

*Ramadan
Kareem*



GREETINGS FROM

ELITE

SINAI...



BOARD CHAIRMAN

Prof.Dr. Mahmoud Alsaid

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 30, APRIL 2021

First designed by Ramy Magdy Ahmed in October 2018



TO OUR EXCEPTIONAL EDITOR YOUSSEF SHARAF

WE DEDICATE THIS ISSUE, WISHING HIM A SPEEDY RECOVERY

HIGH BOARD

Prof.Dr. Mahmoud Alsaid (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



PROF. HEBA NASSAR, ELITE GUEST

Developmental projects are tangible realities yet we need equal investment in the human capital

Cairo: Carolin Sherief, Anthony Ayman, translated to English by Nadeen Hesham

Our Faculty is distinguished by a bright group of professors who have excelled in various ways in the academic and administrative spheres. That is why Elite Magazine is proud to host Professor Dr. Heba Nassar - Editor-in-Chief of the two scientific magazines of FEPS, former Vice President of the University for Community Service and who has been recently selected among the 50 most influential Egyptian women according to the classification of Amwal Elghad magazine - and in this issue, we publish the interview that took place between her and the editors of ELITE.

First of all, you've had a rich journey with the Faculty of Economics and Political Science; how did your relationship with the Faculty begin and why did you choose it?

Honestly, I made the decision based on my score: 94%. I was ranked fourth nationwide and it was the first time that students in the arts section had gotten scores beyond 90%. I had gone to a German school and I wanted to join the German department at the Faculty of Arts, but everyone warned me against "wasting my score" and advised me to join FEPS. I was very happy, though, with this choice because 10 of my classmates had joined me and I was looking forward to learning new things other than the German language. FEPS had its own kind of environment in terms of work and

interaction; many of our professors were renowned such as Dr Hanaa and Dr Amr Mohy El-Deen with whom we had good and kind relations, as we did amongst ourselves as students. We were only 45 students; so, we felt distinguished in the University.

My background was in the arts section at school and when I entered the Faculty, we had to choose between law and math. I chose law but I didn't understand anything and politics was boring. I found economics logical and this led me to choose math over law, which was a tragedy because we hadn't studied math in the arts section. I thus went to my uncle Dr Adel Ashour - may Allah's mercy be upon him - who was very patient with me and I found myself enjoying math and its steps. At the end of the year, I was surprised to find out that I had gotten a perfect score on my final exam and an excellent grade in economics, compared to a good in politics; so, I chose to major in economics.

Things started to change when I was appointed as a teaching assistant. The Faculty allowed us to start teaching as soon as we graduated; so, we taught for our friends in their first years at the Faculty and we knew each other since we were small in number. We then began taking further steps into the academic field, but it wasn't an easy period; after earning my master's degree, I travelled to Germany to obtain my PhD while



married. It was a struggle; I defended my master's thesis while I was nine-months pregnant and Dr Amr wouldn't let me defend my doctoral dissertation until I had given birth to my second daughter. But I benefitted greatly from this period, particularly because I studied a subject that wasn't available at the time, which was health economics.

Having earned my PhD, I started working in university; I spent 13 years between the American University in Cairo (AUC) and Cairo University, during which it was a flourishing period for FEPS. When I returned to our Faculty, Dr Salwa Soliman – may Allah's mercy be upon her – offered me the position of vice director of the Centre for Economic Studies and this is how I got into administrative work, aside from research. After Dr Salwa Shaarawy went out on pension, I was anxious to find out who the new director was going to be, since the director and his deputy have to get along. To my surprise, I received a call from Dr Salwa congratulating me on taking charge of the Centre. I headed to Dr Ali El-Deen Hilal who told me that the Centre was "penniless" and that the assistant had had to resign after receiving a better job offer. If that wasn't enough, I discovered that the computers were broken, leaving the Centre without an archive, despite the many contributions of previous directors whose work risked being lost. This is why I had to visit those professors in their homes and I managed to collect and document the necessary information that could be presented to funding entities. This was one of the most beautiful periods of my life where the Centre organized many conferences that were attended by several renowned figures in thought and society.

After this, I moved to Community Service at FEPS. I had been reluctant to accept this position when Dr Kamal El-Menoufy offered it to me; I was wondering what the vice deanship for Community Service actually did and what my role there would be exactly. I would later gradually find myself moving away from the Centre for Economic Studies towards Community Service as I noticed that many companies and banks increasingly wanted to set up simulation models and trainings for students. Whenever I look back on this period full of fond memories, I can't keep myself from tearing up as I recall the moments that I shared with beautiful personalities such as Dr Mona El-Baradei and Dr

Thanaa Ismail. For instance, I remember when Dr Mona asked me to organize a gala dinner for FEPS graduates and we were determined, despite some objections, to hold it at an elegant hotel that would reflect the stature of FEPS. We began planning in April and had the date set for June. By May, I had all the graduates in my office and you can't imagine the amount of funding that we received from various companies and banks, most of which were run by FEPS alumni. I recall how Dr Thanaa, Dr Heba Sadek, Dr Hala El-Said and I were working together and decorating the hotel as if we were decorating our own daughters' weddings. The alumni were very happy because it was the first time that an event like this had been held since the establishment of FEPS and many notable figures attended, including Minister Youssef Mahmoud and Mahmoud Shehab, among others.

I was then offered the position of university vice president by Dr Ali Abdel Rahman, a position which scared me as it was the first time that they were looking for a woman. I went to Dr Mona and she offered me a position to work in the department headship where I spent a calm year and provided the department with a very good grant.

I worked at the time with Dr Hossam Kamel, Vice President of the University for Graduate Studies. We met due to the grant that I provided and because he had graduated from a German school as well. When he was appointed as university president, he asked me to be his deputy for community service. It was a difficult period; I was the first woman to enter this masculine building. Plus, it was a huge responsibility: 250, 000 students – around the same number of Qataris – 22,000 staff and 12,000 professors. Since Dr Hossam was busy at that time, he asked me to organize the ceremony celebrating the University's centennial. I assembled the FEPS team and reached out to everyone I know could help, which culminated in an elegant ceremony where the buildings told their stories in sound and light, and where Omar Khairat stepped into the University for the first time to enchant us with his



graceful music.

The period between 2011 and 2013 was extremely difficult for Egypt and for Cairo University. Anyone you can think of entered the university: Erdogan, Morsi, liberals, and Muslim Brotherhood members. We performed our role in an impartial manner, as a university of enlightenment. In 2013, protests were underway at Nahda Square, across the University, and we were working inside. After this period, I left my administrative duties to seek some quiet time doing my academic job as a professor and supervisor of the master's degree in health economics, which is the first interdisciplinary degree between the Faculty of Medicine and FEPS, in addition to my work on the Faculty's scientific journal, which we are hoping to transform into an international journal.

After this rich career, to whom is Dr Heba Nassar grateful?

On a family level, I'm so grateful to my mother who accompanied me throughout my journey after my father passed away when I was ten. She used to come to school with me and help me write down my lessons, even though she didn't understand German. And she was open-minded; she encouraged me to travel when I was in school and in my senior year as well. I also recall my father-in-law who helped me a lot in the beginning of my career, which was a difficult period of balancing travel, my master's degree and my children.

On the academic level, I'd like to mention Professor Amr Mohy El-Deen who was my master's and PhD supervisor. He was called the Prince of Economics in the Arab World. And he was a confident person, keen on seeing his students develop and grow because he realized that this was his role that he had faithfully fulfilled. He didn't only help me, but he also helped everyone who reached out to him. There are many other professors who supported me such as Dr Hanaa and Dr Salwa. I'd also like to thank Dr Hanan Mohamed who was my assistant at AUC since she was a few years younger than I was; she used to help me with my statistical projects and we had many conversations where she was always trying to patiently explain to me in spite of my many demands. Sometimes she would have to ask me: "doctor, do you understand statistics?"

Oh, how happy I am to see the persons I previously worked with now in important positions such as the vice deanship.

Concerning health economics, I want to thank Dr Ashraf because he is the one who started Health and Research and used to take us with him everywhere, even to Arab countries. We were in the early stages of PhD at that time and we were a shining group on an international level; we accompanied Dr Ashraf to the World Health Organization and the World Bank.

We are proud of your selection as one of the 50 most influential women in Egypt according to Amwal al-Ghad magazine. Tell us more about the background to this selection.

According to their statements, Amwal al-Ghad is a financial magazine that carries out annual statistics to determine a list of women who are most influential in the field of corporations and finance. The magazine then presents this list to its members for them to determine the 50 most influential women in a certain year. I'm not the first to be chosen for this award; Dr Mona El-Baradei and Dr Hala were chosen before me. But I was very happy with this selection because I found out that 45-year-old women had managed to reach remarkable positions such as executive director for a company like Microsoft. It was there that I met Dr Hala Hatem Sadek who was a student at FEPS and who now runs a renowned bank. I'm so happy with the women I met and the fact that women have been able to reach such remarkable positions. I'm also happy that I received this award at the same time as the scientific publishing award from the University; the latter is the third of its kind that I've received in around five years and I'm particularly happy considering that most people my age are less passionate about research and publication.

Aside from the important administrative positions that you've occupied, your research positions have been influential as well, whether as director of the Social Research Center at AUC, or as editor-in-chief of the



Faculty's scientific journals. What are your aspirations in terms of scientific research?

I'm glad that our Faculty cares about scientific research and that it spares no effort or resource in trying to maintain the quality of its research centers and encouraging researchers, often by offering them rewards. However, I do wish that the government would play a more active role in encouraging scientific research, especially since researchers face many difficulties in terms of finding credible sources and the necessary funding, which leads researchers, in many cases, to have to choose between their research, on one hand, and the financial support that they need on the other. Therefore, I hope for an activation of the relevant government role in this regard.

You are an expert in economics and a former consultant for the parliamentary economic committee. How do you read the current state of the Egyptian economy and its future trajectory?

Projects are no longer empty promises but are tangible reality. There is a large economic movement underway that can be considered as a course correction. The results of this movement have been great, particularly in terms of infrastructure and developmental projects such as Hayat Karima and the development of informal settlements. However, I hope that more attention will be given to the development of human capital as well, without which it's impossible to realize the development

goals. Perhaps the salient example of this would be what happened recently with the project to clean canals, which showed that unless we can change people's behavior and understand its motives, what we spend on such projects will keep going to waste. The material aspects are growing rapidly but the human aspect still lacks certain capacities, ideas and behavior.

Moreover, services such as education and health are growing at a slower pace than the developmental projects for which they are required. And these are entitled services that should not represent a burden to citizens.

Finally, what is your advice for our students who are interested in economic research?

You are living in a golden age; your lives are much easier because you have libraries, the internet and the Community Service office; we didn't even have calculators. We used to search for work or training opportunities, although it was uncommon and difficult to travel abroad for these purposes. We truly struggled and the generation before us struggled even more; so, I hope that you make the most use of the opportunities of your era because I tend to notice some reluctance on the part of students.



TRANSLATED BY RANA DOSS



MOTHER'S DAY TRAY

PROF. NEVINE MOSSAAD, FEPS PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Just like everything else in life, the gift of Mother's Day was subject to the logic of development, and this development was linked to many things, such as to the economic situation and the rise in prices, therefore what could be bought in one year can no longer be bought in another. The gift was also related to the issue of need, and from here, if the purpose of the gift was to fill the deficiencies, it was natural for the gift to differ according to the needs of the mother from year to year. The evolution of the gift was also linked at times to the nature of the relationship between the children and their mother; if it became strained for one reason or another before Mother's Day, the gift became a mere fulfilment of a duty and lacked the intimacy that was characteristic of previous years. Yesterday was March 21, Egypt's official day to celebrate all mothers, may God bless them with long lives. To revive this celebration in a different way, let's follow the journey of Mother's Day gift through the experience of a woman who has gone through all possible stages of its evolution.

Our friend received her first Mother's Day gift from her children when they were in the nursery stage, and it consisted of their own drawings. Drawings at this early stage were usually simple lines that fully rotate to make a sun or moon, or turn half a circle to draw a heart. There is nothing wrong with wavy lines that represented the letters with which the words "mom" or "I love you" begin. Many of these papers are still kept by our friend, along with a number of other handwritten documents of her children, threatening them from time to time to leak them, with all the small errors and excessive innocence they contain; they then warn her not to reveal their secret which made them all laugh. After that, the gift evolved, it was no longer handmade, but became a bought gift. Some pounds deducted from the children's monthly allowance along with the necessary financial support from the father were sufficient to buy a bottle of perfume, a silk scarf, a bouquet of roses, a novel by Na'im Sabri or a CD by Ali Al-Haggar. The trembling lines also turned into a group of compact letters in which children expressed their great gratitude, they were writing to her also in English.

At a later stage, and in mysterious circumstances, a radical development took place in the concept of Mother's Day gift. Mother's Day gifts have turned into household items, a Tefal tray, a colourful set of tea cups, and a meat grill. The children kept on informing the mother that she could exchange the gift for another from the store; oh peace! Who would like to

choose between a tray suitable for cooking pizza and another suitable for making biscuits! When our friend tried to explain this strange evolution, she said that her children were affected by the division of labor between men and women, but this explanation did not last for long, as she had previously received from them in previous stages personal gifts that crossed biological differences such as books. Maybe the children have moved towards conservatism? Despite all the modern values projected to them? Caution is required, then. Or would that be an attempt to make things easier, given that choosing a rectangular or square tray is much easier than choosing a painting or neckless? Our friend missed the old days when children drew hearts and countless red bears for her. It is likely that this development is related to our friend's age, but do these children not know that she has been reluctant to enter the kitchen for a long time because of her low blood pressure? Certainly, they know, so do they mean, then, to help her home assistant who is doing the cooking? Even this interpretation is not correct because they are already dedicating a suitable gift to her aid.

Finally, our friend reached the last stop, a station where the Mother's Day gift has witnessed an amazing development. Her boys entered her with a medium-sized box wrapped in a cheerful gift paper and tied with an elegant golden ribbon. This box cannot have a tray inside it, the dimensions are very different .. Praise be to God, and it cannot contain a dozen of dishes. They have already presented that with a set of spoons and knives last year; is it possible to repeat the same gift? No, no, this is unlikely. Mmmmm ... Our friend was confused, and although she wanted to show some patience in opening the box and taking out the promised gift, she did not succeed in restraining her feelings. The boys, one after the other, printed a kiss on her forehead: Happy Mother's Day mum. The red of anticipation colored her cheeks, and she responded gratefully. She was loosening the golden ribbon, then the colored paper, curiosity was about to kill her. Inside the big box there were two other smaller boxes. She looked at them and did not understand what exactly was inside. She heard one of them saying triumphantly: "We brought you two blood pressure devices, so you could reassure yourself before entering the kitchen." Although she was very surprised, she laughed and laughed until her tears flowed!



