric is seeking to revive the “historical role” of

Turkey, the heir to the Ottoman Empire, despite his troubled relationship with Trump, he benefited a lot from him. Firstly, by postponing the Congress’ sanctions on Turkey after it bought the Russian defense system: S-400, and this is according to the Facing America’s Enemies Through Sanctions Act, which was passed in 2017, and which faces through heavy sanctions any country that buys major defense article from Russia.

Also, after a phone call with Erdoğan, Trump made a quick decision in 2019 to withdraw US forces from northern Syria, without consulting the National Security Team, the Pentagon, or any of his allies participating in the coalition against ISIS, thus enabling Turkey to control this region with a large Kurdish presence.

On the contrary, Biden is likely to take a hard line and decisive approach towards his NATO ally Erdoğan and his provocative, imperialist and ambitious actions in the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean. In fact, Biden had already stated in one of his meetings, in August 2020, that he might “support opposition leaders” against him[Erdoğan]. Regarding Kim Jong-un, the North Korean leader, Trump said before, that after much roughness in their relationship that they “fell in love ... and he wrote me [Jong-un] beautiful messages.” However, many Western strategists and political analysts believe that Trump’s radically different approach with the North Korean leader has failed to secure North Korea’s denuclearization, and thus its threat to international peace and security.





Consequently, Biden stated, through one of his election campaign officials, that on a personal level, he would not engage much with the North Korean leader and would not meet him “without preconditions”. Continuing with the nuclear files, just as Saudi Arabia was happy with the US withdrawal from the Iranian nuclear deal, so was Israel, and the government of Netanyahu in particular, which enjoyed four years of coexistence with Trump. As for Biden, although he describes himself as a Zionist and a friend of nine Israeli prime ministers, as well as his vice-president Harris, who vowed at an official conference to give Israel “38 billion dollars” to defend its security if she wins, a dispute could arise between the Biden administration and the far-right government of Netanyahu, who is best known for his rivalry with Obama and believes that Biden is likely to represent Obama's third term.

This is by virtue of the fact that Biden pledged to restore US participation in the Iranian nuclear agreement, and is likely to express his support for the two-state solution talks, and his opposition to the Israeli settlement in the occupied territories, and in this context, Biden vowed, if he won, to re-extend the US aid to the Palestinians, cut off under Trump. Indeed, this indicates that Trump, being the greatest populist leader, his defeat and the Democrat Biden's victory represent a heavy blow to many world leaders, especially the populist regimes with a right-wing and nationalist tendency, such as the Netanyahu government, Erdoğan, Putin and others whose names are not mentioned. However, what is significant to realize is that Biden's victory may not be an inevitable defeat for these regimes, and this is because the Congress, which is divided between a democratic majority in the House and a Republican majority in the Senate, may hinder his decisions, which he aims to undertake, especially at the external level. Also, the current situation in the United States makes it a priority for the president-elect to contain the rampant Covid-19 outbreak crisis, as well as the unprecedented disruption in economic activity.





THE HERD IS WAITING FOR ITS FAVORITE WOLF

ADHAM NASR EL DIN ZAGHLOL, 2ND LEVEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE

Since god ordered man to reconstruct The Earth many thousands of years ago, there were many things that man used to see and had been realized in the axioms box because of its repetition even if circumstance and times change over and over. The scene of the craven that is woven by wolves which wanted to get their food, separating the gathering and pouncing on them is a scene the humanity has used to watch even it used to watch the herd hates these wolves and knows them as a source of danger. But now, we are in the 21 century and we are on a date with a new phenomenon that axioms has fallen in it one by one and the usual scene has turned into a strange one that wolves walk in the first lines being followed by the herd without any thinking or resistance. We are now on a date with the scene of the herd being ruled by wolves and the strangest is the racing among the herd members to choose which wolf to rule them. All these and more became true now in our Arab world and with no doubt in the Egyptian one. For many years The Arabic Nation has dealt with The USA as the main source of danger that threatens its existence, preventing the extension of a great legacy extends thousands of years. The nation has exposed all the chances to prove its hate to this hostile entity and realizes in its mind that it's the true enemy.

But as the life learned as, the only remaining thing in it is the god that created it. The situation has completely turned up. We can now see people deal with this hostile entity as their godfather and protector. It even leads to the full consideration of its life details, the admiring of it and following it. During the last period we have seen how big the continuous and mollies troubles by The Arab side were towards The American presidential elections, through the social networking sites or The Arab public opinion side. This type of attention must prompt us to think carefully about it. It is natural that most, if not all, of The Arab Nation always drops its obstacles on the malicious American plans to destroy it, as it is usual. But now this is not the thing that can prevent some people to choose between to wolves to continue their continuous plans to destroy everything that is Arab and specifically Muslim. So how does this happen? During the last period we have seen a state of anticipation on the side of the Arab community for the new coming USA president. There was also a group that support one from the other, pin their hopes on him and see him as their savior. This election, which ended with the victory of

Democratic Party candidate "Joe Biden" against his competitor the Republican Party candidate "Donald Trump" with Biden getting more than 270 votes, a participation rate that is consider as the highest in the history of USA. We can see the Arabs supporting to them, although their situation against the issues that concern the Arab nation in the level of political or economic or even The Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue, which we know that it is so familiar. As we have seen what the previous president has done with The Zionist entity when he moved its capital to holy occupied "Jerusalem". He also helped it in some issues like what is regarding to the Golan region and many other issues that is between this Zionist entity and the Arabs. Despite all of that we still can see his supporters in our region who see that letting him in that position helps the Arabs. in the same time on the other hand the winner president will not miss any chance to confirm his support to the Zionist entity in its issues. He always confirms that he will stand next to them to take what they call their historical right in the Arab region. We also saw the overjoyed happiness among most of our Arab nation when he won the election as if he was their savior, although he denies their existence like the others, in fact.

Maybe this great attention with the election racing among the Arabs returns to their lack of this freedom and democracy, as many thought that following up on these elections is more important to them than following any election that take place in their homeland because of the intense competition between two parties in getting that position. This thing has been missed in our Arab homeland for years.

And maybe putting hopes on president Biden is the matter of the Arabs peoples aspirations that the USA president may force the region governments to loosen their grip a little and achieve a measure of freedom ,and this is according to what some international newspapers have said about the situation in the Arab region.

All of that shows that the Arab thinking is retrogressive and superficial and also shows how some people is not concern with the importance of the issue. It is not important who rules the herd, the wolves are always around, but the problem is, the herd succumbs to Wolf rule.





THE HISTORY DEFINER: KAMALA HARRIS

REEM OMRAN, 2ND LEVEL, ECONOMICS

A couple of weeks ago, the women and people of color communities experienced a huge sense of achievement after Kamala Harris was announced as the first female vice president-elect in history, alongside being the first Asian-American and African-American to ever reach that position. Her achievements didn't stop there; Kamala is the highest-ranking female elected official in the U.S. history.

Born and raised in California, Harris's childhood wouldn't be described as easy, nor stable since her parents got divorced at the age of 7. Her dark skin and Indian origins were also a source of difficulties, as she was strongly bullied because of them. At the age of 12, she moved to Canada, where she spent her teenage years and got a degree in economics and political science, before returning to California to attend law school at the University of California, Hastings College of Law. She was admitted to the California bar shortly after her graduation, and that was the first step towards her journey of success. Her political career started off as a deputy district attorney in Alameda County, California. Throughout her early career, she was constantly referred to as "an able prosecutor on the way up".

In 2003, Harris was competing in her first ever election; she was running for the position of the 27th District Attorney of San Francisco. Despite being the least know among the running candidates, Harris was able to secure the position, after winning 56% of the runoff votes against Hallinan, her former boss. Harris brawled her way through this election by playing it smart, and was crowned as the first black district attorney of San Francisco. Harris was able to maintain a win streak in all her following elections; she ran

unopposed in the second term as the 27th District attorney of San Francisco and was announced as the 32nd General Attorney of California in 2012 and United States Senator in 2017.

In March of 2020, Joe Biden, who was preparing for running for presidency at the time, has expressed his interest in selecting a female as his running mate, and the media speculations had Kamala's name mentioned as a possible candidate a lot, until it was confirmed by the CNN in June; Kamala was amongst the 4 contenders that would be selected for Vice Presidency. Biden announced his final decision on the 11th of August with Kamala Harris as his selected running mate, to be the first African American and Asian American nominee in the history of the US. Harris marked history one more time by becoming the first ever female vice president after Biden was officially announced as the winner of 2020's presidential race on the 7th of November.

