

ELITE

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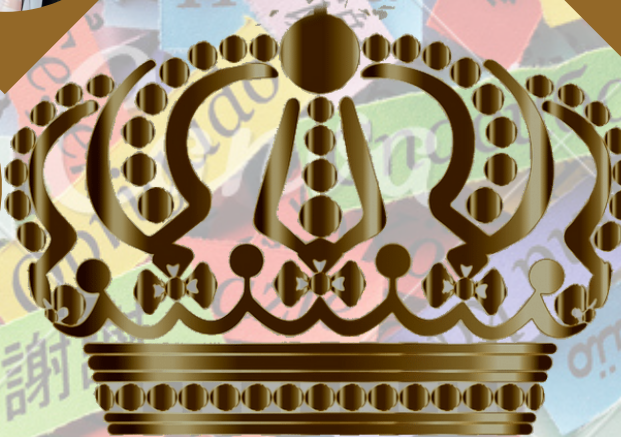
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Prof. Wadouda Badran, Dean of the BUE Faculty of Business Administration, Economics and Political Science in a special interview with ELITE:

WE ARE NOT IN A COLD WAR OR AN EQUIVALENT BALANCE OF POWER, BUT IN A WORLD WHERE PRAGMATISM PREVAILS AMONG MAJOUR POWERS

Cairo: Ramy Magdy, Aliyaa Assem, Mariam Gheta, Nadeen Hesham and Passainte Mostafa

For this issue, Elite was honored to interview Professor Wadouda Badran, Dean of Faculty of Business Administration, Economics and Political Science, the British University in Egypt, and a FEPS graduate political science professor. In this rich discussion, Professor Badran shared with us her insights on the challenges and opportunities facing Arab women, drawing upon her experience as former president of Arab Women Organization (AWO), as well as her reading of the current international political dynamics and the features of Egypt's foreign policy.

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

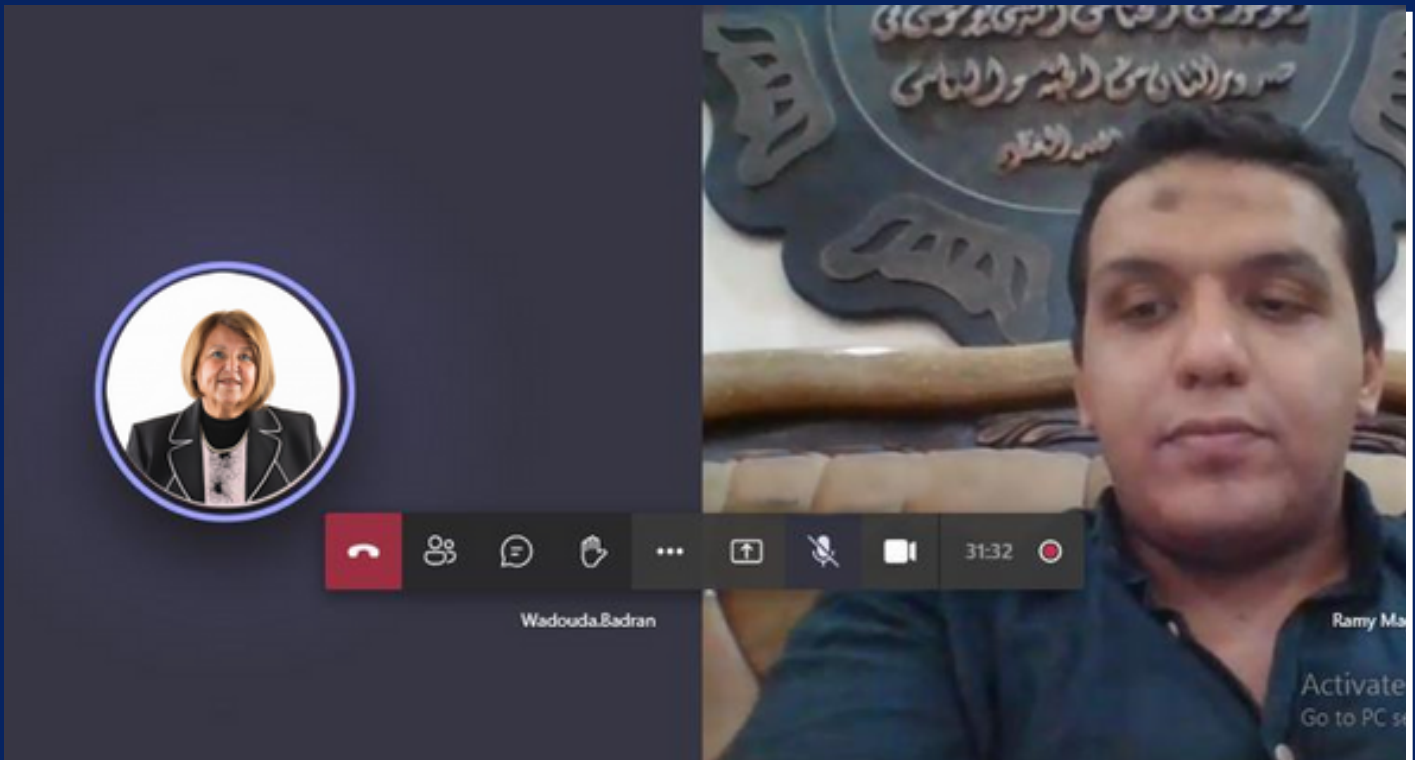
When FEPS was established in 1960, it was something new to have a faculty modeled after the London School of Economics. And FEPS was truly distinguished in terms of the number and quality of its professors and students; it accepted only 150 students across its three departments at the time. My older sister and a large number of her schoolmates had also joined FEPS in 1960, becoming part of the first batch with Dr. Ali, and not the batch that transferred from the Faculty of Commerce. Everyone used to praise the close community and