From Sinai, The Heart of The World

Carolin Sherif- Hania Bahaa-Nada Hosni-Bahey Eldin Ayman-Mariam Hefny-Salma Yasser

From a place that is often referred to as “the heart of the world”; where the east and west Arabian sides meet, the beauty of nature and history meet, we write this report about “Sinai”. The marvelous and breathtaking land that mesmerizes its visitors with its golden sand, stunning beaches, sky high and colorful mountains. Through a tour in the region that is considered the core of regional and international balance,

we will present its outstanding history and the people’s culture and traditions. Since we care deeply about the accurate depiction of cultural exchange, we interviewed Seham Gamal, a third level student majoring in Economics in the faculty of Economics and Political Science, who lives in North Sinai, and Gehad, a third level student in the faculty of Physiotherapy, beside a group of diverse students from Cairo University; to enrich your knowledge about the beautiful Sinai, that is divided into North Sinai whose capital is “Al- Arish” and south Sinai whose capital is “Al-Tor”, from the eyes of its citizens and visitors.

To make sure that no one forgets about the importance of this land that is considered a treasure to Egypt, we wanted to know more about its history and origin, through asking our university’s students about their knowledge regarding that topic. As Sinai is known to be one of the richest governorates with political and religious history, that has been connected to Egypt since the Mamelukes and ottomans era.

It’s characterized by its rich religious heritage and sacredness, being a passageway to most prophets and a land of religions, where Prophet Ibrahim and Prophet Eissa passed through it, it was also mentioned in the Quran several times. Not only known by its religious and touristic importance but also its healing properties where it has many healing springs like “The Pharaoh’s Bath, Moses Bath and Moses Springs”. It’s also referred to as “the Land of Turquoise” as it has one of the oldest Turquoise and copper mines in the world.

Most importantly, Sinai’s geographical location has always made it a place of interest to multiple countries; Where Sinai with its triangular shape that lies in the north east of Egypt, is mostly surrounded by water. As North of Sinai is the Mediterranean Sea, East of it is the Gulf of Aqaba and lies to its west is the Gulf of Suez. Sinai is divided into 3 parts, its northern part is characterized by having a lot of plains, its mid part which is often referred to as “Tih plateau” where the Jews were lost in the past where its constitutes one third of Sinai and lastly, the southern part known as “El kesm el Nary”, that is known for its mountains and most importantly, Saint Catherine mountain that is 2600 meters high.

Its high importance as stated above, has made it a war land. The tripartite aggression (Suez crisis) in 1956 was the first attempt to take Sinai, followed by The Setback (six Day War) in 1967, at which Sinai was occupied by Israel.





Sinai remained under the control of Israel until the Egyptian military succeeded in passing the Suez Canal in the October War in 1973 and taking control of Sinai again. Unlike what most people think, Sinai was not fully returned to Egypt in the October War, some parts of it were recovered, however, the rest were taken back after President Anwar El-Sadat signed the Peace Treaty.

Characterized by its beautiful mild desert weather, that is dry and hot in the summer and moderate with some rain and snow falling on the mountain peaks in the winter, has made it a unique touristic site for both Egyptians and foreigners..

This has made us eager in questioning whether students would want to move there at some point. Furthermore, some students saw that due to its rough desert nature that needs courage and patience and is completely different than the urban nature of Cairo, they prefer to visit Sinai for short periods than live there. While other students agreed that anyone who lived there and got used to its calm nature and refreshing air, wouldn't want to leave it. With time passing, people who move to Sinai adapt to its unique nature and know the traditions of its people, where its people are known by their hospitality, as they always welcome visitors.

Students saw that there are various services that can be added and improved to further develop Sinai and connect it in better ways to the other Governorates. Although living in Sinai enables one to live on the fresh water of wells and enjoy its beautiful scenery, there are multiple services and facilities that should be further improved and taken care of. For example, improving Sinai's infrastructure from electricity to drinking water, as well as improving the governmental services. Even though the tribes' houses are not that close to each other,

Sinai's people are known by their tribal interconnectedness which definitely can be stronger through improving the internal road networks. Additionally, Sinai is in deep need for some improvement in the field of the fish wealth as it's considered the main source of income for most people there.

To avoid the feeling of isolation, in case of visiting Sinai or moving there, students suggested improving the mobile network and the means of transportation; this was actually taken care of through the making of "El- Galla Road". Most importantly, the educational and health services must be taken care of, as the importance of both was evident lately in the pandemic. The minister of health did visit Sinai and issued a decision to build the central hospital of "Bir El Abd". Lastly, the students added that the heritage of Sinai must be taken into consideration when the internal improvements are being implemented, especially regarding the recreational and social services as not to damage Sinai's unique atmosphere.

Many may wonder whether Sinai has different and famous customs and traditions or not. Although Sinai is visited by thousands of visitors, its citizens have succeeded in preserving their unique traditions and heritage throughout the years. The people of Sinai have held to some characteristics like their famous hospitality, the fulfillment of their promises and many more characteristics that they have inherited across ages. Nevertheless, the marriage traditions are quite different than that of Cairo. Early marriage is one of the famous traditions of the Bedouins in Sinai, as the suitable age for men to be married is 18 while the suitable age for women is 16. Regarding showing their condolences after someone has died, individuals are welcomed for condolences for 3 days in a row and after 7 days from the day of death. People are welcomed into the seating of the deceased's family, also called "El- Diwan", which is a huge building where men are welcomed to show their condolences. However, women are welcomed into the deceased's home.

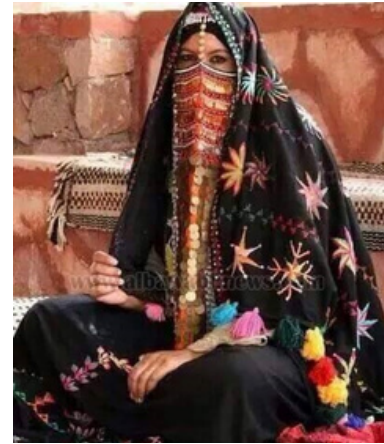




Unlike what happens in Cairo, where people are gathered to show their condolences for 1 day only.

“The Dabka” is Sinai’s most famous dance which is also famous in Palestine. Moreover, Sinai is famous for its wonderful cuisine, where many amazing dishes are prepared like “The Mandi” and their famous bread. Besides their cuisine, Sinai was known for the unique shape of its houses as they used to be made from camel’s hair, however, now the houses have developed to become more like the city houses. Sinai is also known for the unique clothing of women, often called “Arab dress”, which is known to be made from silk. In addition to all of the above, the people of Sinai have the habit of visiting the Mediterranean Sea coast to be blessed especially the people of “Al- Arish”. As they firmly believe that going to the sea once a year before” Sham El Nessim” cures from diseases. Following Prophet Ayoub, men go down the sea from the morning till noon, while praying and getting closer to Allah through Dua.

As mentioned before, Sinai is visited for various reasons. Students have mentioned that incase of religious tourism, there are various sites that are worth seeing. Firstly, Mount El- Tawilat, Mountain of Toor and Mount Moses (Jabal Mussa) where God has talked to prophet Musa (Moses). In addition to the grave of both Prophets Saleh and Haroun located at the entrance of “Saint Catherine” and the Tree of Mary.

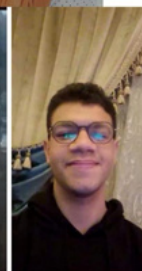
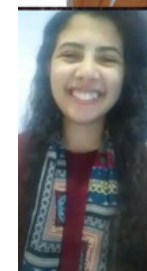
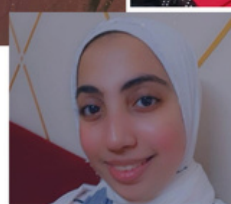
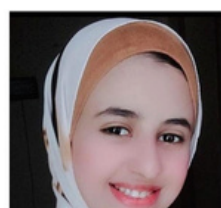
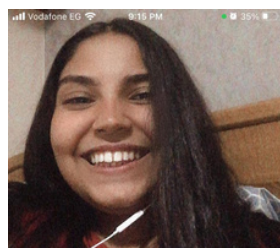
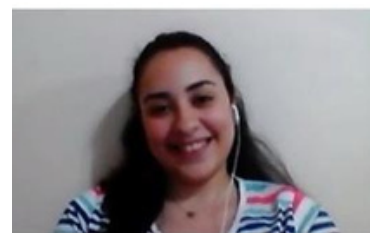
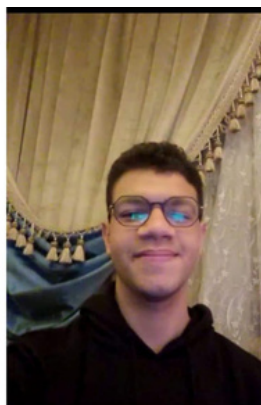
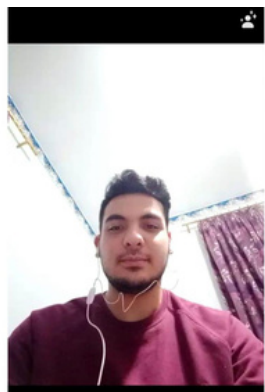


Besides religious tourism, people also visit Sinai for cultural tourism. As they like to visit ” El- Arish valley” which is the biggest valley in North Sinai, “ Farma area” which contains a roman stage and a roman Castle that continued to exist until the Islamic era and the commercial city “Katia” that goes back to the era of Mamelukes. Sinai has various castles, for example “Al- Areesh Castle” where the Turks signed a treaty with the French campaign, “Nekhel Castle” and “Taba Castle”. Lastly, there’s “Yamit”, which is a city built and destroyed by the Israelis, where it was destroyed before the Israelis retreated.

“Yamit” has the famous “ Dayan rock” that is considered a famous site to be visited, where it has the names of the Israeli pilots engraved on it, this rock hasn’t been moved as a result of a clause in the Peace Treaty. There are many sites that have to be visited in Sinai like its natural reserves like “Ras Muhammed National park” and “Ras Sedr”, as well as its amazing beaches located in Sharm El-Sheikh, Nuweibaab, Taba as well as “The blue Hole” located in Dahab, which is one of the most famous diving areas in the world.



Coinciding with the holy month of Ramadan and our topic for this issue, we highly encourage you to visit Sinai in this time of the year to enjoy the traditions of its people. Starting with seeing the crescent and the singing of children to the famous songs of Ramadan and ending with The Qadr Night on the 27th day of Ramadan. Undoubtedly, the people of Sinai have always been known for their originality and their interconnection, despite facing various problems and challenges. The intense police efforts with the cooperation of the people of Sinai has helped in keeping Sinai a beautiful and mesmerizing touristic place.



We present our deepest appreciation and gratitude to all those who helped in the making of this report: Seham Gamal, from the Faculty of Economics and Political Science- Gehad, a student in the Faculty of Physiotherapy- Hana Hossam Haneen and Esraa Magdy, from the Faculty of Economics and Political Science- Hana Matar, from the Faculty of Law- Ahmed Al- Alfy, from the faculty of Commerce(Georgia)- Seif El din Ahmed Fawzy, from the Faculty of Mass communication – Mareiz Nabeel- from the faculty of Physiotherapy.



A DAY TO REMEMBER: THE ROYAL MUMMIES PARADE

YOUSTINA EBEID, 4TH LEVEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE

I have always claimed that I have transcended the ideologies, holies, and those enormous statements that we have established like principles, identity, etc, however, I have always experienced this bond with the Ancient Egyptian civilization. Lately, some simulating photos for the Grand Egyptian Museum centralized with a huge Pharaonic statue have spread, portraying a guy who is standing in front of it in prestigious and glorified manner, for moments, I imagined myself in his shoe, looking up for my ancestors fulfilled by this overconfidence, even if it is artificial, past-related overconfidence is unreliable.

Holding pre-determinations regarding this event as a propaganda, I didn't feel the urge to watch believing in the event's poor-quality and its clichéness. Additionally, I was proactively sympathetic towards the mummies, sketching black scenarios for an injury in King Ramsis II's head due to a bump in the entrance of Ein as Seirah for instance! Moreover, I was super saturated with anger feelings for not opening the door for the public to participate and turning it to a public ceremony, we are not ruiners!

Until my curiosity has driven me to watch, for nothing, but to practice my hobby in criticizing each and every single thing... and the survival for the fittest.

In a magnificent and extraordinary scene, Pharaohs' Golden Parade to transport 22 royal mummies from the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir Square to the Royal Mummies Hall in the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization (NMEC) in Al-Fustat, the old Islamic capital, hoping it will be their last resort, in a procession lasted for 45 minutes in Egyptian designed and produced royal carts moving with 7Km/hour. Parade included 18 Kings and 4 Queens from the 17th dynastic till the 20th dynastic, starting with King Seqenenre who was the spark of the liberation war against Hyxos, passing by The Modern Kingdom of Egypt's Kings and Queens for its founder, the victorious King Ahmose, like: King Thutmose III, King Thutmose IV, King Amenhotep III and his wife Queen Tiye and their descendant King Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten), King Ramses II, Queen Ahmose Nefertari and Queen Hatshepsut. Most of mummies were found in two caches in Luxor in the 19th century in conjunction with wide and consecutive discovery processes.

Most of us thought that those mummies were going to be transferred to the Grand Egyptian Museum, instead, it got transferred to the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization for which the cornerstone was put in 2002, by its six thematic halls which rely in its narrative on the sequence of the Egyptian history since the prehistoric era, passing by the Ancient Egyptian man, reaching modern Egyptian artists. The museum will not be exclusive for the monumental pieces, furthermore, it gives significant concern for the educational and cultural aspects, for which, it is determinant to include various enlightening activities that is manifesting the Egyptian central role in Arts and Culture for Africa and the Arab world as well.

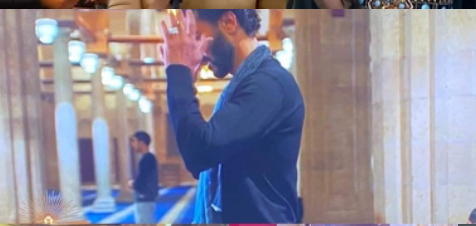
Back to my decision to watch the parade, it took me moments, just moments to feel integrated transcending all the rationally, analysis and critical thinking. Those moments that took me back to my origins, even if they were for propaganda, even if they were for whatsoever political or promotional purposes, to be whatever they were, for me, they were moments of recurrence and stability, even if they didn't last, moments of standing on a solid land and common identity. Things that are different in their structure and meaning, to transcend all the differences and priorities for the art's sake, to be heartily seized by what you have seen. When efficiency is the criterion to be chosen based on, to have the intellectual space and the needed financial resources for creativity, and to dream of the continuity of this pattern in all the other agendas.

I ended up watching and I started to predict the wave of names for foreign consultants and contributors in producing this event, or at least a wave of videos that assert that this event is just a cheap scratch of any other international parade, but for the second time, my expectations disappointed me, thanks God.

Finally, 2 hours of pure visual pleasure, moments of oneness with an identity I believe that it has always been perceived in shorthand and paltitude manner. Moments of transcending all the cliché questions like: "What if our ancestors were alive, what would they say?" I don't care, the pride is for us, and the eternity they desired and dreamt for, is attained.



في حفل نقل المومياءات الملكيه





Amazing Experience : FEPS Students trained at the Diplomatic Institute

MARWA HAMMAD, 4TH LEVEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE

On the basis of a faculty oriented to commitment, excellence and elegance, the Faculty of Economics and Political Science has worked every year to graduate a group of distinguished students for the Egyptian society. The Faculty is working on providing students with the best opportunities to be involved in the most important educational and cultural projects that would help them to learn more about the labour market and the available chances to participate in the most prestigious governmental institutions and international organizations. From this perspective, the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, launched a training course at the Institute of Diplomatic Studies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a limited number of its finest students in the fourth year and the students who are registered in postgraduate studies, with a condition that the applicant's age wouldn't exceed 27 years old.