Kamala's success made her subject to many claims, on top of them are the Zionist claims. Following her great Vice-Presidency achievement, Kamala received several attacks and backlashes stating that the world shouldn't celebrate a Zionist and someone who is pro abolishing Palestine and exploiting innocents in the middle, all in favor of the American political agenda. Actually, Kamala emphasized in several personal statements that she in fact recognizes Palestine and that she is working on restoring aid and renewing ties. Another implication that haunts Kamala ever since 1994 was the fact that she owes her career to her ex-boyfriend Willie Brown, since appointed to the state back then. However, it's should be crystal clear at this point that her great career is all a result of her own efforts, since she later excelled in huge elections and positions all by her own.





WHERE DID THE BOYCOT OF FRENCH GOODS REACH?

**RAHMA KHALED ABDUL NABI
MUHAMMAD**
3RD LEVEL, ECONOMICS

Recently, social networking sites witnessed the news of a boycott of French products by Arab countries due to French President Macron's abuse of the Messenger of Islam, Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, and that boycott was in response to the re-publication of French newspapers of cartoons offensive to the Prophet of Islam on the front of French hotels in the cities of Toulouse And Montpellier, in addition to the French President's pledge not to abandon the cartoons, during a memorial service for teacher Samuel Bate, who was killed by a Muslim student on October 16, 2020, after this teacher showed him cartoons offensive to the Messenger in a lesson on freedom of expression. Then there was an uprising by the pioneers of social networking sites in most Islamic and Arab countries, and hashtags demanding Muslims to boycott French products varied.

Many tweets demanded the revenge of Islam and Muslims by boycotting French products, so it issued a hashtag (#boycott_products_french) Twitter has garnered more than 190,000 tweets, according to the BBC. The tweeters also published a list of French products available in the Arab market and demanded to boycott it, and social and economic globalization had a prominent role in this boycott, as globalization enabled individuals to be more aware of what is happening in other countries, so that boycott has already spread massively through social networking sites. .

**SOUAD ATTA MUHAMMAD
IBRAHIM**
3RD LEVEL,, ECONOMICS

On October 16, 2020, the French police announced that they had killed a young man who had cut off the neck of his teacher because of his showing his pupils offensive drawings of the Prophet of Islam in a lesson on freedom of expression, and Macron indicated that this student's behavior was a terrorist act and did not take into account the religion of Muhammad and did not respect the Islamic religion. There are some Arab countries that have taken a stand against that abuse, headed by Turkey.

Rajap Erdogan - President of Turkey - attacked the President of France, describing him as needing psychological treatment, and Kuwait also had a role in that boycott, where the Consumer Cooperative Association in Kuwait boycotted French products, as well as Al-Wajbah Dairy Company in Qatar announced its boycott of French products, and a pledge to provide other similar and alternative products. The reactions were not limited to Turkey, Qatar and Kuwait only, as the Islamic Action Front in Jordan called for a boycott of French products, in addition to calling many merchants in Algeria to boycott French products, and a number of shops in Amman called for the necessity to boycott French products. Likewise, Egypt, where the sale of France's products was prohibited in three commercial chains in different governorates. Speaking of the volume of France's products exports within Arab countries, we find that the volume of France's exports in 7 Arab countries last year reached about \$ 29 billion, the most prominent of which was Morocco and Algeria.





The boycott campaign has focused mainly on daily consumption products, especially food, which makes us ask a question about the feasibility of that boycott, and is it really affecting the French economy? Especially since there are many French companies operating in Islamic Arab countries, and many consumers of the products and services of these companies have decided to boycott them completely, which causes tremendous damage to the French private sector, and consequently to the decrease in the revenues collected by the French Treasury from taxes imposed on these companies. The greatest damage will be caused to foodstuffs, which are highly profitable due to their being daily or monthly consumption products, unlike other industries that can be postponed. But so far, these effects have not been clearly visible, as in the energy sector, the French company Total is still operating in many Islamic countries, whose main activity is the sale of its petrochemical and petroleum products, in addition to the investments that the French company Total has in exploration and production. Likewise, the defense sector, France is still selling weapons, aviation technology, and public transport systems to a number of Islamic countries. No official statement has been issued by these countries to stop the purchase of the French company. In the tourism sector, we cannot clearly identify the damages, especially with the spread of the Corona pandemic, whose repercussions imposed a decline in the tourism sector in various countries of the world, and in general the tourism season in times of winter and autumn is witnessing a significant decline. Although the boycott campaign of French products will have an impact on the economies of the countries that receive these French investments, French companies will also suffer some damage, as they will lose those countries that deal with them in the first place due to the cheap labor that they did not find in France. In general, estimating the actual size of the French economic losses in view of the people of Arab countries boycotting some French products will be difficult, as the campaign has not passed for a long time, and therefore it is not possible to accurately judge the percentage of losses in the French economy. However, in recent times, witnesses of some of the major French companies' shares have witnessed a sharp decline. This coincided with the boycott campaign carried out by the people of some Arab countries due to the French offense to the Messenger, and one of the most prominent companies that suffered a decline in its shares are Total, BNB, Renault And Carrefour, according to Investopedia.

But the inevitable matter is that if the boycott of French products continues, its effects will clearly appear on multiple economic sectors in France and then affect the French economy as a whole, despite the fact that the total



French exports to Arab countries, as we mentioned earlier, do not represent a very large percentage of the total French exports. However, there is a potential danger to the French economy, especially since we are in a very competitive market, and there are actually local or foreign alternatives to France's goods that have been boycotted, and thus it is possible to dispense with its goods and turn to other alternatives. France's regional reputation in the Middle East will also be negatively affected by the boycott of French products by some Arab countries, but also, with a decrease in the revenues that the French government earns through imposing taxes on its active companies in the Middle East, as well as affecting the accounts. The geopolitics of Paris. We find that all the results so far are not huge on the French economy, and the reason for this lies in the fact that the campaign came in an individual form, and that the campaign was not supported by religious institutions or political parties in the Arab countries, so boycott is completely popular. Arab Islamic any official boycotts.

In the end, the Islamic nation believes that the status of the Messenger over him, may the prayers and peace be upon him, is higher, higher and higher than that of being touched by a human being, and it did not harm him in his life and will not harm him in his death as well, but this does not preclude the necessity of respecting all the heavenly religions, especially since the Messenger has a special religious status with more than a billion And half a billion Muslims on the face of the globe. And what is happening now would perpetuate hatred and develop aggression. Freedom of expression is not a justification for violence, stirring up feelings, and creating enmity and conflict. The offense of religious beliefs may provoke wars. Freedom of opinion stops at extremism, extremism that leads to violence, discord and terrorism. Therefore, all thinkers and political leaders should think well, and adhere to objective caution in using the terminology, in order to prevent any offense to the beliefs and feelings of individuals, and to provoke any strong reactions that often fall prey to the exploitation operations of corrupt regimes and militant movements, which benefit among them are also the media machines.






HOLLYWOOD



HOW HOLLYWOOD DISTORTED THE IMAGE OF THE ARABS?

MARWA MAHDY, 3RD LEVEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE

Try to think of the last Hollywood movie you watched that featured an Arab, what do you see? A black beard, robes and turban, black glasses..and in the background is a limousine, a harem, servants, oil wells, camels and a desert.. or a young man carrying a Kalashnikov machine gun and blind hatred flying out of his eyes and the word of God on his lips .. Is this not what you see? As Arabs, we have become accustomed to the abusive stereotype that Arab and Islamic civilization and culture appear in American cinema from time immemorial, as barbarism, backwardness and barbarism are vocabulary that accompanies the Arab wherever he is, and this is what we see in tens of hundreds of Hollywood films that have classified Arabs into four types, represented in:

1-The Bad Arab Personality Always -The one who always seeks to kill and harm friends before the enemies.

2-The personality of the stupid or no-intelligent Arab- where the Arab appears to be unaware of what he is doing and it is easy to kill or deceive him.

3-The Arab Bedouin Personality -This category does not refer to the original Bedouin who knows the secrets of the desert, the sciences of the stars, etc., but rather that Hollywood depicts a part of the Arabs who do not know anything but desert and beauty.

4-The Arrogant Arab Personality - appeared when the character of the Arab Sheikh is talked about, where he appears arrogant and stupid who controls everyone with money. Perhaps the biggest reason for this is the control of the Jewish capital over the reins of affairs in the United States of America, who see that Arabs and Muslims pose a threat to them, so they start striking them relentlessly, relying on lies and falsification, while the Arabs fall into a deep sleep, unaware of the growing hatred of the street Western to them.