distinguished education at FEPS and it's still unmatched as a faculty today.

I was in the arts section at school and although I hadn't decided between economics and political science as a major yet, I was interested in the courses offered at FEPS; so, I made the right decision to join the Faculty. Back then, the area of FEPS was small since it was attached to the building of the Faculty of Law, which allowed us to be close to each other and to hold many cultural, social and sports activities. Of course, FEPS also hosted renowned professors such as Drs. Boutros, Khairy, Madany and Fathallah Al-Khatib, may Allah have mercy on their souls.

How was your life as a FEPS student in terms of your activities and relationships with your professors?

Since we were small in number, we knew each other well; and I had at least ten schoolmates who joined FEPS with me, which made me feel less out of place. It was also easy for everyone at the Faculty to be culturally and socially similar to one another, which made it feel like one family. Adding to this the limited size of the building, it meant that you would inevitably run into the people you know. I used to play squash



There are women's issues, not just one, and their work is being criticized for focusing on rural, uneducated women and ignoring other groups, such as young women and Bedouin women

in the university team but sadly, I fell and fractured my knee, which put an end to my time with squash as a freshman. I haven't tried another sport since.

Those who witnessed FEPS during the 1960s constantly tell us that the relationship between professors and students was direct. I want to understand why this word – direct – seems to pop up in conversations with most of the figures we've interviewed such as Drs. Ahmed Youssef, Osama Ghazaly Harb and Mounir Fakhry Abdel Nour, and Ambassadors Hany Khallaf and Moushira Khattab. So, in what ways was the relationship direct?