The students who were nominated for the interview phase, were selected based on the quality of their curriculum vitae. Then, a number of personal interviews were conducted by council of the faculty board : Dean Prof. Mahmoud Al-Saeed and the Vice Dean for Education and Student Affairs, Dr/ Hanan Muhammad Ali Hassan and Dr/ Caroline Sharif, in cooperation with the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mohamed El-Orabi, to select the thirty students. An elite group of the university students was chosen to be represented in one of the most esteemed Egyptian institutions (Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Prior to the first training session, the students met with the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mohamed Al-Orabi, in a fruitful reunion in which he gave the students the most valuable academic and practical advice based on his experience, and he emphasized on the essence of this training for the faculty students.

Counselor Hilal Ibrahim, responsible for the Institute's affairs, explained that the objectives of the training program focus on understanding the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the nature of the profession in the diplomatic field. The students will also have the opportunity to interact with a group of junior diplomats who are currently receiving their training at the Institute - Class 53-, in addition to meeting current and former diplomats and senior officials, as it aims to develop basic job skills, knowledge, tools for international communication, and priorities for diplomatic and consular work. The session lasted for two weeks, in which a group of specialists, experts, professors, ambassadors, and a number of former ministers and officials from state agencies and institutions lectured in the framework of the joint cooperation, for the sake of preparing a young generation of future Egyptian diplomats.

It is noteworthy, that the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Muhammad Al-Orabi, had made a surprise visit in the middle of the sessions, where he met with the students and conducted an expanded dialogue focusing on the efforts of Dean Dr. Mahmoud Al-Saeed to provide this exceptional opportunity for students and how to prepare and qualify them at the scientific and practical level in various fields, beginning with the study of the Protocol And strategic theories, to international relations and the field of human rights. He also referred to the situation in the MENA region as well as in Egypt, and the rapid changes it is witnessing due to the emerging Coronavirus.

The students acknowledged the benefits of the unique experience, as they underscored in their training's reports, the importance of the practical application of the academic studies, and the interaction with the research centers and the regional and international organizations. They also got an overview about the mechanism of the preparation and development of the workforce of the Ministry of Foreign affairs and the relevant actors to the diplomatic service, in accordance to the requirements of the modern diplomatic action. And finally, the procedures of transferring the operating environment to a prominent think tank suitable for forward-looking analysis.





The Suez Canal crisis: How one ship blocked \$10 billion worth of trade

YASMIN TAREK, 4TH LEVEL , ECONOMIC

Disruption of global trade and its impact on the economy.

On Tuesday, March 23, after being caught in 40-knot winds and a sandstorm that caused low visibility and poor navigation, The Ever Given wedged diagonally across and blocked The Suez Canal. The Ever Given (a container ship that sails under the Panamanian flag with 25 Indian crew members on board) is owned by Japanese shipping company Shoei Kisen KK and operated by Evergreen Marine (a Taiwanese company) is almost as long as the Empire State Building, it measures 400 meters long and 59 meters wide and weighs 219000 ton.

The Suez Canal was blocked for around 6 days because the Panamanian container ship (Ever Given), which was sailing from China to the Netherlands port of Rotterdam, caused Trade disruption around the world and one of the worst shipping jams in years. The blockage resulted in a massive traffic jam, over 300 ships along the 193-kilometer canal were stopped.

Stressing the importance of the Suez Canal that is considered one of the world's most vital shipping lanes. As Suez Canal handles about 12% of all global trade, in 2020 according to the Suez Canal Authority (SCA)19,000 ships passed through the canal, and more than 50 ships a day. Additionally, container ships make up about 26% of the canal's total traffic, which is dominated by oil tankers. As compared to the path around Africa's southern tip, the passage saves ships about 7,000 kilometers of travel time.

The blockage caused significant delays in oil and other commodity deliveries. Making some businesses consider rerouting ships across the southern tip of Africa, which would add about two weeks to the journey and raise the piracy problem.

The economic fallout started almost immediately after the Ever Given ran aground, with crude oil prices fluctuating wildly. As the Canal is a crucial conduit for oil shipments from the Persian Gulf to Europe and North America. Before the pandemic, the canal handled about 5% of globally traded crude oil and 10% of refined petroleum products. Following the blockage in the canal, the price of oil, the international standard, jumped 5% to \$62.52 a barrel on Wednesday, March 24. Yet, a short-term outage was unlikely to have a long-term effect, since oil demand remained low during the pandemic. The countries that send the most oil through the canal, Russia and Saudi Arabia, are likely to be specifically affected. Also, the impact will reach India and China, which are the two largest oil importers through the canal.

In addition to gasoline, the canal transports consumer products such as clothes, furniture, and auto parts. According to Bloomberg, around \$10 billion worth of goods is currently trapped in the Canal, with global trade losses of about \$400 million per hour. "Every port in Western Europe will be affected," a spokesman for the EU's largest port, Rotterdam, said. The blockage would almost certainly be costly to Germany's economy. Egypt, on the other hand, lost between 18 and 20 million US dollars per day.



Rescue endeavors: An Egyptian success story.

The strategy of the SCA relied on three basic stages: the use of locomotives for tensile work, then the dredging using the authority's dredgers and returning again to pulling maneuvers, and finally resorting to reducing the load, as it is difficult to implement in practice and needs a long time, as in such circumstances the load must be reduced Higher, and Egypt lacks a floating crane capable of reaching the height of the ship's containers.

The authority contacted the ship's agent and the company that owns it to unify efforts, pointing out that the owner company took the initiative to appoint a team of experts from the Dutch company, SMIT, specializing in maritime rescue and coordination with the authority, to join the authority's team last Thursday, March 25. The procedures for floating the ship during the second day of work, last Thursday, included the dredging around the front of the ship to remove targeted quantities of sand estimated at about 15 to 20 thousand cubic meters of sand to reach a depth of 12 to 16 meters, which will allow the ship For buoyancy. This is about eight times the size of an Olympic pool.

In addition, coordination has been made with external parties such as MARADIVE and the Red Sea Ports Authority to push additional tugs to participate in the pulling work, and the authority's locomotives have been pushed with a force of 160 tons. The Suez Canal Authority allowed ships coming from the Mediterranean to dock at the Great Bitter Lake on Wednesday, but the area had reached its capacity of 43 ships, according to the head of the canal. Incoming ships will now dock in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean hold-up areas.

The authority received offers to help with the procedures of floating the ship, especially from the United States of America, the United Arab Emirates, Greece, and China. Admiral Osama Rabie, Chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, indicated on Saturday, March 27, evening in the press conference to comment on the developments of the floatation of the Panamanian container ship that these offers are subject to coordination in the case of having to use the third scenario of lightening the load. The dredging and excavation work continued in the bow area on Sunday to remove the sides of the channel in that area and the dredging to reach it to a depth of 18 meters to facilitate the floatation process of the ship by relying mainly on dredging by means of the "Memes" dredge in addition to the use of ground excavators that allow closer proximity to the ship.

Later Admiral Osama announced at dawn Monday, the start of tensile maneuvers to float the ship by 10 giant locomotives operating from four different directions, including the Dutch APL GUARD tug with a force of 285 tons that arrived on Sunday evening, as part of the SMIT Dutch company to participate in efforts to float the ship. Towing maneuvers succeeded in refloating the Panamanian container ship, as the ship's course was significantly modified by 80% and the stern of the ship moved away from the bank of the Canal by a distance of 102 meters instead of 4 meters prior to the refloating.

Later, after a few hours, the SCA managed to float the Panamanian container ship, then after that, the navigation movement in the canal was organized. This is another great achievement that Egyptians write with their own hands.

On Saturday morning, April 3rd, the Suez Canal Authority announced that the traffic congestion had ended, with the completion of the crossing of all waiting ships on the shipping course of the canal, which reached 422 vessels, with a total net tonnage of 26 million tons. The success of the authority in crossing such a number of ships and huge loads in record time is a new achievement that adds to the authority's ability to manage emergency situations and deal with crises.

Who is responsible for these losses?

Numerous legal claims can arise as a result of the crisis. Toshiaki Fujiwara, senior managing director of The Ever Given, confirmed this to CNN while discussing possible damages claims. He added that this accident caused a lot of problems for a lot of people and that there will be lawsuits for damages. "At this time, the company has not received any claims," Fujiwara said, adding that "it could take one [to] two or several years to come up with those details." On the other hand, Admiral Osama Rabie said on Saturday that the grounding of a massive container ship in the vital waterway may be due to technical or human errors.





"Weather conditions were not the primary cause of the ship's grounding," Rabie said. "There may have been technological or human mistakes." The Panamanian container ship was preceded by twelve ships, as it crossed on the same day, from the northern convoy 30 ships, meaning that the massive flow of cargo was not stopped due to the blowing of winds and dust. In addition, the guides working in the Suez Canal Authority succeeded in crossing thousands of ships with the same size as this ship, and larger than them, through the canal in very bad conditions. Also, there are many questions about the route of the container and why it turned around before entering the canal. Moreover, the maximum speed in the Canal is 8.6 knots while the ship was on 13 knots speed. Even so, due to the complicated ownership structures of global shipping, it is difficult to keep someone responsible. The Ever Given is operated by Taiwan-based shipping company Evergreen Maritime, as previously mentioned. Evergreen charters the ship from a Japanese firm; a Dubai-based company serves as the ship's port agent; and the ship sails under the Panamanian flag. Then, there is the issue of who would pay the bill? The principle governing such situations is the flag it flies, not the ship's owners or operators. However, Panama's flag is regarded as a "flag of choice" Flags of convenience, also known as open registries, which have less stringent labor and environmental legislation, as well as lower protection and insurance thresholds. Last summer, the Wakashio, a Japanese-owned ship with a Panamanian flag, ran aground in Mauritius, pouring oil into the island's delicate marine environment, and no one was in charge. The fragmentation of ownership and activity through various legal jurisdictions and national borders often makes assigning blame for incidents far more difficult.

Exploiting the Crisis: Other Ways of Global Trade?

For the time being, the stoppage's knock-on impact is an accumulation of insurance premiums and late fees, as well as delays in freight delivery. However, in the long run, the blockage of the Canal, coupled with the consequences of the pandemic, could force a rethinking of how maritime transport works. Indeed, A lot of voices are now talking about the Egyptian canal's inability to handle this scale of global trade, adding to the situation's complexity and severity.

Maersk spokesperson said to Bloomberg, the world's largest container shipping group, "Vessels larger than this one would be passing through the Suez Canal" "The next event is going to be much worse."

Also, CNN's senior international correspondent Ben Wedeman said on Thursday, March 25, that "the scale of shipping has become so huge that it's very difficult for the Egyptian authorities to, essentially, keep up with the development." "In the last 50 years, the width of the Suez Canal has practically doubled, and obviously it is still not wide enough." If the industry does not adjust, he assumes the accident would be a wasted opportunity. ,

It's worth noting that this isn't the first time the canal, which first opened in 1869, has been closed. It was closed before at tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956 when 48 ships and sea vessels sank inside it, and it was reopened in 1957. The Canal stopped again for 8 years at June setback, until June 4, 1975, a period in which the world suffered heavy losses due to its closure, forcing ships to resort to the Cape of Good Hope Road and passing around Africa until the late President Anwar Sadat inaugurated after the signing of the second disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel. But now, since trade between Europe and Asia has expanded significantly in the decades since the last two shutdowns, this closure has a much larger and more destructive effect.

The Internet is enjoying the moment

Although it's a very serious situation that has resulted in a major vessel traffic jam on the Egyptian waterway and has attracted international attention. But that didn't prevent people from sharing jokes, videos, and other content about the crisis on social media. The pioneers of social media circulated funny solutions to floating the ship in the Suez Canal. Others shared many memes about the "Meme" dredge stand next to the ship. In addition, CNN built a simplified, unscientific simulation intended solely for illustrative purposes for people to try to move ships through the canal.





• THE ENDLESS STORY OF MONEY PLACEMENT

Money found A Job!

Adham NasrEldin , Second Level , Political Science

It is usual in our life that if a person finds that he is in dire need of money, then of course he will search for a job suitable for his nature and earn enough money through it, but what is new for our ears is to hear that someone has been lazy about performing a job that brings him money And he reversed the role and created a job for money, how does that happen?

This actually happened, as a phenomenon emerged from the core of our Egyptian society that had spread during the 1980s and 1990s of the elapsed century, and its presence in our society continued to this moment despite its always tragic consequences, so what is it?

The term "Money Placement" is a term applied to the process by which a person,

organization, or company collects money from one or several people for the purpose of their ability to employ these funds and invest them in various commercial projects in return for providing a monthly profit or monthly interest for the owner of the money who deposited his money for this man, this organization or this company, which is a process very similar to what the commercial banks do, whose tasks and basis of work are based on the money that investors deposit in these banks, So the banks invest these funds in several activities while returning money to depositors with a certain interest, which varies from one bank to another and from one case to another and often differs from one country to another. There are countries in which the central bank imposes a certain interest rate in



which commercial banks are strictly bound and this percentage may be small and may be high, and this of course depends on the requirements of the economy of this country that impose decisions .

And with this similarity between the job of banks and the job of money employees, here the secret lies in the difference between money placement companies and banks.

First, money placement companies usually have someone who manages them who obtains a degree of confidence from the depositors of money and this person or company persuades these depositors of their ability to invest their money in many activities and fields with their personal

knowledge in exchange for achieving fictional high monthly profits that are distributed in short periods of time, and the percentage of these profits may reach more than 60% in less than a year. It is what is considered as a great treasure for certain groups of society. Most of the people who rush to this activity are from simple occupations and low-income employees who do not get regular money and in most cases they are very few, through which they cannot implement a project or satisfy Their plans and hopes in life, and there are corrupt employees who earn money from corruption and plunder, but they do not dare to deposit it in banks because that represents a danger to them, so the ideal solution is money placement companies of course.

Secondly, and here lies the game in the appropriate way in which those who are convinced of the process of employing the

depositors' money, which differ from one society to another according to its culture and habit, in the Egyptian society, for example, companies work to build a relationship of trust between them and the individuals who wish to do so and give them The installments are on their regular monthly deadline, and thirdly, we find that the main factor in this process is linked to two parties, namely the depositor and the investor who performs this process, so that the motivation for both is greed, greed, and a desire to collect money in a way more than normal, which is what economists confirm. Those who marvel at the people's belief in the credibility of making profits, and indeed achieving them by some companies in this short period of time, which is inconsistent with the nature of the market and economic logic, and if these people working in the use of money have this amazing ability to invest money and achieve this profit When they do not take loans from banks with less interest than they give to their customers, which of course, it brings us to the end that the origin of this process is in most cases illegal in the first place.