Hollywood films mostly despise Arabs. In "The Bonfire of The Vanities" one actor says to his friend: "We were going to

Mecca, and the plane is full of Arabs and animals: goats, sheep, and chickens. What I mean is that they do not go anywhere without Their damned animals, we had to put plastic in the cabins."As he spoke this, his friend's features were showing signs of amazement and exclamation. In the movie "The Dictator" was his hero (Sasha Baron Cohen), who played the role of (Aladdin), a dictatorial figure who appeared arrogant and stupid at the same time, and bore deep connotations of violence that was associated with the Middle East in general. In the movie "Rules of Engagement", the Yemenis demonstrate in front of the American embassy to protest the American presence in the region, so the US Marines kill 83 of the demonstrators, and the FBI begins to investigate the matter, and it becomes clear in the end that the reason for the killing of these people is that they shot the Marines, so it was the duty of the Marines. The soldiers defend themselves against the brutality and barbarity of the Yemenis. This is what the film shows, which proves with evidence the barbarism of the Arabs who reject peace, and embodies the participation of children in the killing and terrorism of American pacifists in Yemen. The seriousness of the stereotype that the American cinema has formed of Arabs and Islam: There is no doubt that the image formed by one of the peoples plays a big role in determining the relationship of the other peoples with it, and thus also contributes to determining his work opportunities and the margin of movement in the regional and international arena, and studies have confirmed that Americans in general do not know about Arabs and Islam other than the distorted image of them. Conclusion.. if you do not hurry to paint your image in America as you like and want, there are those who volunteer to paint his image for you as he likes and desires, and in a way that serves his goals and presence, not your interests and strategies, and that is the disaster, not the accident.





ISLAMOPHOBIA



ISLAMOPHOBIA IS THE CURTAIN BEHIND AMBITIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

NAHED ALI. 2ND LEVEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ambitions in the Middle East are endless because of what the Middle East possesses in terms of oil and natural gas that makes them the focus of Western attention and ambitions, and this is not new, but it is from old times, and these ambitions are in constant and permanent renewal, especially from the countries of the West that have returned to colonial policies, but in a new form by inventing what is known No Islamophobia Before delving into these policies, we must know what Islamophobia is? When did it appear and how was it used to interfere in the politics of countries and spread chaos and destruction in the Middle East region?

Islamophobia is a term that means dread and intense fear of Islam that amounts to a sick fear. This term appeared in the twentieth century and spread widely and flourished in the 21st century after the events of September 11, 2001, as the American media and political parties exploited it to achieve gains from behind it either in the elections or the publication of policies hostile to the Islamic religion, especially with the influx of immigrants from Arab and Islamic countries in a way. Public.

But America had a special use of this term and promoted it by supporting and financing terrorist groups and providing them with material, ideological and military support to spread chaos, destruction and civil wars in the Middle East region, and this became more evident after the Hillary Clinton scandal by e-mail that the group was communicating with. The Brotherhood and the Al-Jazeera channel, where the emails contained the funding of the Al-Jazeera channel amounting to 100 million dollars. What makes the US Department of State represented by Hillary Clinton to provide such a large financial support for a media channel other than the spread of chaos and confusion in the countries of the region and it is strange that all this was happening before the establishment The Arab Spring, which makes us conclude that the Arab Spring was a conspiracy against the countries of the region, as there is an article published in the New York Times on a plan that was created during the era of US President Barack Obama, which was known as the most dangerous document ever in spreading chaos and destruction in the Middle East region, known as The secret executive document that worked to establish the so-called Greater Middle East by making the Muslim Brotherhood take

power in a number of Arab countries and Supporting and financing terrorist groups to carry out terrorist operations against churches and military units, spreading chaos, discord and destruction in the Arab countries, and this is what actually happened. Many countries have witnessed civil wars and divisions, as happened in Sudan, Syria, Libya and Yemen, including chaos, armed groups and refugees, and Egypt witnessed many terrorist operations and attempts to ignite

Sectarian strife in it and igniting civil wars until the June 30 revolution came in a way other than that which it liked to American plans. Hillary Clinton said that the June 30 revolution upended the balance of American plans in the Middle East and the United States of America worked to take Islamophobia as its biggest enemy that must be eliminated from one side. Others are the biggest supporter and financier for him and his policies through the leaks that exposed Hillary Clinton, who recommended US President Donald Trump to spread these scandals to the media to highlight the greater role of the US State Department and the Obama period of rule that brought havoc and devastation to the Middle East region.

As America uses the term Islamophobia as a star, hiding its ugly face behind it, as it appears to the world that it wants to fight terrorism and supports refugees through the financial support it provides to the UNICEF and the refugee and refugee rights organization and organizations, and on the other hand it helps support ISIS and terrorist organizations that work to increase it.

The number of murderers and refugees and the increase in tension in the Middle East region has not spared any Arab country in which the United States of America interfered but was destroyed, and the green and miserable America and Zionist terrorism were eradicated. Al-Hayat, despite that Israel is committing the most heinous crimes against Arabs since the 1948 war, but the brutal media considers it self-defense, and the Arabs themselves are terrorism. American policies will continue to strike Arab laws against the wall, objecting to the establishment of a common market alone, and the spread of poison in our Arab lands through Using Qatar and Turkey and making the Middle East a region of continuous tension and endless wars.





HUMANITY OR INTEREST: COVID19 VACCINE AND THE POOR

MARIAM MAGD FOUAD, 3RD LEVEL, ECONOMICS



If you ask someone about the biggest fear he suffers from now, the answer will be one word and one for all, That is "Corona". The whole world coexisted with it in a state of extreme panic. We became living in a period of time full of fear and so many questioning. What are we waiting for? What should we do to survive? And if we have hope to reduce the human casualties that we lose daily, or do we have to wait for more losses. It's a period of endless despair, confusion and fear. The whole world is waiting for the lifeline to pass through this miserable stage, the media has become competing daily to publish more news about finding a vaccine, and there are many companies that have made statements to find a vaccine and that there are many successful experiences that they have achieved with it. However the most confusing question remains, "Will justice be achieved in its distribution or will the priority be for those with influence?"

After several companies such as Pfizer, Biontech and Moderna announced successful trials of vaccines against the Coronavirus, there is hope for life to return normal again. However don't be foolish, there is one fact which is this hope isn't for everyone. That's because we are facing one truth, which is justice isn't always achieved in everything. One of the most illustrious examples of this is the use of many companies in the poor and developing countries as guinea pigs without regard for any kind of humanity. There are many countries which its people suffer in deadly silence for the death of lots and lots of people.

As a result of these experiences, the media does not shed light on this type of human crime in those countries, in order to preserve the general appearance of the countries and the gains they achieve from those experiences.

There is a bigger and more important conflict of all which is the compatibility of political interest. Vaccines are like a trump card to pressure developing countries to achieve what other countries want, because not all countries can afford the cost of the vaccine, and not all countries want to sacrifice the lives of their people as well. There are many countries that take advantage of these opportunities, even if they are characterized by the most ugly means. Nevertheless it doesn't matter, because people's lives are not a price in front of the gains that come behind these interests. There is a greater conflict between the pharmaceutical companies themselves, the priority for all of them is to achieve the largest possible profits, which is obvious in the price of preventive tools from the Coronavirus, which leads to the sacrifice of many human lives in exchange for interests and profits.

There may be many means by which the world can achieve justice and provide assistance, but all these means are hidden in front of the interests of states, the absence of humanity and lack of consideration for any other suffering. There are many ways that countries use to fight each other, and the victims are the peoples, who most of them don't know anything about these conflicts in the first place, but they know one thing, is suffering. You see, dear reader, which of the two will have support, interest or humanity





SURFACE WEB

Wikipedia	Bing	NYTimes
Google	Amazon	Wired
Facebook	Twitter	The Guardian

DEEP WEB

Medical records, subscription information, government resources, legal documents, financial records, scientific reports.

DARK WEB

.Onion sites, drug trafficking, political protests, private communications.



THE DARK WEB : HIDDEN TRANSACTIONS

MOHAMED RAGAB, 3RD LEVEL, ECONOMICS

The Internet is one of the most important means of human communication and the preservation and exchange of data in the current era, but most users know about it only little, some reports have indicated that the percentage of the surface web (which is archived on normal search engines) is only 5% of the total internet and that 95% of the content of the Internet is not available to ordinary users, such as the dark internet and the deep web "What is the secret for hiding this part of the Internet??!"

The concept of the dark Internet refers to the part of the Internet which includes a huge number of sites that cannot be archived and accessed through ordinary search engines such as the search engine "Google Chrome" or "Fire Fox", it is a hidden world not monitored by these engines and represents a small part of the deep Internet is deliberately hidden and closed to normal search engines so that it can only be accessed using special software.

What is the difference between the dark internet and the hidden web?

The Internet can be divided into three sections: the first section is called surface internet which we use today and shows us on normal search engines.