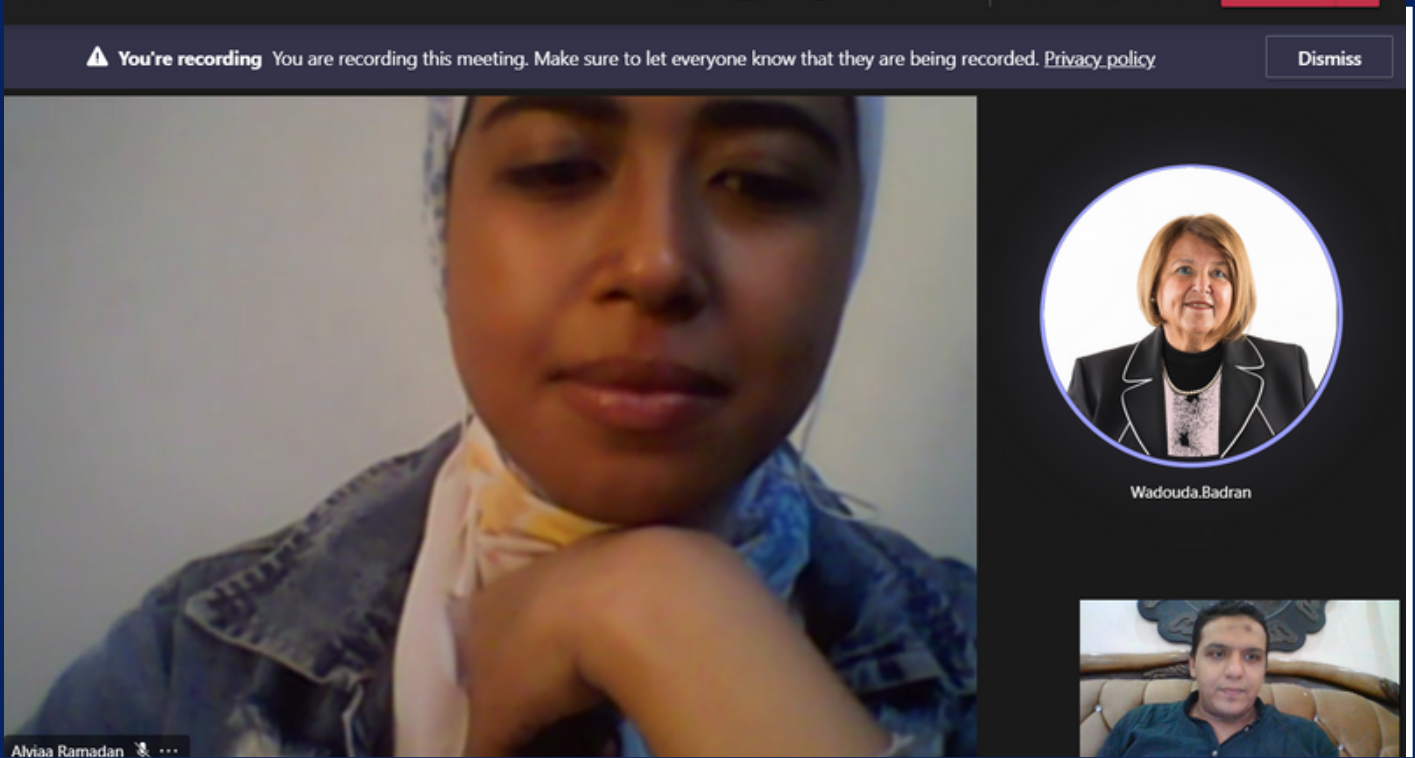
I think that the Faculty still offers students a direct relationship to professors. In the 1960s, the number of professors was very limited; for instance, the political science department had only one teaching assistant apart from Drs. Ali and AbdelMalek Ouda. Given that Dr. Ouda was in Switzerland, this left Dr. Ali, bearing in mind that Mostafa Kamel had also graduated and gone to Switzerland. So, it was a relationship between few students and similarly few professors. Despite the larger numbers today, I think that FEPS still adopts an open-door policy which means that students have access to all professors.

In your opinion, how does political science shape the personality of its students and researchers?

Political science is a broad discipline that develops one's knowledge not just in politics, but also in economics and sociology. As such, it offers an understanding of what's happening at home and abroad, which in turn develops critical thinking and debate skills. People often say that political science students don't stop arguing. But it is true that political science does strengthen your ability to argue, when appropriate, and to constructively criticize.

Throughout your career in political science and at FEPS, you must have a lot of people that you are grateful to, whether personally or professionally. So, to whom is Dr. Wadouda Badran grateful?

First, I'm grateful to my parents who recognized the value of education and who believed that by having two children only – my sister and I – they could provide us with a high standard of living and good care. As such, the structure of our four-member family, with no sons, was unusual at the time. But my parents enrolled my sister and I in the prestigious American College for Girls (now Ramses College), which paid attention to character building as well as education. This



Presidential diplomacy is one of the new features of Egyptian diplomacy and is characterized by efficiency and speed compared to its traditional counterpart

in turn made my transition from school to FEPS easy, since the latter also incorporated character building, public service and student activities.

I'm also naturally grateful to my husband who accompanied me on my scholarship to Canada. I'm similarly grateful to John Ziegler, my advisor who cared about his students to the extent that he invited me to stay with his family for a month to finish an important part of my dissertation. This was because he thought that if I had returned to Egypt with my husband and son as I had intended to do, I would not have finished my dissertation.