And this phenomenon has been associated with disappointing results in our Egyptian society, from the beginning of the phenomenon where the "famous Rayan case" to this day and the frightening emergence of the "Al-Mistrai phenomenon" in Upper Egypt and some other areas, which sparked a great controversy in the Egyptian street recently, so we find There is an incident such as the "Mistrai Al-Minya" incident, who collected money from the people of the



villages north of Minya. The sums he collected reached nearly a billion and half a billion pounds, and people deposited them for him under the pretext of investing them in Cairo in profitable factories and companies with great benefits, and he relied on men. Religion in building trust relationships between him and the people so that all depositors felt the truth of his matter and went to claim their right and found that he had collected money and abandoned the country, leaving behind the anger of the depositors who began to demand the state for their right and recover their money, but to no avail.

Perhaps the "money-placement companies" in wishes, headed by "Al-Rayyan" and "Al-Saad", were the focus of everyone's attention and an example of fraud and theft for our time due to their end that eliminated the dreams of thousands of depositors who did not obtain their rights, and their appearance in society has been linked. In the absence of laws regulating the process of employing money, these companies have increased their influence and control over the money of many people to the point of lending countries and dealing with international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, and their wealth reached billions, and their institutions and companies spread throughout Egypt. And they had close relations with leaders of the Egyptian government at this time, and they enjoyed popularity and a share of confidence in the hearts of Egyptians that no one had achieved before. A merger between the two companies "Al Rayan" and .

"Al Saad" took place in the late eighties, but this alliance did not hold for a long time in front of the machinations of commercial banks that incurred bitter losses due to the work of these companies, and some believe that if these companies had continued in their work, they would have achieved more successes, and everyone would have benefited from them, their intelligence and their genius in investing money and another aspect goes that the Egyptian state is the one who wanted Their fall due to the increase in their influence, so in the year 1988 AD, it enacted a law that legalized the work of these companies until they led to the closure and disappeared for a short period and then returned to the surface again.

And some experts see that "Money-placement" as a phenomenon that can be used as an alternative source for banks by providing safe sources for investment and not leaving the matter in the hands of banks alone, and that the root of the problem lies in the banks' lowering of the interest rate, which is not attractive to people, and the solution lies in establishing expert houses Legal protection brings together the owners of ideas and money.

Despite the painful past of this phenomenon that everyone knows and has experienced many bitter, we cannot be certain that this phenomenon will not recur in the future and that people will not sell their trust and money to the illusion again, and it is easy to predict that another "Mystriah" and "Ryyan" will appear to us in the future because the truth is that greed always finds its way to the abyss.



SUDANESE-ISRAELI NORMALIZATION, AND THE FATE OF THE PALESTINIAN ISSUE?

Amir Khaled , 3rd year, Political Science

Sudan suffered after the United States imposed huge sanctions on Sudan after Bill Clinton took power in America in 1993, as President Bill Clinton imposed huge financial sanctions on Sudan for harboring many terrorist elements during the era of Omar al-Bashir, who was ruling Sudan. Where the US President accused Omar al-Bashir of hosting Carlos, who is considered one of the most severe terrorist elements in the world, in addition to that this terrorist carried out many terrorist operations in many countries of the world such as France.

The American president accused Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir of receiving Osama bin Laden, who is considered one of the most important symbols of Al-Qaeda, and his deputy, Ayman Al-Zawhari. And Osama bin Laden settled in Sudan for a period of 6 years, as Osama bin Laden worked on training terrorist military forces that were given to him by the

Sudanese government in areas he owned in Sudan. And after Osama bin Laden settled in Sudan, he also encouraged al-Qaeda operatives to come to Sudan to train them in areas he prepared for this purpose.

The American president accused Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir of receiving Osama bin Laden, who is considered one of the most important symbols of Al-Qaeda, and his deputy, Ayman Al-Zawhari. And Osama bin Laden settled in Sudan for a period of 6 years, as Osama bin Laden worked on training terrorist military forces that were given to him by the Sudanese government in areas he owned in Sudan. And after Osama bin Laden settled in Sudan, he also encouraged al-Qaeda operatives to come to Sudan to train them in areas he prepared for this purpose.

This was the most important reason why the United States of America considered Sudan a



state sponsor of terrorism, and it placed it on the list of states sponsoring terrorism. It also prohibited dealing with it or providing aid and investments to it

But at the present time, two years ago, the United States of America tried to change its position on Sudan, after the failure of the United States of America to persuade Palestine to agree to what is known as the Deal of the Century, in which it offered Palestine many inducements in exchange for recognition of the state of Israel, such as the establishment of an independent state for Palestine that enjoys independence Freedom and recognition for the Palestinian people of their rights and ownership of their homes without expelling them, but on the condition that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and not divided between them. Despite these temptations, Palestine rejected these temptations, which made the United States of America turn the balance on Palestine, by making the Arab world abandon support for the Palestinian cause, and leaving Palestine in the face of Israel and Western countries alone, by providing assistance For Arab countries and countries that support Palestine with the aim of easing the economic crises facing these countries, to win their favor and convince them that the policy of interest is more important than Arab support for the Palestinian cause.

And the United States set a condition for providing aid to these countries, which is the normalization of relations with the state of Israel. Indeed, the United States has succeeded in getting many countries to normalize relations with Israel, such as the Emirates, Bahrain and Sudan, after huge inducements offered to these countries.

Sudan, although the United States of America placed it on the list of countries that sponsor terrorism, but it called for normalization with Israel, and Sudan has benefited from this normalization if its name is removed from the list of countries that sponsor terrorism. And the financial sanctions imposed on it were canceled, and American investments returned to Sudan again.

And the previous picture shows that the United States of America is trying to break up the Arab front that supports the Palestinian cause.

At the present time, the Biden US government is seeking to cancel the deal of the century approved by former President Trump, with the aim of informing Palestine of unity and informing it that the Arab front it supports is about to disintegrate, and this is to make Palestine accept the fait accompli and accept the existence of the state of Israel.





Panel discussion: Political developments in Iraq

Marihan Ayman, L3 Économie

In a series of discussions organized by the Center for Research, political Studies and Intercultural dialog at the Faculty of Economics and political Science, Cairo University, to contribute to opening up students' perspectives on important political issues. We are honored to host Professor Firas Makia, the Iraqi constitutional expert. The symposium was held for discussion on a topic "Political and constitutional developments in Iraq"

Mr. Firas began to welcome students and the fact that many of them contributed to this panel discussion by presenting various questions about what is happening in Iraq, especially after the last important event. That the Vatican Pope visited Iraq, carrying the highest meaning of peace and intimacy, and the important moral support in the light of what Iraq is going through.

Mr. Firas started his speech in a way comparing what was the Iraqi regime on during the late President Saddam Hussein's rule and the existing regime after 2003.

Iraq had lived in the heart of a totalitarian regime headed by Saddam Hussein. One-party system is the main feature of the totalitarian system and even the criminalization of the formation of any other party, as stipulated in the 1970 constitution, "No political parties shall be formed over the Baath Party". The totalitarian regime has also defined the horizons of expression.

In the media, the writers have only been written in three "Baath" Party newspapers. In contrast to the media's opportunity for expression in about 1000 newspapers. This opportunity even went beyond the limits of permissible expression and sometimes came to the blunder and criticism during the 2003 system. But we could describe it as a period of chaos and not of absolute freedom.

Even the children's praise and curricula did not come out of the control of Saddam Hussein's regime,



and they were all colored in the color of the totalitarian regime. During the 2003 system, the number of TV channels reached about 100.

As for the formation of parties, it has inevitably had its share of change during the 2003 system.

Instead of a single party, 300 parties are officially registered in each election cycle.

Since everything has two sides, the multi-party system in 2003 has been characterized by the true circulation of power, no deputy has been able to win a second round of elections, which allows the other deputies to take the lead. The downside is the inability to make a political decision among all of these parties, owing to their divisions.

One important note is that the totalitarian regime did not allow pluralism or change people with power and office. The Iraq experience in 2003 tried to avoid what had happened before, so its goal was to empower everyone and recognize multilateralism.

The question that we have in mind after all is: Can we say that the 2003 regime has succeeded in getting rid of a dictatorship and transforming it into a democratic system?

The truth is that it cannot be determined by saying explicitly that it succeeded or failed, but we will review some of the criteria of the 2003 system that will clarify the transformation that the Iraqi experience has achieved.

One of the most important criteria to mention is that the 2003 regime was a

It was an attempt to build a new solidarity on the ruins of a regime that was complemented by discrimination and sectarian repression. Unfortunately, the system of consensual democracy was established and a strong State could not be built on it. We could put the Iraqi system in place in 2003 with the hybrid regime, where it is a community that is beset by fascism and mutual fear, which has caused a crisis of trust among the components of the State. That system was called "National Unity and Empowerment for All." This led to the formation of governments with about 90% of members of Parliament. The first basis for building a strong state, the balancing of government and opposition, was thus absent. The democratic system shifted to the client system by buying votes.

With this closed regime, the State of corruption, consisting of a client regime, an irresponsible government, an absence of parliamentary opposition and an absence of citizen oversight, has been integrated.

In sum, the 2003 regime failed to build a country because of the political fragmentation caused by the inability to establish genuine political parties on the ruins of the totalitarian regime.

The changes required to improve the status of the Iraqi system are comprehensive reform in terms of reducing sectarian sensitivities, as well as the need to reduce the race for unelected incomes and eliminate political corruption through the emergence of a new political class representing the Iraqi people.



سورة صابر السقال مين



"ELSAGHA LIMON"

AND THE NEW STRANGE LANGUAGE

The recently circulated language of El-Sagha Limon caught the attention of users of the Twitter and Facebook platforms; everyone wanted to know all the details about it only a few days after Egyptian artist Ahmed Helmy launched a new ad for Etisalat Egypt, which at first seemed vague and unclear as he echoed a sentence containing incomprehensible words beginning with the same letter.

In doing so, he left many puzzled as to the language that initially relied on that character. It was used at the beginning of its appearance among the danger registrars and criminals so as not to reveal what they say and understand their conversation strangers, and depends on putting a specific letter at the beginning of any sentence and deleting the correct letter and putting it in another word that comes after it. It is worth mentioning that there is no specific

date associated with the emergence of the language of the Sagha Limon, which appeared in the declaration of Ahmed Helmy, but it is famous in Egypt since the 1990s, among the youth of the Talbiya area of the pyramid of Giza governorate.

Also, the artist "Ahmed Helmy" was not the first to use this language; the artist "Ahmed Helmy" previously used it and relied on it to name him when he launched his official Facebook account, choosing the name "sekki Melwani" which means his name "Mekki" but in the language of the tongue of Moon, and also used it in his famous song "Waqf Nasyet Zaman".





The Maadi incident opens the door to a much-needed conversation

Habiba Tarek, 3rd Level, Political Science

On the 9th of march of this year, leaked footage from a surveillance camera took the internet by storm, and sparked online and offline rage amongst most Egyptians. The video in question portrayed a middle aged man luring a child into a building located in the Maadi neighborhood, where he proceeded to sexually molest the girl. His crime was interrupted by a lady who spotted him through the security footage of the laboratory she works at and confronted him immediately despite his attempts to play it off and deny all accusations. This lady’s stance was later on praised by Dr. Maya Morsy, head of the National Council for Women, who stated that it is thanks to the brave and rapid reflex of the lady that the man can now be held accountable for his crimes and that his victims can begin the long process of healing. The video circulated online, and many activists and social media users rushed to share still pictures of the pedophile in order to help identify him and bring him to justice. Shortly after, the man was arrested by security forces and the Public Prosecution Office began its investigation. According to the Egyptian penalty code, the penalty for those convicted with the sexual assault of minors below the age of twelve is seven years of jail time. In addition to that, a member of parliament named Ayman Abul-Ela presented a draft amendment to the House of Representatives which entails more restrictive penalties towards child molesters in Egypt.

Despite the progress achieved thus far, this case is but a droplet in a sea of unreported or inconclusive cases. However, it does allow us to broaden the horizon of our conservation. Let’s break this down, shall we?

The first misconception I was able to pinpoint while following the news was our faulty perception of who a ‘child’ really is. The first image that comes to mind is probably that of a kindergartner, or a first grader at most. While that example does fit the description of a child, it’s not the sole example. A minor is anyone below legal age - by default, a minor *is* a child. Does this mean that a 22 year old harassing a 17 year old is predatory? By all means, yes. What if that same 17 year old is “voluntarily” involved in a relationship with an older person? The simple answer is that there is no such thing as a *voluntary* relationship between a minor and an adult — a minor cannot legally consent. That behavior is thus defined as *grooming*. The confusion that a lot of people express at the mention of similar terminology is likely due to a gap that exists in our penal code. As I mentioned above, the (maximum) penalty of seven years of prison is only for those who assault a child under the age of twelve; but what of children above the age of twelve? How do we view them? And where do their rights go?



Another major issue I couldn't help but feel repulsed by was the sympathizing position many people took in solidarity with the abuser. *"This is a seemingly pious man with a wife and kids,"* they said, *"Let us not ruin his image, if not for his sake; then for the sake of his poor family."* This isn't even the saddest part; some argued that the girl followed him voluntarily, and knew what she was getting herself into. It is no surprise, many have often times attempted to discredit victims of sexual assault, and shame them into silence. However, when met with a victim that baffles them and makes it difficult for them to pin the blame on her, they still manage to sympathize with the criminal and attempt to push the situation into the shadows. This value system of ours is inarguably deeply flawed and deeply rooted in the oppression and silencing of others.

Many fundamental changes must be made, but until they are, it is of utmost importance for parents to start a conversation with their kids regarding sexual abuse. It is no taboo, and children must be made aware of the accurate anatomical names for their body parts, so that they would be able to properly articulate themselves in the event of any transgression. Similarly, children must be taught boundaries. Their bodies are theirs, and they are no less their own just because they're young. Children do not belong to their parents or their family, they are their own people, and they should be allowed to set their own boundaries and define their personal and private space within safe guidelines. This means that children should not be forced to hug, kiss, or greet anyone against their desire. They have the right to say NO as much as any of us. Children should be comforted, loved, and supported in all events and at all times. There are still miles to be crossed in terms of bringing justice to all those who the system has failed, but we can always set foot on the path to a kinder society where people can grow and heal from the burdens of past events.

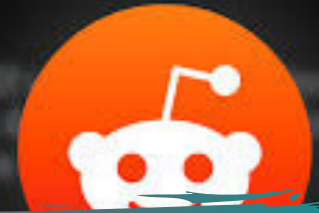




Elon Musk @elonmusk · Jan 26
Gamestonk!!



wallstreetbets • r/wallstreetbets
Like 4chan found a bloomberg terminal
reddit.com



WallStreet Whales Vs. WallStreet Bets: Mission "GameStop"

Joseph George - 2nd year - economics

That public war between the "Wall Street Bets" group and "Wall Street whales", is known as investment funds on the shares of a company GameStop got the attention of all economists and those interested in financial markets and even natural citizens all over the world, as for the first time in history, a group of traders managed to bother the whales in the American stock market, as it was a matter of time until some of them declared their bankruptcy. As for the reason for that war, it is a method. Another way to trade is not the natural way, which is the short-selling method, and it is a way of trading strained on the calculated gambling and most of the beneficiaries of them are the whales, but this time it didn't go naturally.