The second is "the Deep Web", which is the largest part of the Internet and is a blind area that cannot be indexed on normal search engines but at the same time is not secret, but some sites can be blocked due to its privacy. And the third section is the dark Internet. Dark Web Content: These sites are commonly used to do crimes and illegal operations, according to a classification by researchers "Daniel Moore and Thomas" Reed of the contents of 2,723 dark web sites within five weeks, They found that about 57% of those sites carry out illegal operations such as the sale and purchase of drugs of all kinds, and the education of the manufacturing and using of explosives and biological

weapons As well as teaching hack and exchange of malware and malicious applications such as viruses as well as forgery sites, but that network contains social networking sites for users of that network and transactions are completed by cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin.

And the most important sites of the dark internet are: hacking sites, weapons industry sites, human-organ trading sites, illegal pornography sites and terrorist sites.

But how did this network come up??!"

In 1999, computer scientist of University of Edinburgh" Ian Clarke" pointed out that there was a flaw in the design of the Internet that the use of public address and routing software makes it easier to track and monitor websites, especially if the web relies on a centralized infrastructure such as DNS - which translates Web-based names - Countries can enforce their control over these sites and therefore the authorities can block what they want to block from websites as well as making tracking the information of individuals users of these sites easy ,that is known as "surveillance capitalism" and thus he developed the "Freenet" network to be a decentralized and anonymous alternative to the Internet.

How can you browse the sites of this network???"

It is difficult to find such sites ,because their digital addressers do not use traditional domains such as ".com or .org" but use long strings of letters and numbers in the upper level range "onion" which is designed to perform tasks without disclosing the identity of the user and the owner of the site, and therefore they use special software to guide the network to ensure the complete confidentiality of the identity of the users of the network and the owners of the sites, "Tor" is one of the special programs that allow access to the sites of the dark internet, it is a program that hides the identity of the internet user completely and cannot be traced or tracked.





VS



BRAVE IS YOUR NEW BROWSER KEEPING YOU FROM GOOGLE CHROME SURVEILLANCE.

YASMIN TAREK, 4TH LEVEL, ECONOMICS



Google Chrome has cornered the market with billions of users around the world, reigning unchallenged as the king of internet browsers for the last decade with nearly four billion users worldwide. Google held 88 percent of the market shares among the worldwide engine provider, according to last statistics conducted by STATA in October 2019.

Chrome's competitors, like Safari, Microsoft Edge, and Firefox, have indeed struggled to persuade users to step away from Google; nevertheless, millions have been tempted by an increasing desire for privacy.

Google can generate more personal data than you would ever realize. Google Maps, for ex., tracks you everywhere; the route you use, and how long you stay. Even if you've never opened the app, it still can track you by using Wi-Fi information and other wireless signals captured near your phone. The company documents every search you do, and you don't even need to be signed in to be tracked.

Google gathered data to create virtual profiles of users' web browsing habits to learn information about them, since advertising needs to be targeted to be effective. Google benefited from delivering the right ad to the right user, this is the channel to generate its revenue, with \$134.81 billion out of 160.7 billion company's revenue in 2019.

Internet users were fed up with these invasive tracking techniques, searching for a non-parasites browsing experience, which they found in Brave browser. Brave is a regular browser that allows users to visit websites, run web applications, and view content online. Brave Software is a relatively new. It previewed for the first time in January 2016 by Brendan Eich, the co-founder of Brave, also the developer of JavaScript and a co-founder of Mozilla.

Brave is a user-centric model, by default, concentrate on user's privacy by banning third-party ads, ad trackers, auto-playing videos, and device fingerprinting. In addition to the privacy feature, it boosts performance, as it can load up to three times faster than Chrome, Safari, and Firefox on mobile and desktop.

Brave swaps ads and ad tracking sites, then substitute them with its own ads, which won't be targeted individually, but rather directed at an anonymous aggregate of the user base of the browser. Brave will not only make an ad exchange, but it will also create a monetary mechanism that will eventually compensate those websites, causing no harm to publishers who rely on advert income. That's it, "Brave Reward system".

Rather than tempting you to click on ads, Brave anonymously measures the amount of attention you give to websites you visit. Once a month, the Rewards program will compensate those sites. You can also tip those site creators as thanks or remove any sites you do not want to support. A cryptocurrency called BAT (Basic Attention Token) is used in this system, which relies on blockchain. By watching Brave Ads, you can receive tokens that reach 70% of the ad revenue. The ads are shown as inferred from your browsing actions but rather based on your interests. However, this time the browser never leaves any personal data or browsing history.

Brave currently boasts 20.5 million active users monthly compared to 8.7 million in November 2019, and 7 million active users per day, up from 3 million in just a year. The number of confirmed content creators on Brave has also risen from 300,000 last year to nearly 1 million. Brave raised \$35 million last year by selling the BAT cryptocurrency to investors.





SAQQARA TOMB



THE BEAUTY OF CINEMA & HISTORY : REVIEWING THE MOVIE ON SAQQARA TOMB

NOURHAN EL-MENYAWY, STUDENT AT EURO-MED. MSC PROGRAM

Egypt discovered 59 wooden coffins in good initial condition on October 2, 2020, in the Saqqara area, in addition to dozens of statues and amulets.

Initial studies indicated that the coffins date back to the Twenty-Sixth Century, which belonged to a group of priests and high-ranking officials in the Late Epoch, and dated back to 600 BC and weren't discovered for 2,600 years.

It is worth noting that the discovery began last August, when the Egyptian mission found thirteen coffins during excavation. With the continued digging, the research team reached fourteen coffins, until the number reached 59 on the second of October last month.

It is worth noting that twenty-eight wooden statues of the god Ptah Sukkar were found and statues made of precious stones such as the statue of the god Nefertum and another statue of Bade Amun.

Because of the success achieved by this research team, not only in Egypt, but in the world, which led to fascination of countries, attracting their attention to the new discoveries in Saqqara and their curiosity to know the story and history behind this. Netflix decided to adopt that idea and make a documentary film to record those moments that will be written not only in the history of Egypt but also in the history of humanity and the film achieved great success and attracted attention from all countries until that moment. I will analyze the film so that the reader knows the significance of these discoveries and the extent of the pride we feel as Egyptians for our Pharaonic civilization:

It was the first time that I watched a documentary about the discovery of the Pharaonic tombs, because I was convinced that these films are boring and that there will be no events to watch, but contrary to my expectation, that particular film made me feel very proud and happy!

Pride in the Pharaonic civilization, which still hides many and many secrets to this day, and the pride of workers in this field on for their seriousness and effort exerted by them despite the lack of resources and the lack of modern tools that will help them easily in excavation. The film shows the discovery of the tomb of Saqqara moment by moment and the impressive results that have been discovered, and the tomb that will raise many questions is the tomb of wahti' that will make you astonished until the last moment of the film.

You will indulge with the research team, and you will feel excited and nervous with each new discovery, how to deal with it, and how to analyze it to extract the results to know the story behind that coffin or behind that strange tomb.

You will see the extent of the Pharaohs' faith in the Day of Judgment and how they imagine that day when justice will be achieved for all, you will see the extent of their love and appreciation for life after death.

And their Impressive civilizations are actually built to draw and visualize their dreams, how they imagine the life after death? And those dreams are not necessarily fulfilled in their reality!

This means that the pharaohs were not necessarily strong, but it is possible that their civilization was built to welcome life after death which would- according to their perception - be much better than their situation at that time. I assure you that you will be dazzled by the movie and will be affected by it, especially in the final part of it, and my wish is to see other new parts to monitor the work of Egyptians on antiquities in this interesting way that makes me feel proud.





PARANORMAL

Noha Mohamed

Since its launch on November 5, the first Egyptian series of Netflix original productions has managed to grab attention and create a state of happiness and surprise, while since Netflix's announcement of the contract and the start of filming on its Facebook page, a state of joy and nostalgia, especially for fans of the novel prevailed. And with the release of the official trailer for the series, everyone awaited the day of the show with great passion and enthusiasm.

It is "Paranormal" of the late godfather as it was called "Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq", an icon in the fields of horror literature, fantasy and science fiction, it's he who made young people read, and one of his dreams was to see one of his works embodied in an artistic work and this was what the director "Amr Salama" promise to him and he confirmed that he would fight for the emergence of the "Paranormal" novels as a series in the best form, and he kept his promise. Indeed, Dr Ahmed Khaled Tawfiq had read a few copies that were written before his death and was happy with them, but on the contrary, after his departure, Amr was keen to add some modifications to satisfy him more.

Since he was a young boy, he was attached to the novel like many of his generation, and the events of the novel revolved in his imagination, and he always dreamed of directing such a different work, until he got his property rights in 2006 and from there it all started, so he worked on drawing it as a director for all those years, until it was ready and he proceeded to face the most prominent work challenges that are represented in the production requirements as these requirements are only available in the type of Ramadan series, until he signed the contract with Netflix with the enthusiasm of the producer Mohamed Hefzy, who was from the beginning step by step with his friend Amr Salama, supported him to complete the journey and to achieve this risk, whatever the cost.