I'm really grateful to all my professors at FEPS and to Dr. Mofid Shehab who appointed me as Egypt's cultural consultant to the UK and director of the educational delegation. This was a rich experience for me that allowed me to see a different side from academia. And since a part of my job there was to organize cultural events, I was able to draw upon my event management experience from my time at FEPS as Vice Dean for Student Affairs and for Community Affairs, under the leadership of Dean Dr. Ali El-Din Hilal who was the first to expand the range of student activities offered.

One of the remarkable stages in your rich career has been your presidency of the Arab Women Organization (AWO). Tell us more about this experience, how it influenced you and what your contributions to the Organization have been.?

I was honored to be nominated by Egypt for this position. The Arab Women Organization (AWO) was established in the early 2000s as an intergovernmental organization working within the framework of Arab joint action, with the aim of enhancing the capacities of women and improving their conditions across seven areas, including education, health, the environment, the economy, the legal sphere and others.

Being the state's nominee entailed a huge responsibility. As such, this position was a challenge for me, especially considering that when I joined the AWO, there had been no programs yet; only the charter and bylaws existed. And I was not a prominent figure in the Egyptian women's movement; I had been a member of the National Council for Women for a short while during its first cycle and I had written a lot of edited volumes on issues of women's political participation. But I was mainly nominated for AWO based on my academic and diplomatic experience. What also added to the pressure of the job was the need to interact institutionally with a large number of Arab states; and I had a lot of people telling me



Weak coordination and funding plus the absence of institutional memory are challenges facing Arab work in the field of women rights

that it would be difficult to deal with 16 Arab countries. However, my experience was quite different; I enjoyed a good relationship with the members of both the Executive and High Councils; and I'm still in touch with some of the Executive Council members today, eight years after I left the Organization, who continue to invite me to some of their local and international events. For instance, Her Highness Princess Sabika invited me to be on the panel of judges for an international award for women empowerment.

So, I can say that my experience in Arab joint action was excellent. At the time, Dr. Ola Abou Zeid was also program manager at AWO. Together, we managed to put in place a rich program for the Organization; we started by conducting scoping studies to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the women empowerment programs in Arab countries. Then, we formed a legal group, including representatives for each member state, which compiled a four-volume handbook that supported its recommendations with strong arguments from Sharia and jurisprudence. As such, I recommend this handbook for anyone who's interested in women's issues.

Moreover, we launched a dialogue for Arab youth around women's issues, which was excellently directed by Dr. Moataz Abdel Fattah. The philosophy behind the dialogue was to hold it with pairs of young men and women drawn from each Arab country at first, then the dialogue would be expanded into each country to promote its influence. We also

had a permanent youth committee as we were keen on adopting the recommendations of young people and we used to receive and respond to questions from Arab women as well. In addition, we had databases on Arab women, an electronic library, observations on the important landmarks in Arab judicial rulings, and programs that encouraged research in women studies as well as scholarship offers. I recall that someone from FEPS received a social science scholarship in women's issues.

Furthermore, we had an award for science and technology and we published a book on the gender perspective in studies. Another important program was the trainings offered to develop project management and evaluation skills for women-oriented projects. Accordingly, this was a flourishing period where our programs were appreciated by all the people I worked with and it was an excellent stage in my career.

Certainly, Arab women continue to face several challenges. What are the primary challenges among those and what opportunities are available for women to overcome them?

There is a larger degree of awareness today about women's issues and how we can empower women in various fields, which is reflected in the multiple projects that have achieved undeniable progress. However, these projects themselves that



Egypt is witnessing a huge leap in the development of policies to empower and support women

are targeting women are laced with several problems, aside from the complicating effects of the social and cultural contexts. We can see some of these problems during the planning phases for projects, in which some projects are left without clearly-defined goals for example, or they might confuse primary and secondary objectives; in other cases, the projects might misidentify their targets or they might target certain locations and activities that are incompatible with the project's timeframe.