The problem started with the onset of a global pandemic and a pandemic COVID-19, where a company called "GameStop" which is an American company specializing in video games and their accessories, and with the beginning of the pandemic, the company began to lose because people were terrified of going to the streets and stores and dealing with each other for fear of getting infected, and therefore they preferred to deal with electronic stores because they are safer at that time. The company's sales began to decline and it was forced to close nearly 1,000 of its branches in the United States until it almost declared bankruptcy and giant investment funds such as "Melvin Capital" and "Citadel" by sharpening their knives to slaughter that company in full view and hearing of everyone, but fate had another opinion, as some circumstances combined, such as the issuance of the PlayStation 5 and a partnership contract with a company Microsoft and also the purchase of approximately 13% of the value of the company by 3 investors from the company "Chewy". All of this was enough to draw the attention of small investors in the "Wall Street Bets" group to what would happen if they mastered their game and took advantage of their size, which was about a million people at a chance to take revenge for what happened in 2008 with Volkswagen. Fate was already their ally.

The war began, and the share price was close to \$ 10, and during the war, the share price reached nearly \$ 500 in a very short period of time, so that some economists around the world warned against entering the stock for fear of a new bubble-like the 2008 bubble, the demand for stocks was (Whether locally or internationally) unseen before, and many skirmishes have already occurred between the two parties, and the international press described what is happening with the massacre, as losses of investment funds reached, on top of them .

"Melvin Capital" and "Citadel" Billions of dollars, and what is worse is to encourage the businessman and the American billionaire, "Elon Musk" to trade on that share by tweeting on the social networking site Twitter. The investment funds, especially "Melvin Capital" and "Citadel" tried to escape from that crisis and put pressure on all parties to end this farce. Indeed, they succeeded in avoiding some losses by pressing on the platform "Robin hood" through which most of the trading took place on that share, but with the pressure of the masses on social networking sites, trading on that share was opened, but with restrictions.

Evidence of the strength of this group is that at the height of the crisis a rumor spread (it is likely that its publisher had a relationship with a company Citadel) on their forum on the platform "Reddit". And what happened to the stock will also happen in the precious metals sector, in particular: silver, as "some" of the group's members interacted with it, and in less than a day the price of silver rose 15%, which is the highest daily increase in the value of silver that occurred during the last 10 years, this was a rumor and some members interacted, so what if the fact that the majority and interact with them?!

Moving on to the last part, in early December 2019, the Egyptian Stock Exchange adopted the method of short selling for trading in some sectors and some companies, so will this decision be the spark that starts the war on the Egyptian Stock Exchange between market giants and small traders?

Mr Mina Farid Shawqi, a financial and technical analyst and account manager at "Ostool" stock trading company, answered: In the financial markets, the winning percentage of traders is only 20-30% depending on the type of market and its conditions. Besides the control on the bodies of the markets after these crises begins with the imposition of restrictions and rules and regulations of the market to avoid the recurrence of such crises in the Egyptian market, where the volume of liquidity in a very weak market to start trading using the method of short selling as it needs a very large financing that the majority of traders in the Egyptian market cannot afford. Therefore, I think it is unlikely that what happened in GameStop gets repeated in the Egyptian market.



THE BRITISH MONARCHY: ANOTHER NAIL IN THE COFFIN

Ahmed Nour, level 3, Political science

Media comments by Prince Harry's wife Meghan Markle in an interview with the American television star Oprah Winfrey caused a sensation that shook her at Buckingham Palace because of accusations of racism made by Meghan Markle, these accusations - as described by Meghan - revolved around the concern of the British royal family and her fears about the darker color of (Archie), son of Prince Harry and Meghan, and Meghan Markle for those who do not know she is of African-American origin, these accusations have been raised by the websites and media and public opinion in this particular article and the most important of this article the repercussions of this crisis that threatens the royal family.

The British monarchy is a constitutional monarchy with limited powers in the UNITED Kingdom and commonwealth countries, such as some official, ceremonial, diplomatic and representative functions, queen Elizabeth II has been on the throne since 1952 until now, the Crown Prince is Prince Charles with two sons, Prince William and Prince Harry (the bomber of this crisis), the British royal family enjoys wide acceptance and follow-up throughout the UK for all royal events and ceremonies, which makes it the focus of attention and attention of all, and this is in fact the cause of a great crisis and alarm for the family due to the media focus of the royal family great for all the movements of family members especially with the emergence of the so-called "paparatzi".

"Paparazzi" is a term used to take pictures of celebrities in public without taking any prior permission from them or even knowing that they are being photographed, and the photographer has the rights to own these images, which can be sold by millions to different newspapers, and this type of journalism has caused major crises for the royal family and caused several divorces within it, and despite the crises caused by the press to the royal family, but it cannot be banished permanently, this may endanger the future of its existence, according to a report by The Independent, the reason of much of the monarchy fame and the British people's attraction to her news and events is caused by the media, and if the family excludes them, it will lose a large part of that support.

The most important crises of the royal family over the past decades were the traditions and customs inherited hundreds of years ago, which was the first rebel on it king Edward VIII in 1936 and who pushed him to abdicate after less than a year, after his desire to marry a divorced American woman, the Church rejected this marriage, which led him to abandon the throne to complete this marriage away from these traditions and customs, and a series of different crises rolled over the family until the separation of Prince Charles crown prince and Princess Diana and leaked harrowing details of the palace's life in the 1992 book *Diana: Her True Story - In Her Own Words* by Andrew Morton, in which Diana spoke of the suffering she was experiencing at Buckingham Palace.



Because of these crises, anti-monarchy movements, such as The Republic, which want to establish a republican system in Britain, have emerged because of the royal family scandals and the large expenses being made from the Kingdom's treasury in favour of the royal family, but despite these movements, the monarchy still has considerable public support among the public, and a 2016 poll showed that 73% support the survival of the monarchy, while only 17% want it abolished.

But the recent crisis triggered by Prince Harry and Meghan has been particularly severe for the royal family, with the family's fear of archie's skin darkening before his birth and the tardiness of giving him the title of Prince represents a major scandal in an international community that has not calmed down from the George

floyd incident and launched major campaigns in the United States and Britain against racism such as Black Lives Matter, and in the United Kingdom a racist British monarchy that greatly threatens the popularity of the monarchy and gives a greater chance to anti-monarchists movements to rally support for the work of Referendum on the future of the royal family.

These statements have resonated greatly around the world and in Britain, and some argue that the talk and fears in the royal family of Archie's skin color are only an application of the old royal rules, giving another opportunity for anti-monarchists to denounce these rules, which they consider to be more inherited from the colonial era they want to get rid of.





Prince Harry and Meghan Markle's bombshell interview with Oprah Winfrey



By: Raghdaa Gouda, a freshman

A year after Meghan Markle, a former biracial American actress, married Prince Harry in a fairy-tale wedding, they decided to step down from their royal duties and no longer become official senior royal members. They found a home in Los Angeles, America and settled down there claiming they will continue their public services and charity work. However, under the terms of the agreement, Harry and Meghan will lose most of the privileges and perks of royalty once they give up their full-time status and forsake Britain for an uncertain future in the United States.

Nearby after a year of their "stepping down" decision, both duke and duchess of Sussex reappeared again with an explosive interview with Oprah Winfrey that was aired on CBS on March 7. The interview has been awaited by the whole world, especially by the Royal Family and the British government. Nevertheless, Meghan Markle's inflaming statements in that interview was beyond all expectations.

Here are the main takeaways:

1-Meghan said that life as a royal had made her "not wanting to be alive anymore".

One of the most shocking revelations the CBS interview came when Meghan talked about contemplating suicide while being as a member of the British royal family.

"I was ashamed to have to admit it to Harry," she emotionally claiming her suicidal thoughts. "I knew that if I didn't say it, I would do it. **I just didn't want to be alive anymore.**"

Meghan also said she went to 'the institution and said that I needed to go somewhere to get help, said I had never felt that way before and need to go somewhere, and I was told that I couldn't, that it wouldn't be good for the institution'.

The Duchess added: "Nothing was ever done."

2-She experienced relentless racist attacks.

From the beginning, the couple said, the British tabloids were cruel to Meghan, making racist comments about her. The couple also attacked the Royal Family by claiming that it might have been a factor in the family's decision not to give their son, Archie, a title or to provide security for him.

What's more, concerns and conversations had been made about how dark Archie's skin might be when he's born," Meghan said. That made Mrs. Winfrey speechless.



3-The royal family failed to correct the false news about her, Meghan said.

The tabloid false stories came one after the other, Meghan said, to destroy her image. Not only were they not true, Meghan said, but the royal family did nothing to correct them.

In a particularly instance, she said, the tabloids reported that she had made Kate cry before the wedding over the bridesmaid's dress that Kate's daughter was meant to wear. In fact, Meghan said, it was Kate who made her cry and no member of the royal family made an effort to correct the record.

4-'My family literally cut me off financially.' Prince Harry said.

When he and Meghan moved to the United States, Harry said, the royal family stopped giving them money.

In any case, he said, speaking of his life in the United States, "I've got what my mum left me, and without that, we would not have been able to do this."

Buckingham Palace first statement since Prince Harry and Meghan's shocking interview stated that Queen Elizabeth says, "The whole family is saddened to learn the full extent of how challenging the last few years have been for Harry and Meghan."

"The issues raised, particularly that of race, are concerning," the statement continued. "Whilst some recollections may vary, they are taken very seriously and will be addressed by the family privately. Harry, Meghan and Archie will always be much loved family

The reaction of the interview in the streets of different countries varies. However, undeniably a large majority sees that Harry and Meghan are trying to have everything, power, freedom, money, security, and popularity among people. Also, people see that Meghan never took her royal duties seriously and used it as a way to gain more popularity and people's love.

Furthermore, about the Meghan's suicidal attempts, some have big sympathy while some inner sources of The Palace said that they did offer different ways of help other than sending her away like she wanted but she wouldn't listen to anyone who did not agree with her. Also, some claim that the Royal Family had no problem redecorating Frogmore Cottage in Frogmore Grounds in Windsor, so they would have all the space they wanted.

Meghan herself described her incident with her sister-in-law Kate Middleton as super artificial and inconsequential and so did the people. Some think that Meghan just wanted to undermine Kate.

The refutation some broadcasts and journalists had about the racist accusations on the Royal Family were quite convincing. The fact that the family did not want Archie to have any titles was just historically incorrect. That's because simply he is not yet in the top 6 royal titles and that naturally he would be granted a title after his great-grandfather, Prince Philip, pass away.

Not to mention, Prince William, Harry's older brother seemed really sad about the interview and about how his beloved brother was against his family. Days after the interview, during a public engagement "**We're very much not a racist family,**" William said in response to questions from the media

Also, about The Palace not addressing the false news, some Royal experts explained that The Royal Family is much more than correcting the false claims of every member; they are a one whole institution that wants to work and address their duties to the society. And that over the ages there had been worse claims that were far from the truth and the Royal Family did not care to reply to them.

Where is the truth? No one knows, however I believe time will reveal it. As we all know "The truth is rarely pure and never simple."



”NEEDY OR FRAUDULENT!”

Bilal Gamal_ Third Level_ Political Science

The first thing that comes to your mind when you hear the word "beggar" is your imagination of someone reaching out his hand and asking for financial help from passers-by as a means of their sympathy, wearing shabby and torn clothes, his features dominated by misery and distress, and his speech is often crudely. Indeed, this is the beggar, but in his traditional form..

But in recent times, a modern pattern appeared in beggary, contrary to the traditional pattern, namely, the pattern of deceptive masked begging, where the features of beggars in the past became completely different from the features of beggars in the present. The modern beggar has become elegant and tactful in dealing, and there are modern and innovative tricks that are persuade the person to give them the money they are asking smoothly without suspecting that they are fraudulent beggars.

Observers of these issues are well aware that most beggars take beggary as a profession, and depend on it to collect money. And it is also clear that these beggars do not work randomly, but rather belong to systematic and organized gangs, all of them suffer from the disease of "fetching money through deception". They want to obtain the largest wealth in the least time and in the easiest way.

The first situation: “On a public transport, a young man in his thirties wears elegant clothes who does not suspect that he is begging, stands in front of the passengers, and begins his dramatic story, saying,“ My mother who is detained in the hospital needs a package of blood and does not have the money to buy it, he asks people for financial help to be able to buy it, and it is surprising that this young man repeated the same situation several times on different days. It is clear that this is a profession that he depends on in bringing in money.

The second situation: "You are surprised by an elegant young man who gets in your way and begins his dramatic dialogue, saying," He was fired from work and could not bring money to his family and needs help, but it is also surprising that after a few days have passed, you will be surprised by the same young man who gets in your way for the second time and tells the same story to you and ask for financial help. It is also clear that his job is to beg.





The question here is whether this type of begging is dangerous?

Indeed, yes, this pattern affects the right of the real needy, so the help of the fraudster increases and the help of the needy decreases, and this pattern also contributes to an increase in the unemployment rate because it leads to dependency in collecting money instead of exerting effort to practice exhausting work, and the most dangerous effect of this pattern is to increase the number of crimes such as kidnapping and human trafficking . Fraudulent beggars are more likely to respond to financial temptations because of their eagerness to collect money without effort, as it is expected that they will participate in many crimes in return for some sums of money.

We realized that this phenomenon has become an epidemic threatening society, so what are the remedies?!

There are many ways to treat this phenomenon, the most important of which is the necessity for individuals to stop providing these people with

money and directing it to places of worship, in addition to disciplined charities, working according to well-studied methodologies and lofty goals, through which funds reach every real needy, so the cooperation of community members with these devices gives us immunization. Against these and against wasting our money in an incorrect way, and for people who do not need what they ask, but have taken begging as a profession to gain.

Also encouraging campaigns against begging, such as the "No poverty" campaign launched by the Cultural Center "Al Sawy Wheel", which calls on citizens to stop dealing with beggars under the slogan "Do not prevent the needy and give the fraudster" .

So before you give your money to these people, make sure that you are giving it to a fraudster not needy





the prosumer concept

Social media "Prosumer platforms"

Yasmin Tarek ,4th Level, Economics

As the social web has expanded and tools such as Twitter, blogs, Facebook, and YouTube have made it possible for messages to move quicker and further than ever before, people changed from being CONsumers to PROsumers.

For a long time now, the notion of prosumer has been around. It started with the well-known theorist Karl Marx who somehow shed some light on the concept. Marx's emphasis on the fact that production is a process involving four interrelated moments: production, distribution, exchange, and consumption. Thus, production always and in all settings involves consumption, and conversely, consumption always and in all settings involves production. Then, Alvin Toffler first coined the concept of the proactive consumer known as the 'prosumer' in his 1980 book, *The Third Wave*. The word is a hybrid model, which integrates two different binaries the producer and the consumer.

Prosumer Meaning

A prosumer is an individual who both consumes and produces media, data, or even commodities. Think of them as a consumer who, in terms of both consumption and production, has a direct market impact.

To get the idea right, the two words that form the prosumer must first be understood. A producer is a company or organization or individual who uses the resources available to produce material to allow other individuals to consume. Consumers are the people who purchase the manufacturers' services or products that have been produced. Until the broader spread of production equipment, consumers used to have no real say in the products and services that were produced and were unable to make any sort of contribution to the manufacturing process, the only choice available was the preference of each customer, e.g. do they prefer Coke or Pepsi? Earlier, there was a clear distinction between the producer and consumer, but in the digital era, there are 'blurred boundaries between them. This illustrates the weak distinction between consumer and producer.