There is no doubt that the hero of the work will be among the first fans of Dr Rifaat Ismail, but it was not expected that the choice would fall on "Ahmed Amin", who dazzled everyone with his performance despite being a comedian and the distance of the character of Dr. Refaat from his real life full of joy and spontaneity, which explains the amount of preparations Amin underwent and it took him a whole year to reach this level which has been praised by the public, and yet critics agreed on his creativity in perfectly demonstrating his tragic side.





There is no doubt that the hero of the work will be among the first fans of Dr Rifaat Ismail, but it was not expected that the choice would fall on "Ahmed Amin", who dazzled everyone with his performance despite being a comedian and the distance of the character of Dr. Refaat from his real life full of joy and spontaneity, which explains the amount of preparations Amin underwent and it took him a whole year to reach this level which has been praised by the public, and yet critics agreed on his creativity in perfectly demonstrating his tragic side.

He started writing his diaries and making a mental map like that used by Dr. Rifaat Ismail in the analysis of the world, which is one of the most prominent features of the personality, he visited Mansoura University to check the English accent of university doctors, and he was inspired a lot from his older brother as he is a heavy smoker like Refaat, which makes his gait less lively and his physical movements, his attention and his manner of speaking extremely calm, in addition of taking swimming, diving and writing lessons, Salama believed that people of the past were distinguished by good writing.

As for "Maggie", "Razan El Gamal" prepared to perform her character by traveling to (Edinburgh), Scotland, as the character is Scottish. She wanted to speak like them and learn how to pronounce. She also deepened in the sixties in Egypt and the relationship between her and Dr. Rifaat. The praises were successive on the creators of the work from its launch, and were not limited to spectators only, but also came from a large number of Egyptian and Arab stars and drama makers, expressing their happiness at the level that the series came out with, and the success of an Egyptian work of being presented on a global broadcast platform and that it dominates the views of the region.

Amr Salama also raised controversy ahead of the show's launch by writing a post that the audience considered as a "viewing catalog," in which he provided a set of instructions that should be followed when watching the series, such as avoid eating and drinking, in addition to avoiding side conversations and watching the series on a large screen, and in response to Salama's request from the audience to focus, viewers detected some mistakes focused on specialized details such as medicine and engineering.

There is no doubt that there is no work that is free from errors and criticisms, so was the "Paranormal", where many commented on the poor quality of the graphics used in the work, and despite this, the work became the fifteenth place of the most popular works on the international site "IMDB", which the director commented, that this is related to the popularity the series is witnessing at the moment and the interaction of the public with it.

All six episodes of the series also received very high ratings and the series ranked 187th among the 250 best series in history. It did not stop there, on the contrary, in the days following the launch, the series was able to reach the list of the most popular works on the platform "Netflix" in Egypt and a large number from European countries, notably France, Germany and Belgium, according to the platform.

Netflix also surprised the star of the series, "Ahmed Amin", with a message it sent him, as the latter comments "it scared me".

And it was wrote in that message: "To Rifaat Ismail ... Farkash is the start. I will continue to work on the interviews until the stars burn out .. Good luck." So we will meet you in other seasons during the coming period.





Democracy, a strong system ?

MARIAM ELDEEB

According to the ancient historian Thucydides, democracy is a regime where “power is in the hands not of the few but of the majority”. The word “democracy” is derived from the greek words “Demos” meaning “people” and “Kratos” meaning “power”. Therefore, we can define the democratic ideal as being, according to Abraham Lincoln, the “government of the people, by the people and for the people”. Thus, we can pose the question: Is democracy a strong regime that guarantees the stability and continuity of countries? First of all, we will approach the boom of democracy, its principles and its advancements. Furthermore, we will broach its fragilities ,all while proposing some solutions.

In search of a regime that assures the stability and continuity of the city state, Athens experimented in the antiquity with several political regimes, passing through monarchy, oligarchy, before arriving to democracy in the fifth century before JC. In fact, direct democracy was born in Athens with the establishment of institutions such as the helice and the boulê who hold respectively the legal and executive powers. Magistrates are elected or drawn by lot for one year, which ensures a rapid rotation of power. In the Ecclesia, all citizens can discuss and vote on laws, ostracism, war, and peace. In contrast, citizenship in Athens is very limited. Women, foreigners and slaves are not granted this legal-political status.

After the American War of Independence and the French Revolution, debates around democracies multiply. In his book "From the Democracy of the Ancients compared to that of the Moderns", Benjamin Constant discusses the freedom of the elders to be able to participate in political life, but the individual is subject to the authority of the community. On the other hand, freedom from the point of view of the Moderns is to be able to enjoy individual freedoms. For Constant, the only regime that allows these two freedoms to coexist is representative democracy, where the people delegate representatives to make decisions.

At the end of the Second World War, there was a significant rise in democratization throughout the world. Countries like India have started democratizing since 1947, right after their decolonization. The 1948 Universal Declaration of the Rights of Men serves as their democratic model. This text specifies the fundamental principles of democracy, such as the separation of powers by Montesquieu, the holding of free elections, the multiparty system, as well as fundamental human rights such as equality, freedom of thought and expression, the right to property. , ...

However, this democratization process is very fragile. We have countries like Chile in 1973, which have taken the opposite course and have reverted back to dictatorship. The number of democracies seems to be on the decline over the past 20 years. The democratic climate is deteriorating all over the world. In old democracies, the will of the people is not always assured. For example, in the United States in the 2016 election, Clinton beat Trump by more than 2M popular votes, but lost the election. In Russia, despite the holding of free elections, opponents are prosecuted and the press controlled.

In conclusion, democracy has as a fundamental principle the assurance of the freedoms set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The forms of democracy change over the centuries to meet the definition of freedom. On the other hand, democracy, which flourished in the 20th century, is starting to weaken nowadays. One question begs to be asked: ‘is the erosion of democracy irresistible’,as Vladimir Putin proclaims in a long interview with the financial times, or can it still be saved?





” COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION: A DISEASE OR A MEDICINE” !

ISLAM MOHAMED ABDUL-GHANI MOHAMED ,THIRD LEVEL ,POLITICAL SCIENCE

In light of the increasing burdens and responsibilities that fall on all the governments of the world countries, the term Community participation has recently appeared, which many individuals have become repeating, and therefore it was necessary to direct our attention to what Community participation is, I found that Community participation is a possibility and opportunities that are necessary for all members of society to freely express and express their opinions, and not only that, but they must have a clear role in preparing plans for local projects aimed at achieving economic, social and political development, but also to implement these projects and follow-up. Acting on it, and Community participation takes place either through the individual being a member of society or through the group such as civil charitable organizations, all in order to satisfy their needs fairly without harming the national interests.

Thus, Community participation is a solution to many problems that may face society. It has been permitted for me to say that it works to enhance the patriotic spirit and sense of the individuals through its work to strengthen relations and bonds between individuals in society through cooperation and even its attempt to support individuals and integrate them into Community, and we find it here too The multiplicity of views that Community participation provides us creates an atmosphere that helps individuals reach logical solutions to crises that may arise in society, but it contributes to providing social integration and solidarity that is done through the aid provided to citizens who suffer from poverty. It is my opinion that it works to support local authorities and governments in carrying out their tasks in the community. But despite all these positives that will revolve in your mind when you hear about the term Community participation, there are many obstacles or challenges that prevent the full benefit from Community participation, including the absence of an

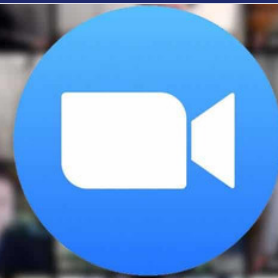
incentive that leads to cooperation between individuals in the same society, which constitutes a type of individuals characterized by what is called Introvert or the ultimate expression selfishness, In addition to that, the role of social organizations that must work to help individuals and convince them of the importance of Community participation and even its necessity, is almost invisible, in addition to the reliance of some countries on centralization in decision-making without having an opportunity to hear different opinions and the absence of permanent follow-up of the prevailing social situation in society What made matters worse is the difference in social culture among a large number of members of the community, in addition to the problem of the absence of actual implementation of social activities among members of the same community, such as allocating a day to help the poor or even cleaning public facilities.