There is also the fact that women's issues are multiple and interrelated; for instance, women's health is connected to women's poverty and women's education. Another point worth mentioning about project implementation is the lack of coordination among the entities working in women empowerment, which is something that needs to be addressed for more effective implementation. In addition, there are certain areas that are off the radar of women-oriented programs; for example, limited attention is directed to elderly and young-adult women; similarly, uneducated and rural women tend to receive more attention than their educated and Bedouin counterparts, respectively. These are all points that projects should take into account. Furthermore, we notice how each of the private sector, civil society with its institutional weaknesses, and universities that are burdened with limited resources for research, is unable to perform its role as an effective partner in women empowerment. This is coupled

with the absence of a culture of volunteering, which might have been stronger in the early 19th or 20th centuries.

Funding is another significant issue, particularly in countries facing population booms, wide geographical spread and the common shortcomings of international funding, which focuses mostly on short and medium-length programs that consist mainly of raising awareness and training, but do not contribute to long-term projects. International funding entities also collaborate with civil society organizations; but as I mentioned earlier, the latter's own internal problems mean that relying on them to implement these internationally-funded projects places much pressure on them. Additionally, we have the problem of a lack of institutional memory caused by insufficient documentation of programs. Lastly, we can speak of the cultural and social dossiers such as religious discourse, media and the legislative environment. And whereas legislation has witnessed improvement, the religious discourse and cultural context are still confined to technical discussions.

Egypt is currently witnessing an important shift in the status of women. How do you view the measures taken by the government to empower Egyptian women?

There has been significant progress in the status of women; women have acquired legal rights and the number of women in the Council of Representatives and Cabinet is at record highs. We can also see this progress in the efforts of the



My experience in the joint Arab work in the Arab Women's Organization was excellent, and the distinction of the work teams I worked with contributed to its success

National Council for Women, led by Maya Morsy who has worked extensively on various issues, including attentively dealing with the complaints that the Council receives via its hotline and cases of violence against women, with a number of shelters also working to provide care for those victims of violence. Having said that, we hope for more progress and for wider programs that target men as well as woman, with a potential role for religious discourse in this regard.

Professor Wadouda Badran, Dean of Faculty of Business Administration, Economics and Political Science, the British University in Egypt (BUE), what does this place represent to you? What makes it special and what aspects are you seeking to improve?

I joined BUE when I assumed the position of Dean of Faculty of Business Administration, Economics and Political Science in November 2013 and this was my return to academia after a period of almost 12 years. This experience has given me a broad knowledge of the British education system and quality management according to British standards. The Faculty's programs have been put in place in collaboration with Loughborough University, one of the UK's top 10 universities, and we have received accreditation from NAQAAE, the National Authority for Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Education. Our Faculty is also a bit different from FEPS because we have the business administration

department with us as well, which makes BUE the first university to incorporate business administration, economics and political science in the same faculty.

We have around 60 faculty members and 70 teaching assistants and assistant lecturers, most of whom are appointment, but there are also some who are on secondment, including myself, and the following colleagues from FEPS: Drs. Ali El-Din Hilal, Amany Massoud, Sally Isaac, Moataz Abdel Fattah, Ahmed Gad and Heba Ezzat. And we all work together as a team and hold various student activities that help prepare students for the job market.

When I first joined BUE, the Faculty did not have a postgraduate program. But now, we offer a professional master's in business administration and academic master's in political science and economics, with an academic master's in business administration scheduled to launch in September. Our graduates receive a double degree: one which is accredited by the Supreme Council of Universities and another in cooperation with our partner, London South Bank University. Perhaps one of the challenges I face is balancing between the requirements of each of the Egyptian system and our British partners, which is not easy, but it can be done by working together with my colleagues. Thus, our work environment is generally encouraging, with a lot of teamwork involved; and I believe in the importance of such teamwork and in the notion that you are as strong as your team.



The hot conflict files between the major powers are not strong enough to threaten global stability or change the arrangements of the international system

We are in the presence of a knowledgeable political science professor; so, how do you read the current Egyptian political situation, domestically and externally, in terms of its challenges and opportunities?

Throughout the past decade, Egyptian foreign policy has had to face some unprecedented challenges, the first of which came in the form of the reactions of certain countries to the June 30th Revolution. Then, there were the national security threats in the West and the North, and Egypt's water rights, which is of course the main issue on the headlines now when it comes to the Renaissance Dam. There is also the practice of Western states using human rights as a pressure card against Egypt and other countries that are not deemed to be sufficiently in line with Western interests.