Prosumers Platforms

Prosumerism had flourished with the introduction of Web 2.0 which is portrayed as "crucial in the development of the 'means of prosumption' ". The use of Web 2.0 networks where prosumers consume and produce, has brought Toffler's vision to reality by engendering the birth of the social customer, the embodiment of the prosumer, who uses social networking sites as vital information resources for the sharing and consumption of product and brand information. The growth of social media usage has created the ideal conditions to support the growth and expansion of prosumerism, therefore, social media has been thought of as "prosumer platforms". Social media, in that sense, is described as "a group of Internet-based applications that build on Web 2.0's ideological and technological foundations, which enables user-generated content to be created and exchanged." Furthermore, separate social media categories can be identified: collaborative projects such as Wikipedia, blogs, and microblogs such as Twitter, content communities such as YouTube, social networking platforms such as Facebook.

Currently, social media users serve as prosumers who function as influencing agents (spread information about products and services) and are being (active) producers of information on social networking platforms. In other words, the social media users are not only consumers of digital information, but they are also the source- the producers- of that information. As such, prosumers offer highly useful knowledge to internet sites such as Google, Facebook, and Amazon. Thus, businesses should pay for this information as well as the data brokerages that buy and sell such data.



The fact is concealed from the view that the overwhelming success and riches of these internet sites are largely focused on the free labor generated by prosumers. Prosumers are far more oppressed than the employees in conventional capitalist firms. These employees have usually been paid as little as possible, but those prosumers who "work" on these websites earn no pay at all. This in turn creates an assumption that profit-making businesses have implemented prosumption in order to maximize the profit. Prosumption can be seen as one of many elements to minimize labor costs. After all, thanks to this free labor, those at the top of these digital companies are billionaires. These entrepreneurs, of course, deserve to be rewarded for their innovations and the platform they create for online prosumers to consume and produce. A much more consequential reform will mean actually paying prosumers for the data they now produce, knowingly and unconsciously, free of charge. Consider how much it would cost these digital companies to employ conventional market analysts to gather and collect all these data then thinking about paying prosumers. In reality, it would be difficult for them to do it at any price, given the large and exponentially increasing amount of data.

And if we look at the profits that these companies generate, for example, digital advertising revenue for Facebook in 2020 according to STATA data amounted to nearly 86 billion US dollars, and it is worth noting that 97.9 percent of Facebook's global revenues are from ads, while only about 2 percent were generated by payments and other fees revenue. This is a new record for the company and a significant increase compared to previous years. Facebook's average revenue per user also increased dramatically in the same time period, going from \$ 6.81 in 2013 to \$ 32.03 in 2020. That is why the idea of digital taxes has begun to loom large in digital companies. Facebook and other huge digital companies, including Amazon and Google, are under pressure from countries around the world to pay their real tax share.

Because digital companies are only obliged to pay taxes on their income to the countries in which they are headquartered. That is why these companies turn to countries like Ireland, due to their relatively low taxes, to establish their headquarters. And evade the tax by doing this.

However, some would argue that prosumption is not a bad concept, as digital labor is an extremely unique form of labor, as any effort that we put in is by choice. That people are not forced to spend hours on Facebook or YouTube, but they consciously do so for entertainment. And that people enjoy sharing and producing just as much as we enjoy consuming content. Most of the time they are not being paid for it, but they are also not paying for any of the services. Moreover, others would argue that prosumption is in fact a benefit to individuals, as it empowers consumers. As prosumers have been turned into "product and brand advocates" in today's digitally enabled, always-on world. These individuals, with the help of social media, use a variety of platforms to share their thoughts on a company's product, service, or policies with a global audience.

Is it true that Web 2.0 users are being exploited, or that users and owners are exploiting one another?





Agriculture in space!?

**Islam Mohamed Abdul-Ghani Mohamed, Third Level,
Political Science**

The world is still witnessing many surprises about science and its development. Science has not become a mere tool for understanding and awareness only, but rather surpasses what might be going on in the minds. When talking about agriculture soon comes to the mind of the individual which are rural places whose land is characterized by fertility in order to enable us to produce more quality crops. But when someone tells you that there is an implantation in space, this makes you certain. Either this person is without a mind, meaning that he is not aware of what he is saying, or he is making a joke and does not mean what he said.

But in that article I really mean the existence of agriculture in space, and this means the presence of plants that grow in space, whether they are inside spacecraft or on the surfaces of celestial bodies, as scientists have been working to achieve this for a while and this is no longer strange for some of them who see that transporting individuals to space and producing Food will be inevitable in the future, and since space does not have the ingredients for agriculture from the presence of soil, some scientists have begun to think about collecting quantities of soil, shipping it and moving it to space or agriculture without soil. This is not the only challenge that scientists face in cultivating in space, gravity is also one of the challenges, so how can there be cultivation in an environment with little or no gravity in the first place, but some argue that this does not represent a danger to agriculture, but rather the most dangerous is that plants are

not exposed to space in large quantities From natural sunlight, unlike agriculture on the ground, so the use of artificial lighting is being considered. Is that sufficient for the purpose? .

Another challenge that poses a threat to space is pollutants, and since the conditions surrounding the plant will change, what is the possibility of pollutants or dangerous organisms from space that may affect the growth and quality of plants to be suitable for humans? And the area that is not large in spacecraft represents a challenge, as the rooms and rooms are narrow in the vehicles, so how do those rooms accommodate the plants that are supposed to grow in them? .

With all these challenges, some scientists try to find solutions to them alongside NASA Space Agency, which plays an important role in that, as NASA scientists believe in the idea of cultivation in space because it will help them to achieve their desire to explore space, and in light of the time-consuming trips in space exploration. And with a number of many experiments to cultivate plants and crops in the same conditions of space to know the extent of their validity and quality for humans, and with a number of experiments, the first experiment was successful in 2015 and the first salad of vegetables grown in the same conditions of space was eaten and tasted, although the quantity was very small, but It was an indication of the beginning of success, I see that it is a matter of time, with the success of the first experiment, the chances of success increased because of the existence of space cultivation, but not in its traditional form as we know it, but I wonder what science can do in the coming days! .



A year after coronavirus: How was our mental health affected?

Maram Mofreh, Level two, economics

Another March has come and gone, akin to every other March of every other year. But every March does not pass like every other March, with un-eventuality and quiet normality. It is without a question that last year's March will remain engraved in the minds of all the generations that witnessed it, and persistently so. March 2020, serves as the legitimate begging of our goodbye to all of the normality that we know and recognize. Nothing was ever the same after March 2020. March 2020, marks the official declaration of the coronavirus disease as a global pandemic, which was promptly followed by mass lockdowns in most countries, firmly halting the paths of our normal lives as well as forcing us to replace our routines with new ones. This March marks a year since the beginning of the pandemic, and after a year, it is foolish to expect that life can return to the way it was before. It is abundantly clear that we have to adapt to the new version of normal that is created by the new circumstances.

Nevertheless, the pandemic along with the lockdown affected more than just our routines, it has deep rooted effects on our mental health as well.

It is undeniable that the recent life changing events of the past year resulted in immense amounts of stress, either as a consequence from the alterations in their economic conditions or out of fear of them or their families getting infected with the virus or out of fear of the side effects of getting the virus, or another forth reason. You can never run out of reasons to be stressed out in a global pandemic. The effortless access to news articles, statistics and researches related to the pandemic sufficed to add even more stress. I remember endlessly long days when all I could think about was the daily statistical data of the coronavirus cases and deaths in each country, watching the arrows on the news stations rising further more each day signifying the unstoppable rise in cases as well as deaths, suffocating with the thickness of both worry and helplessness.

Constant exposure to intense stress is more than enough to leave us vulnerable to experiencing symptoms of mental illnesses such as depression, anxiety and even PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder). Symptoms such as irritability, appetite changes, loss of interests, hopelessness, fatigue, restlessness, having difficulty concentrating as well as sleep problems have definitely become more common among both the youth and the adults in the past year. Furthermore, isolation and lack of concrete social interactions caused loss in the emotional and physical support that people can receive from their friends and families.

In fact, several research institutes in several countries report that their survey data shows a surge in physiological distress since the start of the lockdown, specifically among younger people. Scientists are even fearing that the effects on mental health will continue for years on after the pandemic.

It is unquestionable that the circumstances that we live in nowadays are dire and unprecedented to most of us. We should accept that it will not end anytime soon. There is nothing more important than taking care of your health, both physically and mentally. Finding healthy ways to cope with mental stress is crucial, you should always remember to take a pause to breathe fresh air into your lungs and to be kind to yourself as well as others.





DAILY BURDENS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

GEHAD YEHIA, 3RD LEVEL, POLITICAL SCIENCE

Rural society is not as you see it in the cinematic scenes that are full of pride and flaunting the origin and lineage of the most ancient families in the inner level "as they are called". Rural life is much deeper than this, but in fact it is much worse than this, if you will, many meanings are intertwined, but it remains The term poorer villages is the most cruel, for what sin did the spring of our lives coincide with all this devastation !, the devastation that the common people face in everything from birth to death, unparalleled misery in order to obtain a few bites to keep pace with that unjust and parallel life.

Life here is filled with many villages that are only filled with family warmth, but what is below that is really without. Here places are lacking all the elements of human life. These villages are chasing after successive representatives in order to mediate the employment of one of their sons only, despite the successive promises and beliefs that were The councils of those in the service of those villages teem with it, as if they will move those villages into residential neighborhoods. They will turn all this devastation into a paradise from God on his land, but the matter is completely different here on the ground. Here it is like a mirage. Representatives alternate with it, but it is useless, and it is as if my name means membership in them is to attend Parliament sessions only without feeling these people and their pain, as if the condition of these villages and their fate is like a bottle of wine lying on the side of the road to be thrown by passers-by

for a while. If the matter becomes clear to them and the time for help comes, ask God for help.

These villages live in a blinding drought of the simplest basic necessities of life. I regret to say that even the infrastructure is non-existent, villages without water or sewage networks. Wow, when we talk about garbage and waste drains. From all this worldly oppression and societal injustice to those areas and their inhabitants, but these residents did not lose their humanity, so you find their cohesion like one arm in any crisis, seeking feet and jogging, and hands were raised on the shoulders to be patient, facing their disasters that the mother community turned a blind eye to as if they were masters of their affairs. They hurry in symbolic participation, whether with money or effort, until they overcome their ordeal, they are able every time to announce that despite all this they are still here, teaching the young before the old the lesson and that the secret of strength This is the bond of the group and the crisis ends and keeps the village full of solidarity and solidarity through thick and thin

All of these have simple and negligible requirements that are summed up in facilities together, but the horrific truth remains as it is that we live life we fear everything, we have not stopped being afraid ... We remain really terrified of everything, for how long will we still be born in such miserable places, and for how long We will remain the most in need, and we are the first to take care of it ?!



Farah Elmelegy, 2nd Level ,
Economics.



Mariam Ahmed, 2nd Level ,
Political Science.

Ramadan Around The World

From the vibrant lights of the lanterns and the colourful paper decorations that spread between the houses, with date merchants roaming the streets and a voice that calls for the worshipping of Allah, to the family gatherings and " Mawaed Alrahman" that ensure that no one is ever left behind with tables full of delicious "Mahashi", Bechamel pasta, "Atayef", "Khoshaf" and without doubt the famous drinks like "Sobia"and "Tamr Hindi"; just then you can smell the Egyptian Ramadan spirits in the air.

Set on the 9th month of the hijri calendar, Ramadan is celebrated by Muslims all over the world where they fast from dawn til sunset wishing for God's forgiveness and repentance. Taking into account the number of Muslims across the globe all with their different inherited customs, cultural and regional backgrounds, such differences are definitely reflected on their still on-going traditions. For that reason, let us take you on a tour to see what makes Ramadan special in different world countries.

In most Arab countries, Ramadan celebrations start in the last night of Sha'ban, however, in United Arab Emirates, celebrations take place halfway through Sha'ban in a festival called "Haq ELlaila" where kids put on their best clothes and go around houses collecting nuts and candy in "Kharayet", bags sewn specially for this event, while saying "Give us to be given by Allah.. For him to take you to Mecca's house". Such tradition is not only present in UAE, however, we can also see it in other Arab countries with slight changes in its name and timing; so we know it in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait as "Karkian", "Karankawa" in Bahrain and Qatar and "Karankshwa" in Oman. The above listed countries usually have their celebrations halfway through Ramadan. As for the "Ramadan's Ghabakat", they are more common among the Arab Gulf countries, where families and friends gather after performing "Tarawih" prayers on a hearty table full of old and famous

Gulf foods such as "Harees",a dish made of wheat, "Jareesh" soup made from powdered wheat, in addition to "Sambosak", "Kabsa", "Baked Dates", and desserts like "Jimimat", "Tashriba" and "Aljfsha". "Ramadan Zughba" is the most popular custom for Muslims in Mauritania, where boys and men shave their hair completely at the beginning of the month to coincide with the passage of Ramadan. With the confirmation of the crescent of Ramadan, the State of Morocco blows the horn (flute) seven times to mark the beginning of the month while saluting each other saying "Awasher Mabrouka", referring to each of the ten days of Ramadan (Mercy, Forgiveness, and Release from the fire). As for the table of the Arab Maghreb countries in Ramadan, it usually contains "Harira" soup consisting of lentils and tomatoes, "Barley with milk" soup, "Zumita" and "Slaw" desserts made of sesame and almonds, "Chebakia", and many types of nuts. Ramadan tables are also distinguished by a great variety of authentic Moroccan dates, the most famous of which is the "Medjoul" dates. One of the most distinctive customs in Iraqi Ramadan evenings is the game of "Mhaibis", another word for "mhbas" meaning "ring", in most cafes and neighborhoods, it continues throughout the month in the form of Ramadan competitions. Iftar in Sham countries in general is one of the most familiar to the Egyptians. For example, "ElMaklouba" is one of the staples of Ramadan table, in addition to the "Mansaf" and other dishes such as "Tabbouleh", "Kibbeh", "Sheikh Al-mahshi", "Waraa Enab", "Ouzi with meat" and "Palestinian Dates". In Indonesia, as it is the largest country regarding the number of Muslims, the Indonesian Government gives Ramadan's first week off to students to get used to fasting the month of repentance and forgiveness.