Through my handling of the article, I found that it is possible to solve such challenges by trying to establish a governmental organization that works to encourage individuals to community participate by making them aware of its importance and linking participation to some incentives such as increasing salaries or even moral appreciation from the state, Not only that, but the organization is working to study all cultures in society, hoping to direct the attention of individuals to the similarities between them in order to bridge the points of view between them and to promote effective cooperation related to specific dates for charitable social activities, as we mentioned before, and in the end I see that more attention must be paid to participation community by the countries of the world and directing their ideas to face such challenges, because participation community can be an invaluable treasure.





zoom



zoom



ZOOM BREAKS THE BORDERS BETWEEN ARAB COUNTRIES

AHMED ADEL ALSAUDI, DIPLOMA IN INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

During the spread of Corona, lecturers, whether in universities or training course providers, have given their lectures through applications such as the ZOOM program. With the success of the experiment, it became clear that these applications would add to the concepts of education and training, but these applications also highlighted other benefits. In a lecture I followed via the ZOOM application, one of the participants from an Arab country posed a question to the lecturer. I was surprised that the dialect was completely understood to me. And I wondered what is different from me as an Egyptian, not only as a language but also as a culture, and the answer that occurred to my mind was (there is no big difference), And although the instructor was Egyptian, I noticed that the participants represented almost all Arab countries, What came to my mind at this moment is that ZOOM has broken the illusory borders between Arab countries, and that this tool could be used positively for academic, professional and cultural communication and interaction between Arab peoples, as well as Islamic peoples, whose citizens some of their citizens speak Arabic. Arab scientific communication has existed for many decades, and Arab academics, especially Egyptians, have contributed to establishing fully educational systems in several Arab countries. On the contrary, many Arab students moved to university and post-university studies in Arab capitals, especially in Cairo, and

among them were heads of state, ministers and politicians. This matter is at the level of countries, but what this new technological boom offers, especially after the Corona crisis, is the availability of this tool in the hands of the people as well. This method is also considered a new tool for the so-called soft power, which countries use to deepen their influence and global influence, but there will be a difference or distinction that it will be a tool in the hands of countries that are academically and scientifically superior, meaning that it will become a (comparative advantage) owned by countries without others. This new tool can also be used in the Arab world by organizations such as the League of Arab States through the scientific institutes of the university in which students from all Arab countries study to create an Arab scientific and cultural communication that strengthens the Arab popular association. This new method will achieve new Arab communication, as the expertise and competencies that were difficult to benefit from within a single state are now easily available to all Arab peoples. Those who are now following any activity through the applications of Zoom will notice a diverse Arab presence. But the question is: If the language and culture are one, then does Zoom succeed in achieving Arab integration even in cyberspace.





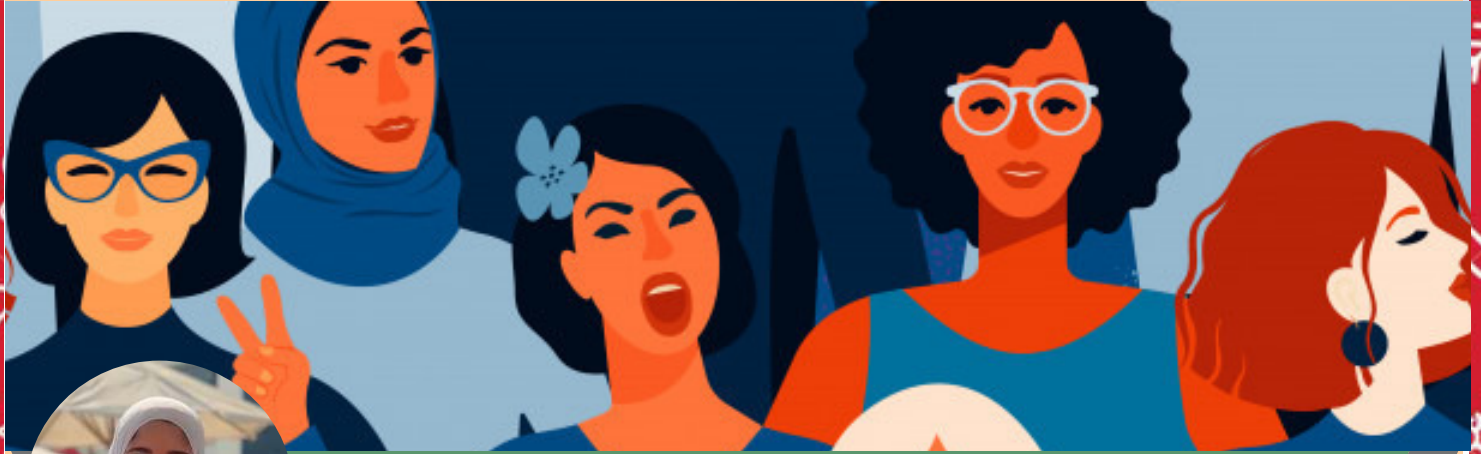
EXTIRPATING A LIFE

MARIHAN AYMAN MOHAMED TAHER, 3RD LEVEL, ECONOMICS

We have become in the twenty-first century, and someone still don't realize that God bless us with a mind that distinguished us over all creatures in order to manage all matters, but it is really unfortunate that some cancel the thinking mechanism from their minds and replace it with the submission of all that is inherited from customs and traditions. The strange thing here is that the Egyptian people have been known that they are not easily affected. Throughout history, Egyptians have been subjected to pressures aimed at erasing their identity and origins, but they cling to them with all their ability. However, that rule was broken when some Egyptians abandoned their passions to follow a habit that from the point of view of humanity, classified only as "extirpating a life." Do you think about that habit? Are your feelings aroused as soon as you hear words suggesting that there is an assault on the most basic human rights? You should think what a habit that harms a person to this degree; and let us imagine the suffering of the people who are exposed to it without the slightest right to hurt them. It is in the midst of the Abyssinian invasion of Egypt during the twenty-fifth rule of the Pharaonic Dynasty. The transfer of the Ethiopians to Egypt was known as "female circumcision," and the Pharaohs added to it their own touch of what was known as "pharaonic circumcision," which is the most extreme form of circumcision, because it is considered a complete distortion of the female reproductive system. The truth is that this custom took root in the south, as it took over the African continent, and because Egypt is the heart of the continent, so it was not spared the spread of this habit in its lands on the sea and tribal sides. However, relative to its southern roots, whenever we go to the Egyptian level, we see this habit become a duty, so it must be done; if not so, the neighbors and the surrounding people do not make fun of the family. Everything that is recognized does not matter to be followed when it comes to harm, so how do those people think that cutting a part of the body is a permissible thing? Did they not remember that human was created in the best possible way, and if human think to change any think of his form so it can turn into a deformed structure. It is for this stated reason that Clerics and scholars intervened to resolve this issue, because in 1998 at the Conference on Reproductive Health in Cairo, scholars from 35 Muslim countries agreed that this custom is not binding in Islam, as the process of female circumcision was not mentioned at all in the Quran.

The same in Christianity, there is no religious basis that justifies the conduct of female circumcision. The Church also considers circumcision as one of the worst types of violence against women and a type of racial discrimination against them and undermining their dignity and humanity. From this human aspect, we will address the psychological factor of girls who undergo circumcision. Nothing in the world can explain the consequences of losing a girl to her safety and confidence in her family. From time a girl was born, her mother becomes her safety, as for the father, he is the first lover, the loyal friend, the faithful counselor and the protective fort to her. But these irreplaceable feelings can be broken by parents as soon as they decide to circumcise their daughter. We see that the roles are changed instead of the parents remaining constant trust and safety. They turn into monsters that attack a five to thirteen-year-old girl. Do customs remain sacred when We demolish basic norms of a girl when we cause her unforgivable harm? With what right we justify this physical assault by saying that in order to preserve the chastity of the girl, and by doing this we are scratching her modesty, breaking her self-esteem and robbing her femininity. It does not stop at psychological harm, but it is also mental harm, the day that the massacre or the crime was completed, the parents are deceiving the girl that they are going somewhere and she is also surprised by the location of the attack and not somewhere as she was told. From the intensity of the psychological factor, we find that the circumcised girls have severed their ties with their families because they did not forget the day when they cried loudly, and their parents did not help her. The problem is embodied in thought and has nothing to do with ignorance or the educational level of the individual. Therefore, it has been proven that 80% of doctors perform circumcision. In this regard, the Supreme Council of Universities approved in 2017 to incorporate an educational component against the crime of female circumcision into the scheduled obstetrics and gynecology curriculum. For medical students in Egyptian universities; given its importance in creating a medical cadre capable of confronting the crime of female genital mutilation and convincing the Egyptian family of the seriousness of this crime on the physical and psychological health of girls. In addition, whoever they are, we find that the right thought is the hope of eliminating this abuse, but also girls must be made aware that the abuse of their parents is not allowed.





THE FIGHT IS NOT OVER, IT'S NOT TOO LATE, SPEAK UP AND RAISE AWARENESS

NAYERA CHERIF SABRY, 3RD LEVEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE

Actually, women's status in Egypt has always been a contentious topic, most of the time some people, mainly women, are assuming that Egypt is the worst place women might live in. Women always dream of spending their lives peacefully, wish to go out whenever they want, have a night walk, wear whatsoever they want without thinking twice if this is really acceptable. But we can deeply feel the change when it came to the arrest of that harasser student "Ahmed Bassam Zaki". I remember how the power that these girls had to speak up about their cases, have made our hearts happy and impressed because as known here in Egypt, girls are always silenced even by their families because they're worried about not believing them or losing their reputation. We can say that since then, a lot of changes had happened concerning women. This issue has filled hearts with anger, hate, and sadness. The power of social media has raised hopes in all of us and we felt that the change is coming. Social media has helped so many girls to speak up and help them know that their voices matter, also the media has played a remarkable role in bringing the story of that arrested student to light. The National Council of Women was also quick to take action and they submitted a report to the public prosecutor, according to their official Facebook page to investigate all the incidents reported on Assault Police. The Council urged young women to file complaints against the young man" to receive, according to the law, the justice he deserves. They also confirmed that their office is prepared to provide all the required assistance and psychological help to victims. We noticed significant changes, we found that the Prime minister amended the Egyptian law to provide increased protection for the identities of sexual assault victims. Also Al Azhar Elsharif, On July 4, has released a statement refusing to blame the victim. "Women's clothing is not an excuse to attack their privacy, liberty, and reputation. All institutions under the Ministry of Youth and Sports to receive anti-harassment training. In addition, a hotline came out for women in Egypt to call in case of harassment, rape, etc. That's not the only encouragement women had gotten, besides some actors, politicians, TV presenters, and others supporting women a

And also, while reporting on the breaking news, other very renowned Egyptian talk show hosts such as Sherif Amer, Ramy Radwan, Sayed Ali, have all voiced out their support and made it clear that sexual harassment and rape are never a woman's fault. I would like to add that it's only about public figures using their platforms, we all are responsible, women should support women and have each others' back. Men should be louder than women, as we're in a masculine society men should take an action, protect women and let her know that she has not to feel shame, she's a strong hero. Parents too should be aware, please educate your kids to know their values, surround them with love and peace. You, as parents, can prevent sexual violence by being a role model for respectful behavior to your children, by talking with them, about healthy sexual development and personal boundaries, and definitely by intervening and speaking up when you see inappropriate behavior. You, reading this right now, can make a difference. It's an incredible period, I don't think I have seen so many people talk about gender-based violence, women's rights, and gender inequality. You owe the power to talk, It won't help anyone to continue being silent, but talking about it honestly undoubtedly will. When we stand up for what we believe in, the magic really happens. So, here it is for anyone being harassed and is afraid to talk about it, don't be.





Are psychopaths made or born?

FORAT HATEM

You might've seen a lot of movies where the main plot was psychopathy, and throughout watching those movies, and watching the gruesome psychological and physical acts committed by the antagonist, you must've wondered, where did it go wrong in someone's life for them to turn into a psychopath? Or is there a factor in their genes that helped them click and lose it all? Well, I'm here to answer your speculations.

First of all, Dr. Henry R. Hermann defined psychopathy in his book "Dominance and aggression in humans and other animals" as a mental (antisocial) disorder in which an individual manifests amoral and antisocial behavior, shows a lack of ability to love or establish meaningful personal relationships, expresses extreme egocentricity, and demonstrates a failure to learn from experience and other behaviors associated with the condition. Which also means that people diagnosed with this antisocial disorder look and act like normal people, and maybe even act more charming than the average human, but deep inside they lack any semblance of conscience.

To find answers to those previously asked questions, we need to understand that there are multiple factors that contribute in the creation and development of psychopathic traits, such as one's environment, upbringing, genetics, and brain anatomy. Researchers discovered that disrupted parental bonding is associated with higher levels of adult psychopathy, also childhood abuse, but contrary to popular beliefs, physical abuse doesn't affect psychopathy as much as mental abuse and

abandonment. traumatic events also increase the chances of psychopathic traits being more pronounced. Thus, making one's environment and childhood key factors in triggering someone's psychopathy. But, genetics and brain anatomy are indispensable when it comes to someone having an antisocial mental disorder. A study on a large group of children found more than 60% heritability for "callous-unemotional traits" and that conduct problems among children with these traits had a higher heritability than among children without these traits. fearless dominance and impulsive antisociality were similarly influenced by genetic factors and uncorrelated with each other.

On the other hand, researchers have linked head injuries with psychopathy and violence. Since the 1980s, scientists have associated traumatic brain injury, such as damage to the prefrontal cortex, including the orbitofrontal cortex, with psychopathic behavior and a deficient ability to make morally and socially acceptable decisions, a condition that has been termed "acquired sociopathy", or "pseudopsychopathy".

Thus the answer to that burning question is that psychopaths are both made and born; genetic factors may generally influence the development of psychopathy while environmental factors affect the specific expression of the traits that predominate.





PHILOSOPHY OF GUILTY UPBRINGING (2)

MOHAMED EL SAWY, 2ND LEVEL, ECONOMICS

«There is no right without left», this is a fact I state to start talking about the case previously mentioned in the last article entitled: «Philosophy of Guilty Upbringing», part 1. In that article we dealt with parental dominance with negligence. Here, we are dealing with another side, namely excessive spoiling along with negligence. What we mean with the stated fact is that if parental dominance is guilt, so excessive spoiling may be more sinful and may have worse effects on shaping and building the conscience and the thought of the child, or perhaps destroying both of them precisely speaking.

Since creation till our modern day, the society has not been set on perfect modes of sound upbringing, although we had left Bedouin life style behind us and went all the way to civilization, and left the tribe and went to the city. Some high values of upbringing inspired by the human heritage may comply to fit with renovation and modernity. However, those old values are never away of religion, customs and morals. Nonetheless, models of upbringing may have been diversified without being based on stable basis because it deviated from these previously mentioned items.

To continue what we started in the first part of the article, it is worth stating that negligence is never away of dominance and spoiling. In the first part, we dealt with «dominance and negligence». Here, we shall continue with «spoiling and negligence». With the first breath outside the womb of his mother, the child in his cradle starts to weave his conscience and thought from those of his mother and father. When he completes his ninth month, he starts to walk with irregular movements. He tries to stand, but falls, he tries to rise but he seeks the help of his parents. Yet, he will not walk with steady steps until he tries on his own.

From what we stated we can conclude that excessive attention, care and spoiling may make the children feeble! We hardly refused letting alone and parental negligence, but we presented more evil upbringing and more devastating reformation. When the parents take care of every minute detail about the life of their children, they make them a deformed copy of them that lacks independence. In the first case the child would seek support in his parents to walk, but by this way of dependence he is amputating his legs making them needless.

If what we presented did not show any form of negligence, then negligence is clear in the details of this mode of upbringing. In this respect, the parents neglect upbringing their children to be independent of them. This resulting dependent self would be a fertile soil for all sorts of traits different even to the traits of the parents. Besides, it would be more difficult to reform comparing to the independent self that would definitely be affected by the outer environment with its innate and intrusive factors.

Let's talk about another kind of negligence that can be considered the utmost form of negligence. In this respect, the parents leave their children to their whims and let them indulge in the pleasures of life. They let them do whatever they want without any surveillance because of the social vices represented by authority, influence and wealthy. Parents who have authority, influence and wealth would think their children do not belong to the common society, so they try to give them special upbringing under their wings, as if the soil of gold would bear golden fruits.

If the previously mentioned three examples are all found in every household in society, then we would have a disobedient generation that lacks religion, values and ethics. By this way, every deviant habit would be considered an aspect of modernity, while observance would be considered backwardness and reaction. As per this disobedience, it is worth saying that if all the disobedient are siblings to the son of Noah —PBUH— in his disobedience, then not all the parents are siblings to Noah —PBUH— in his way of upbringing his children. Noah did not lose hope in calling his son to guidance till the last moment in his life. This is mentioned in the holy Quran as follows: « And it sailed with them through waves like mountains, and Noah called to his son who was apart [from them], "O my son, come aboard with us and be not with the disbelievers. [But] he said, "I will take refuge on a mountain to protect me from the water." [Noah] said, "There is no protector today from the decree of Allah, except for whom He gives mercy." And the waves came between them, and he was among the drowned. »Surah HUD, verses (42- 43).





ON FREEDOM

NOUR YEHIA, SECOND LEVEL, ECONOMICS

Freedom in general is the fact of detaching oneself from any form of pressure, having a light heart, the possibility of doing what one wishes without the submission to a certain constraint or hindrance.