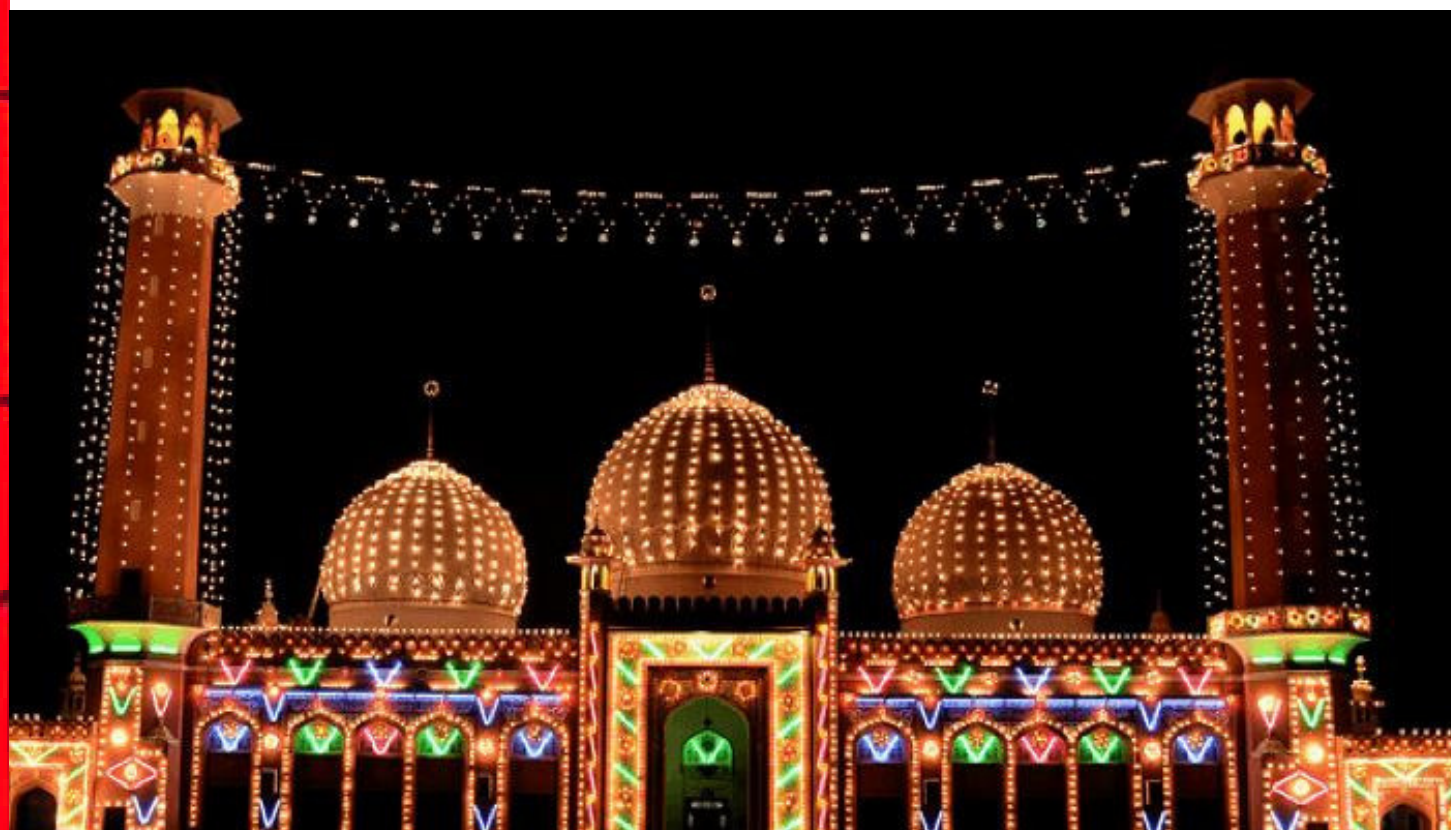
Moreover, they have their most significant Ramadan dish “Kolak” made of coconut milk to boost their energy after fasting. Then when we come to India, they start the holy month with "Innocence Night" by cleaning and decorating their houses and end it with “The Last Farwell” as they clean the large squares beside to mosques on the last Thursday of Ramadan and people can't pass through them until the end of the last Friday prayer. “Ghanji” is one of the most popular foods in India, it is believed to provide the fasting person with energy to endure fasting hours. Among the most famous drinks is the "Harir", a mixture of milk, almonds and sugar. Then they end their meal with desserts like “Jalebi” and “Gulaab Jamun”. In Pakistan they end their fasting with dates, “Samosas”, Green Tea and Rose water, then after praying Tarawih, they eat meals like "Biryani" and “Pakora” and drink “Shatu”. Whereas in Iran, fasting people break their fast on dates or hot water, and among the most famous of their dishes is "Harissa" consisting of wheat, "Shalah Qalmkar" soup, "Zarda", "Rankink" sweets, "Milk with rice" and "Mahlabi”.

Moving on to Ramadan in Turkey, the scents of rose water, musk and amber, that are sprayed in gardens and door sills usually spread throughout the month. Famous Ramadan dishes would include "Turkish Pide", traditional Turkish Ramadan bread and "borek", and sweets such as "baklava" and "Gullac”.



For example, one of the famous traditions that are common among many countries until now is the "Misaharati" who wanders the streets just before dawn to awaken the sleepers for the Suhoor, with his name differing between countries. For instance, in Gulf countries " Abu Tobeila", "Al-Nafr" in Morocco...

It is worth mentioning that the holy month of Ramadan is not only about fasting, but also a month that enjoys great stature among Islamic nations, due to the revelation of the first verses of the Qur'an in it on " Leilet Elkadr". It is also regarded as a new opportunity to cleanse oneself from sins, gather family ties, and help others.





APPROACHING THE HOLY MONTH OF RAMADAN ECONOMICALLY: DOES A PANDEMIC HAVE ANY IMPACT ON THE CPI DURING RAMADAN?

ASSILE MOSTAFA, 2ND LEVEL, ECONOMICS

This article aims to analyse the effects of a pandemic on Ramadan, The holy month celebrated by many countries, and which is characterized by an increase in the CPI, requiring seasonal adjustment. However this article is not based on statistics and it merely studies possible hypothesis and possible effects resulting from the interaction of two 'abnormal' periods regarding the measurement of the CPI: The month of Ramadan and the Covid-19 pandemic, according to basic economic theories and Laws.

Indeed such events impact many if not all aspects of our lives, thus I found it interesting to study the interaction between these two unprecedentedly coexisting events, and their potential impact on the CPI.

To proceed:

What is the CPI?

The CPI (Consumer price index) is the measurement of fluctuations in the prices of a typical basket of goods consumed by a population. It is an important index, associated with measuring the cost of life, used to measure inflation (rising prices), to construct other important economic indexes. It is widely compared between countries, and an accurate measurement of it is needed for anticipations of production and economic growth.

What's special about the CPI during Ramadan?

We're studying the effects of several dimensions combined together on the CPI: First of all, the month of Ramadan is characterized by an increase in household consumption of food and consequently an increase of their prices.



So if we were to measure the CPI on a monthly basis, the measurement during Ramadan will, normally, reveal inflation. That's why, according to the basic definition of a CPI, the CPI cannot be considered a "normal" period reflecting an actual inflation but a seasonal variation that requires adjustment (cannot be representative of the CPI in a certain country, because first, this is not a globally celebrated event since it's a cultural and religious occasion, second, this is a general increase in the food prices only during this month, thus the government can't act upon it and intervene with long lasting monetary policies to control inflation (It's a temporary inflation that comes and goes with this month...))

This increase in household expenditures is mostly because the month of Ramadan is usually considered a month of festivities, in terms of food, family gatherings, outings, the festivities lifestyle which all cause fluctuations in the consumption habits of the household... For example: During Ramadan, people in general enjoy buying mostly quantities that exceed what they need (the effect of "we'll be hungry so we need to break the fast with a proper meal", or the fact that actually there's a special basket of products that's especially consumed in Ramadan and not all year round (from the various drinks to the feasty desserts...), also people loved to gather in cafes, restaurants and markets, especially after Al-Tarawih prayers and till Fajr (Sunrise), and thus an increase in consumption and expenditures...

What might be the effects of the pandemic?

This Ramadan and last year's Ramadan are a little special due to the pandemic: No more outings allowed, family gatherings are supposed to decrease and isolation is preferable so no more large gathering or evening Iftar meals This definitely should have an impact, and this is mainly what we'll be elaborating!, we want to study whether the previously mentioned factors that distinguish the CPI during Ramadan will be amplified, moderated or unchanged with the advent of the pandemic...

We may think that with less outings and gatherings, this will end up decreasing the CPI...



but actually we'll find that different aspects accompanying the pandemic will also increase the CPI so eventually The CPI in Ramadan will probably increase even more: such as:

-The fact that we're sitting at home and we'll have nothing to do but eat, -Some fear buying fast foods or purchasing ready-to-eat meals from stores or shops, consequently more foods to buy and prepare at home which increases the quantities consumed of major goods, and this increases their prices; - Also, first at the beginning of the pandemic, people anticipated that this crisis will cause a decrease in the production sector and decrease the supply of some goods, so they hurried to the supermarkets and bought stocks just in case...

Therefore we might conclude that the effects of the month of Ramadan on the CPI will be even more amplified with a pandemic...

But in a scenario, where the restrictions and distancing measures placed by the government are lessened, we can expect a huge increase in the number of outings and gatherings, which is, by the way, anticipated by the Egyptian Government this Ramadan, and in this case, there won't be a drastic difference between Ramadan Post- and after the pandemic (Same lifestyle as before the pandemic, so we'll only have the seasonal effect of Ramadan on the CPI)....

However, these hypothesis must be verified statistically and mathematically. Also supposing the rationality of the consumer, we cannot tell how individuals will behave regarding these new changes and how they will cope with it. Anyway it's too early to tell or to affirm these conclusions, all we're sure of, is that Ramadan this year won't be as any other experienced before.





Upcoming Egyptian dramas in Ramadan 2021

Sama Elnaggar, freshman.

With Ramadan just around the corner, people have become noticeably excited to witness the Ramadan traditions that they really love. One thing Egyptians are specifically excited about would be the drama marathon that happens every Ramadan, so in this article I will mention some of our potential favorite dramas coming this Ramadan. last year, the most watched TV in Ramadan was “The Choice”, being based on true events, this show gained the popularity and recognition that has made its director “Peter Mimi” decide to create a second part of this show in Ramadan 2021. Titled “The Choice 2: Men of shadow”, and starring “Karim Abdulaziz” and “Ahmed Mekky”, this show is expected to be most viewed this year. Another show that will definitely become on our top list this year would be “Civil War” starring “Yousra”, “Bassel Khayat”, “Jamilla Awad” and “Arwa Gouda”, so we can certainly see how it can turn into a masterpiece.

As usual “Yousef Elsherif” always comes up with an innovative series that always seems to amaze people, this year’s “Covid-25” has people already talking and building theories about how the show will play out moreover, the somewhat new couple “Yasmin Abdelaziz” and “Ahmed Alawady” have decided to collaborate together-not for the first time-on a TV show called “Elle Maloush Kbeer” and if people liked Yasmin Abdelaziz’s TV show last year, they are going to absolutely love this one.



Another highly anticipated TV series this Ramadan has to be the comedy series “Nagib Zahi Zarkash” starring the great actor “Yehia Elfakharany” who has not appeared on TV since 2018, so people are looking forward to seeing him back on screen again. Another thing Egyptians have missed would be Nelly Karim’s dramas even though her TV show last year “B 100 wesh” was a great hit for her and “Asser Yassin”, that’s why she’s back again this Ramadan with yet another one of her dramas called “Antibreak”



of course by now, we are all used to seeing Mohamed Ramadan with another heart breaking drama every Ramadan and after the success of “Al-Prince” in 2020, this year’s “Moussa” is expected to be a hit as well, however, we hope that this show has a more creative plot. Ghanem” is also participating in the Ramadan drama marathon this year, after being absent last year. she is starring in the new comedy “a parallel world” with her mother “Dalal Abdalaziz”. “Hana Elzahed” is also participating in this year’s Ramadan marathon with “Mohamed Emam” in the new show “The Tiger”..

Finally, “Ahmed Alsaka” and “Amir Karara” are doing a Ramadan drama together this year called “Nasl Alaghrab”. having those two work on a TV series together, it will certainly gain the admiration of many.



the list of upcoming dramas in Egypt this Ramadan can go on and on, however, we decided to settle for just mentioning the most seemingly interesting ones. So, at the end, what dramas have you decided to watch this year?





Beware! It's a wrong turn.

Mariam Elsafty, freshman.

As Ramadan is approaching, I really wanted my next article to be about something so great, and of course, Prophet Muhammad is the greatest. I know that we somehow know how the prophet was very gentle towards every living creature, we also know how kind he treated women of his era, and also he asked men to take a very good care of them till doomsday. I don't want you, dear reader, to feel like that's something you used to read in your religion book at school, but I want to remind those who forgot of how the prophet treated women. Not only to change a lot of wrong perspectives we tend to carry in the bag of our closed minds, but also to shut the mouths of those who claim that Islam promotes violence, especially the incident of the French teacher who drew cartoons insulting the prophet and those who supported what he did and defended him in a way or another, and surprisingly, some Muslims defended the teacher saying that it was his right of freedom of speech, which is nothing but weirdness. I won't lie but I actually see it's a great chance for me to defend the gentle prophet Muhammad, and also to remind some fellow Muslims of how women should be treated. If we think about it, prophet Muhammad's first wife, Khadija, was such a successful woman that time, she dealt with men and she had the courage to give meaning to her life regardless what society might think of her, as people that era were not used to seeing women as merchants.

This marriage represented a very great case, which is marrying a woman older, independent, and who also was brave enough to ask the prophet to marry her. Prophet Muhammad didn't feel attacked because she was richer or independent, but he carried a great amount of respect towards this great woman, and he loved her till his death. And with this great example, I want to remind those who have forgotten, that it's fine to encourage your mother, sister, daughter, or wife to work and know her passion in life, and also to respect your female coworkers all the time and at any place. Khadija was a great example of how can a woman stand by herself in a cruel world and still manage to win. She was a divorced woman, yet her father didn't force her to stay at home because she was divorced as people these days see, but he let her live the life she wanted. Remember that nowadays, girls are studying at schools and getting prepared for the work life in colleges, remember to trust their abilities to win with pleasure and give them the freedom to enjoy how brilliant they are. Look around yourself and you will see how much women have affected the whole world, and if you still can't see their achievements and think their place is in the kitchen, you must see a doctor.



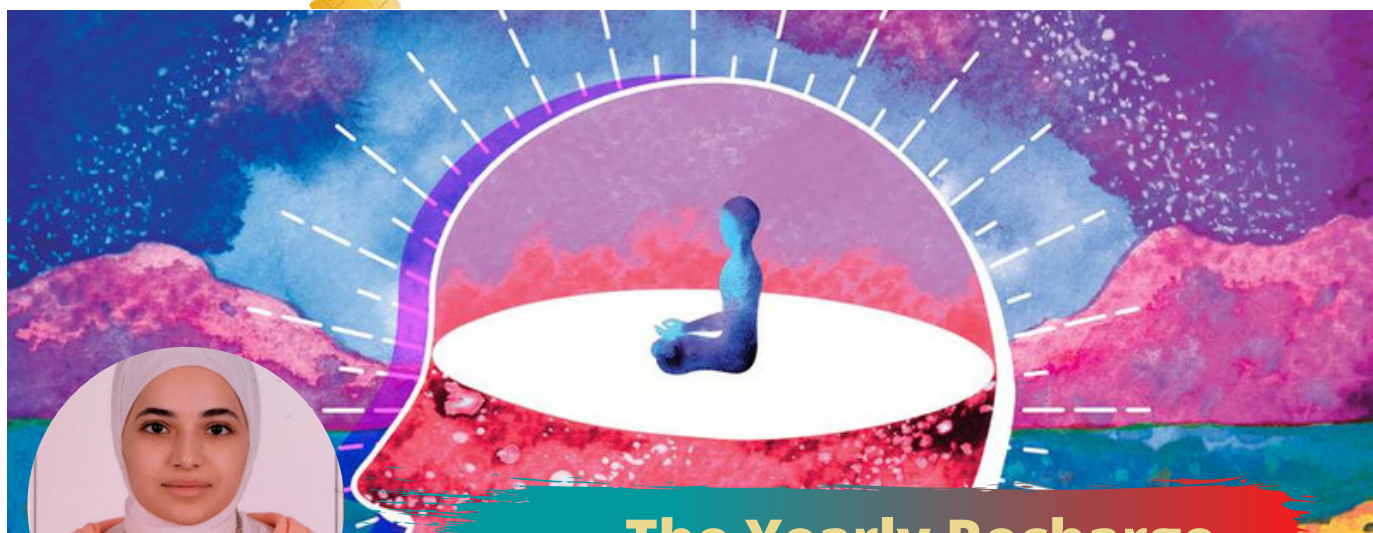
Prophet Muhammad was a father of four daughters, yet he considered himself the luckiest father in the world. That time, and I'm sure you have read this when you were seven, it was a shame to have a daughter as your first child. But look at how Islam defended women, he gifted the prophet four daughters whom he loved and respected so much. That time, it was a shame to have a daughter as your first child, but Islam came to clear all the ignorance of that time. Some fathers these days still see that girls are shameful and are a burden on their shoulders, but if they re-think, they will understand that daughters are a great gift sent by Allah.