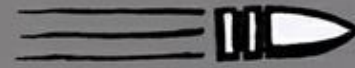
The concept of freedom is generally broad and can vary from one context to another. It is illustrated through mediation in many ways, either in Philosophy, Politics, thought, or even art.

First of all, this concept varies according to the region where one is, so we can say that freedom is not defined the same way everywhere in the world. If we start with the West, we can see that the application and implementation of this concept appears through the emergence of the Enlightenment. It is to The Allegory of Plato's cave that we describe this era that people are locked up by their own ideas and their own thinking unable to see the outside world. During the development of any kind of science, we develop different forms of freedom and we can build our own ideas from these discoveries and by their guiding light. This movement of Light demands the nativity of individual freedom, equal rights, freedom of thought and belief. First of all, we will deal with some of these freedoms. Individual freedom and more precisely in France was risen following the French Revolution of 1789. Individual freedoms consist of several freedoms that must be protected and guaranteed by the sovereign. Before detailing this point, we can note that the French

Revolution is an illustration of the refusal of any kind of manipulation and hindrance to freedom. This was the perception of the liberal school on the causes of this revolution. It is through the transition from the absolute monarchy to the Republic and the emergence of the Enlightenment that we will develop freedom of thought. This revolution marked "the rebirth of freedom of expression". This is also the case of the American Revolution in the United States. A law will be legislated in the Constitution that states that "Congress will not make any law restricting freedom of expression or freedom of the press". This movement also contributed to the freedom of faith according to the declaration of rights of Man and citizens in 1789 "No one can be worried for his opinions, even religious ones, provided that their manifestation does not disturb the public order established by law". It is therefore about freedom of expression, opinion and thought, conscience and religion. Initially, in France, anyone who is not Catholic was frowned upon, and with the emergence of the concept of secularism, everyone became free to choose their faith.

To conclude, we can say that freedom is a process that rises in the West from the emergence of the Enlightenment movement and that its implementation is a process that lasts over time. In the 19th century, freedom of expression was not absolute since the writer Aurore Dudevant who had written her first novel under the pseudonym George Sand had a male outfit because of the male figure attributed to writers, which shows that freedom remains restricted. Indeed, despite the fact that we are in the 21st century, freedom remains relative and in several countries, freedom is restricted by its political regime such as the Chinese Communist regime.





TOXIC WORDS

HABIBA TAREK , THIRD LEVEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE

Life is hard, and joking about hardships seems to make them easier. Granted, it does not resolve them; but it does allow you to take a step back and make light of what is usually a dark situation. Dark times call for dark humor, right? Wrong. Could it be that there is a code of humor, just like there is a code of ethics? Which boundaries can – or can you not – cross, and when does your “dark” humor cease to be funny; and become, by default, offensive?

While it is not uncommon for people use humor as a coping mechanism, and while it is understandable that it is oftentimes compelling to approach things lightheartedly, not everything is fit for a punchline. It is perfectly okay for you to make light of your own struggle, and of your own life, if that helps you better deal with it. What isn't okay, however, is to joke about someone else's experience for your own enjoyment. Some jokes are, simply put, tasteless. They are offensive and they are morally wrong due to the negative connotations they hold. People's lives are not a skit, and people do not exist to entertain others, either.

So long as humor is rooted in the oppression of others, it is no longer classified as humor – it is, rather, a micro-aggression. For example, using racial/sexist/ableist slurs is not, by any means, funny. It further stigmatizes vulnerable categories

and belittles the struggles they face. When you turn one's trauma into a joke, you dehumanize the person in front of you, and reduce them into nothing but a punchline.

In which case, you need to take a step back, and ask yourself why you find this type of humor funny. What drives you to laugh about genocides, for example? What are your priorities: to get a temporary laugh out of someone, or to avoid hurting and shaming them? And if you're being honest, which I hope you are, you will come to realize that you have a tendency to laugh at the wrong things because you've been told it's okay. This culture of exploiting others for our entertainment has been present for years and has been reinforced and normalized to the point where going against it seems almost unreasonable. Why would anyone want to police the way you joke? What about your freedom of speech? However, that's the thing: you are not free to drag others down and hurt them in order to make yourself and others laugh. It is not funny and it is not right.

Does this make you an inherently bad person? Chances are, no. You most likely didn't know any better, and I don't blame you for it. But now that you've been made aware, what are you going to do with that information? I believe it is your (and my) personal responsibility to become more ethical than the circle we grew up in. It is our responsibility to break this generational chain. Two wrongs don't make a right.





INVASION : PAST & PRESENT



MARIAM YEHIA, THIRD LEVEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE

Invasion is a word that is not strange to our ears, especially among the people of the Middle East. Our Arab nation from ancient times represents the covetousness of the invaders, and the best evidence for that is the Zionist Israeli invasion of Palestine. Therefore, we find that the concept of the invasion has settled in our minds that it is a country that uses its army to impose its control on another, while it resists the latter by using what it possesses in terms of capabilities and military resources, so when any of us hears the word "invasion" comes before our eyes a short film about wars , destroy, the blood , dead and wounded soldiers.

But the matter has changed a lot with the beginning of our current century, so the invasion turned from the conquest of lands to the conquest of minds, and the goal of the invaders shifted from a plane, a tank, or even a combat soldier to a cultural heritage, a tradition of inheritance and a moral value, so we find that the weapons used in war have turned into one weapon, Only one and it is the weapon of technology.

And I think that this kind of invasion targets only our Arab region with the aim of (Westernization), with the aim of consolidating the Western lifestyle in the minds of our youth, with the aim of destroying the values and morals of our young children, and destroying the division and dispersion and destroying our nationalism and our Arab identity.

Looking at our situation now as an Arab nation, we find we have been invaded successfully, and we find that there is no place for the League of Arab States, there is no place for our union as Arabs, we find that there is no place for our Arab language as it has become replaced by foreign languages and the emergence of what is known as Franco. We find the spread of programs and applications between Children and youth aim to export moral decay instead of Arab values, habits and legacies. One of the most famous examples is (Netflix) and (TikTok).

Atheism and homosexuality became a normal phenomenon. Chivalry and gallantry became traditional old concepts, replaced by harassment, rape and murder. The revolution became a post on Facebook. Our feelings towards major issues such as the Palestinian and Syrian issue became in Like and Comment. We became Arabs without a nation, we became a people devoid of feelings, we became a people without values. They succeeded in invading us, so we have to wake up from our negligence to save future generations. . We must restore our Arab identity to save our future generations from the evils of this invasion.





WORLD'S WEALTHIEST MAN- JEFF BEZOS- SHARES HIS ROUTINE AND CLAIMS IT'S THE ROUTINE FOR SUCCESS

SALMA YASSER SALAH EL DIN , 2ND LEVEL, ECONOMICS

Holding the title for the third year in a row, Jeff Bezos is the wealthiest man in the world with a net worth of approximately \$202 billion. Not only is he the CEO of Amazon but he also owns various business ventures, as he's the founder of the space exploration company Blue Origin and the Owner of The Washington Post. Jeff Bezos shares his secret of success, his daily routine, which enables him to live a healthy life while still excelling and growing globally in his career.

Shockingly, the daily routine of the world's wealthiest man is not that busy as imagined. Many may think that Jeff Bezos works 24 hours a day; however, it's the complete opposite. Generally, Jeff Bezos likes to take his time to rest and take his decisions patiently and carefully.

As many Successful entrepreneurs, Jeff Bezos goes to sleep early and wakes up at around 3:45 am. He makes sure he gets the full 8 hours of sleep, which helps him think better, be more energized and work efficiently. As much as sleeping is important to him, so as waking up early in order to take time to do the things he likes which do not require a lot of thinking like having breakfast with his children and sometimes doing the dishes. According to a study done by the University of California, these type of mindless activities help one be more creative.

Although Jeff Bezos is usually occupied with work and meetings, he makes sure he organizes his time and meetings according to priority and importance. Moreover, Jeff Bezos makes sure to do his important meetings or as he described, high IQ and mentally challenging meetings at 10 am when he is most focused and energetic. Furthermore, he avoids taking any decisions after 5 pm when he's unable to think preferring to postpone them for the next day. He believes his job to be about making a small number of high quality decisions, highlighting the value of putting a limit for oneself and prioritizing tasks as key factors for success nowadays. After work, he makes sure he spends some quality time with his family and then goes to sleep by 8 to be able to start the next day energetically.

In a nut shell, this seems to be the ultimate recipe for excellence. No one could have imagined that the world's wealthiest man has time to spend with his family and do some chores and is not always engrossed in work. Although there's nothing new or abnormal in this routine, its flawlessness lies in the fact, that it enables one to achieve the perfect work life balance without physically or emotionally exhausting one's self.