Prophet Muhammad never laughed at women or attacked them saying they were controlled by hormones, he saw that women are so powerful and are the base of everything in life. So sad that we are getting those ignorant perspectives again to our life and we seem too afraid to let them go because we are afraid of others' opinions about us, we are still afraid to be culturally cancelled.

Islam has many purposes achieved including establishing women rights. Islam came to fight ignorance in all its shapes and kinds.

. We should doubt our cultural beliefs and fight them, ask for women rights and respect every woman. Islam has always been gentle towards women, so Islam never told you to hit your wife, but to stay away from her. We mix the ignorant culture beliefs and the purposes of Islam so we ruin the logic. Islam is perfect and we are not, so we should adjust ourselves to the perfection of Islam rather than dragging the purpose of Islam down and turn back to the wrong way which will lead us to the chaos left behind.





The Yearly Recharge

Maryam Ghetta, Freshman

We've all heard about some of the numerous physical benefits of fasting, but there are also psychological, spiritual, and religious benefits to fasting the holy month of Ramadan. Before we get into these benefits that are backed by science, we should understand what fasting is and how to fast. During the entire month of Ramadan, Muslims are obligated to fast, every day from dawn to sunset. Fasting requires people to not only refrain from food and drink, but also abstain from bad habits and sins such as smoking, swearing, gossiping, arguing, fighting or being disrespectful, cruel or selfish. Sexual relations during the hours of fasting also nullify ones fast. The purpose of fasting is not to suffer, since the kids, sick, travelers, pregnant, nursing or menstruating, and elderly are not obligated to, but rather becoming closer to God and becoming an enhanced version of yourself both physically and mentally.

Here's a breakdown to what happens to your body when you fast, in each stage of the 30 days of fasting as portrayed by the Merciful Servant, a YouTube channel. Stage 1, during the first couple of days of fasting, both blood sugar level and blood pressure drop. The body starts the cleansing process, and the first few days are the hardest as they are usually accompanied with headaches, dizziness, nausea and intense hunger. Stage 2, during the second stage, the body becomes accustomed to the fasting schedule and the digestive system is able to rest. The digestive system focuses its energy on cleansing the body and healing the cells as the white blood cells in the body start to become more active. During this stage, the organs start their repair process as well. Stage 3, by the third stage, energy levels will have increased, your mind is able to concentrate better and an overall feeling of wellness overtakes you. During fasting, the body's healing



process becomes a lot more efficient and so the body repairs any damaged cells during this stage. During this stage the colon, liver, kidney, lungs, and skin are detoxing by eliminating toxins. Stage 4, during the last 10 days of fasting in Ramadan, the body has become accustomed to the fasting process. Your body becomes more energetic and you experience improved memory and concentration. At this stage, the organs are finishing up their healing process and once all toxins are removed the body is able to function at its maximum capacity. These are just some physical benefits that will take place within the body!

The described stages above result in the many physical benefits: helping in weight loss, improving insulin sensitivity, speeding up the metabolism, promoting longevity, improving brain function, improving the immune system, clearing the skin and preventing acne, and contributing to self-enlightenment which are directly related to the psychological benefits since “a healthy mind is in a healthy body”.

Some of the astounding mental and psychological benefits are increasing ones willpower by consciously putting-off of the physical in order to tap into higher realms of meaning and breaking destructive addictions and other sabotaging behaviors which are the opposite of willpower; enhancing learning capacity, clarity, and precision by removing yourself from the noise of addiction, you clear space for the

subtle signal of your guiding truth; increasing productivity and energy since fasting gives you a feeling a physical “lightness” which provides a boost of energy; and improving self-confidence since neuro-chemically, fasting increases levels of catechol amines, such as dopamine, which elevates your happiness and confidence while reducing your anxiety.

Last but surely not least, the spiritual and religious benefits of fasting. Fasting cleanses the soul, makes us acknowledge our need for God, and leaves us energized to praise and devote to God which ultimately makes us sensitive to God’s will and satisfied with our being. As for the religious benefits, Allah, the most generous, has his doors wide open for everyone who seeks his help, guidance, mercy, abundance, and much more. There is no limit to it.

With all that being said, I am certain that we all cannot wait for this yearly recharge and this holy month to bless us with all its benefits!





Solomon's Judgment

Mohamed Elsayy, 2nd Level, Economics

Since Adam and his wife landed on earth, and his offspring began to the day of the Resurrection, man was assigned to knowledge and learning the same, he began with what is in himself and what turns him into every science and approach, There is no merit in knowledge of one who is of a age or a position without those without them, There is no monopoly on anyone except for those who follow and who are followed!, When Cain killed his brother Abel, and he did not know what to do with him, God sent him a raven to hide his brother, so Cain learned from him, And above the blame, he killed his brother, unable to be like this raven!, That was the whole idea, So did Cain teach the raven, or did the raven teach Cain?!, And this Ibrahim, pbuh, said to his father: ﴿ O my father, indeed there has come to me of knowledge that which has not come to you, so follow me; I will guide you to an even path﴾ [Maryam-43], Here, Abraham deserves to be followed, and no age or position in knowledge should be considered, And Moses said to al-Khidr, peace be upon them both: ﴿ Moses said to him, "May I follow you on [the condition] that you teach me from what you have been taught of sound judgement?"﴾ [Al-kahf – 66], God gave knowledge to Both of them, but the most knowledgeable is more deserving to be followed a prophet or not prophet.

Al-Hassan ibn al-Fadl entered some of the caliphs and had many scholars with him Al-Hassan liked to speak, so the Caliph rebuked him and said: Oh boy, are you speaking in this council? This council of caliph and scholars cannot accommodate the public and the young.

Al-Hassan said: Oh, Commander of the Faithful, if I'm a boy, then I'm not younger than the hoopoe of Solomon, Nor are you greater than Solomon, peace be upon him, when the hoopoe said: I have encompassed [in knowledge] that which you have not encompassed, He followed and said: Did you not see that God gave understanding the judgment of Solomon, and if the matter is regarding the greatest, then David would have been more proper?!

Scientist is followed even if he is young and the ignorant is avoided even if he is old, And we have been since eternity, and we suffer from the ganglion of age and position; The scholar is Stultified because of his young age and the ignorant is respected because of his old age and position, and may a sheikh have spent his life in foolishness or isolated from events and relationships, so his wisdom and did not reach judgment between two quarreling children!. It is true that the young should respect the elder, whether he is a scholar or an ignorant one, but the door of knowledge is to be touched by knowledge, not by age, and by wisdom, not by the position. So whoever has a excellence in knowledge, then speak, otherwise let this door close. Abandoning discussion to one who has no knowledge is not such a respect behavior, and rebuking the young if interrupts the ignorant is also not For respect as much as it is insistence on ignorance.



People by their nature are attracted by the scientist, not his knowledge, so they take from him without refutation, and the sheikh attracts them, not his wisdom, even if he is an idiot and ignorant, And the basic principle of what a person has become blessed with is that the more he comes and travels, the greater his horizon and the greater his insight, But it does not mean that he who is without those is ignorant and foolish. And here is Solomon, peace be upon him, may God have favored his judgment over that of his father; Allah says: ﴿And [mention] David and Solomon, when they judged concerning the field - when the sheep of a people overran it [at night], and We were witness to their judgement, And We gave understanding of the case to Solomon﴾ [Al-Anbiyaa - 78,79], Solomon's Hoopoe said to him: "I have encompassed [in knowledge] that which you have not encompassed", And the bird is not more knowledgeable than Solomon the human being, the prophet, for whom soldiers of jinn, mankind and birds were recruited, and here is an ant that said: ﴿Until, when they came upon the valley of the ants, an ant said, "O ants, enter your dwellings that you not be crushed by Solomon and his soldiers while they perceive not."﴾ [Al-Naml - 22], She was an ant, almost invisible, and she led, called, ordered, warned, and sought excuse.

Abdullah bin Muse narrated that Omar ibn El-khattab said: " Do not increase the dowry of women more than forty ounces of silver. For whoever increases the increase, the increase is made in the treasury"

A Woman said: This is not for you!

He said: Why?

She said: that Allah has said: ﴿But if you want to replace one wife with another and you have given one of them a great amount [in gifts], do not take [back] from it anything. Would you take it in injustice and manifest sin?﴾ [Al-Nessa - 20], Omar said: A woman got, and a man made a mistake. This woman who corrected the words of Omar bin Al-Khattab is not wiser than Omar who traveled, sold, bought, traded, and accompanied the Prophet and migrated, conquered, fought, ruled, and appealed to him.

You know that the young of today is the elder of tomorrow, and a person is with his knowledge, not his age and number of hours and days!, Cohabitation, the branching of relationships, and the sitting with the scholar and the sheikh make the wisdom of the sheikh in the vitality of the young man. And the rebuke, even if it is reverence for the Sheikh and the Great, does not create respect as much as it creates submissiveness to falsehood, discourage to speak and refute everything that was said and said.





WOMEN AS VALUE MAKERS AND PRESERVERS

Yasmine Aladdin Abdel Atey, Research assistant at Women Studies' Unit

The month of March is the month of women on the global level, that begins with the celebration of International Women's Day on March 8th through Egyptian Women's Day on March 16th, and continues to Egypt and the Arab countries celebrate Mother's Day at the beginning of the spring every year. But have we carefully considered the discourses used in these celebrations! And which women are they talking about? What is the roles of women as makers of national values and identity of each country?

Historically speaking, International Women's Day marks year 1856 commemorating protests of female workers in New York due to the inhuman conditions, but these protests were forcibly dispersed by the official authorities, it resumed again in 1908 by textile workers on the streets of New York. Women marched carrying pieces of bread and bouquets of roses as symbols of their movement. They demanded a reduce of working hours and voting right.

Later on, in an attempt to divert the attention and contain the feminist discourse and demands, western governments decided to promote an alternative discourse focusing on celebrating women rather than responding to radical demands of equality and justice. Hence, international day of women was announced on the 8th of March every year.

As for the Egyptian Women's Day, It based on Egyptian woman's appreciation and her continuous struggle, beginning on 16 March 1919, over the fall of many Egyptian martyrs, such as Hamida Khalil, Naima Abdel Hamid, Fatima Mahmoud and others in the demonstration that Hoda Shaarawi led in expressing unity in national demands of 1919 revolution. The date remained very significant in Egyptian women struggle for equality and emancipation. In 1923

the first women union, in 1928 beginning of integrating women in formal education. And in 1956 Egyptian women were granted full political rights.

Celebration Mother's Day differs from one country to the other. Its idea came first from the American activist in the nineteenth century celebrating "Mother's Day for Peace"; to honour mothers who lost their sons in the civil war, but this request was rejected. Anna Jarvis made the proposal again in the early years of the twentieth century and it became official to celebrate Mothers' Day on the second Sunday of May every year.

Mother's Day in Egypt had a different story; the call was made by Ameen Brothers of Akhbar Elyoum. Aly Ameen called for celebrating Mothers' Day on the day marking the beginning of Spring each year to commemorate sacrifices made by mothers

The official discourse of these celebrations reflects a societal vision that limits the role of women to their maternal roles. Mothers in this discourse become bearers and guardians of culture values and holders of national identity. Though motherhood is a great role of women but can't not be considered the only one. Actually, this discourse reduces its roles in the social space and control women roles and existence by the patriarchal system. Patriarchy legitimizes social system in its entirety as well as dominating members (men and women) and dictates power relations associated with them. Culture is a social structure; transmitted and initiated through the socialization of members of society. Women as mothers are considered the main player in this process of socialization. Mothers teach their children social values and roles



and make sure they abide by these values. They also, teach other women; i.e. their daughters, how to continue in their prescribed social and gender roles. Patriarchy in this case remains and is sustained by women and transmitted from one generation into the next.

Accordingly; women's image are portrayed as always sacrificing mothers and obedient wives who don't speak and participate in the public sphere, and an image of women's bodies is drawn up as the bearer of male honour, leading to carry the nation's honour with its values and identity. Therefore, defending the homeland becomes defending women and vice versa.

Noteworthy, we need to question these roles and values transmitted by women. Is there a unified set of values of each nation? Are values reflective of national identity irrespective of geography and ethnicity? Are they fixed structures, or they change and develop according to changing contexts? How far can women contribute to the process of maintaining\ changing\ challenging these values?

For example, in Bedouin context, men and women cover their faces as a mechanism of self -protection against the brutal nature. The practice originally has no religious significance. Later on, this practice took religious and social significance specially for women. Covering up the face in urban contexts was never related to environment, rather it was based on the prevalence of Salafi religious discourse. During 2020, both men and women are covering their faces irrespective of religious beliefs and environment due to the spread of COVID-19. On a different note, women contribution in economy and accordingly access to public spaces is still a debatable issue in certain societies and communities. Yet, women in rural communities have always been part of production cycle and always contributed to income generating. Women worked in agriculture and related activities inside the house as well as outside. Inability and \or\ inability

to Monetizing women work in those contexts should not mean women were not part of the production. In twentieth century, different countries as well as international organizations emphasized the importance of integrating women in economic activities as shown in the SDGs agenda.

In addition to; the issue of polygamy, which is prohibited and criminalized by US law' s challenged by some closed religious societies such as "Mormons" and others, who see polygamy as a religious duty. All of this, the societal values cannot be viewed as one solid and fixed group, regardless of place, time and life experience.

What we want to emphasize in this regard is that issues of national values and attributing them to women as the most important role should be re-considered and re-evaluated. Societies formulate their value systems differently and should be able to accept changes taking place. Social change is the responsibility of all members of society. We should embrace diversity in our societies and don't try to impose the set of values of a certain community on everyone else. Women and men should work together to change\ challenge values that are not responsive to modern societies needs.

Discourse developed by feminist perspective attempts to deconstruct patriarchy and its relevant power structures. It addresses manifestations of inequalities women suffer from. Holding women the sole responsible for creating\ transmitting values in the society is actually a continuation of this patriarchal discourse and should be critically addressed if we are to promote justice on the society level.