I think that Egypt's foreign policy has the following features: first, balanced and diversified relations. For instance, we maintain our relationship with the U.S. but it's not our only partner; we're also developing our relationships with Russia and China. As such, we can't say that Egypt is completely in line with the U.S., since our votes on regional issues differ from the American position in 60% of cases; yet, we do have interests with the U.S. Thus, the idea of balance is important. Second, Egyptian foreign policy currently has an edge due to its use of presidential diplomacy which wasn't the case during the past 30 years. Presidential diplomacy means that foreign

relations are efficiently and extensively conducted on the presidential level, which tends to be fast and to support the efforts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The third feature is represented in the interest accorded to various regional circles, which is reflected in Egypt's relationship with Greece and its position towards the Libyan crisis. In turn, we should strengthen our cooperation with Arab and African states, as well as our bilateral relations with Central Asian countries such as Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and others.

Another important priority for Egyptian foreign policy has been combatting terrorism and extremism. In this regard, Egypt has intensified its diplomatic efforts, whether by participating in regional and international organizations or via dialogues with its international partners, in order to promote its vision and tools for fighting terrorism. We should also mention that our diplomacy is cautious, which might have led some people to call for military action the Renaissance Dam case. In fact, there is no easy solution, but we are keeping all options on the table. Finally, our foreign policy is keen on multilateral economic relations and on playing an active role in the UN and regional organizations. Therefore, I believe that Egypt has made positive strides in its foreign policy despite the internal and regional challenges it faces.

You are particularly interested in great power dynamics and their impact on Egypt. Given the current realignment of



In a region full of intertwined armed conflicts, Egypt's interest is to balance all parties without explicit involvement against any of them.

American-European relations and their positions towards each of Russia and China, how do you read this international scene?

The scene is certainly complex. The current tensions in American-European relations and their positions towards Russia and China raises the question of how these tensions might impact the shape of the international system, which has seen the U.S. enjoy a forefront position since the 1990s. Accordingly, we are wondering if these tensions might provide an opportunity for Third World countries to maneuver in a way that's similar to the Cold War period in the 1960s, for example. While Third World countries might find room for maneuver under current dynamics, the extent of this room is likely to be smaller than its Cold War counterpart, which saw a rivalry between two superpowers change into an equation between a superpower and a great power. And when Putin assumed power in Russia, he declared from the start that he would revive a new Russian spirit, instead of following the model of European countries which aligned with the U.S. Nevertheless, American-Russian relations remained deep and the message that was being conveyed was that the two countries had moved past the Cold War phase and that they no longer consider each other enemies. But the coolness underlying the relationship is largely due to the U.S.'s oversized influence in the world.

With the unprecedented scale of economic globalization led by Western states and Russia's relative economic weakness,

Russia is clearly aware of the limits of its international influence in the face of the U.S., whose military might overshadows the shortcomings of its economic capabilities. Whether tense or calm, American-Russian relationships have persisted because of their pragmatic nature; the two countries realize that they have to cooperate on certain issues, including nuclear non-proliferation, Iran's nuclear program, the situation in Afghanistan and climate change. As such, they pay attention to managing their tensions in a way that prevents them from reaching the extent of an open conflict. Similarly, the U.S. is constantly working on containing both Russia and China out of the idea that a complete focus on China might have negative implications on its relationship with Russia. Having to take both Russia and China into account thus means an opportunity for countries to diversify their partners. Therefore, we are not in a second cold war, but we do have opportunities for more balanced relationships that serve the interests of various states.

And can certain current hot issues change pragmatism in one way or another?

No, I don't think so. Because these states realize that there are certain limits not to be crossed. As such, I think that tensions and disputes will remain, but without reaching the extent of the Cold War.



Speaking of great power dynamics, these powers have had a strong presence in the Arab World since 2011, which can be seen in the various conflicts and civil wars in Libya and Syria, the remaining pieces of ISIS in Iraq, and the crisis in Yemen. But we cannot deal with all these conflicts in one shot, yet how can they affect Egypt's national security? And is Egypt capable of facing these conflicts?

As I said earlier, it's in Egypt's interests to balance all these actors and not to wade into conflicts with any of these powers. Besides, Egypt has pressing internal issues that it needs to deal with first and to utilize its foreign policy to serve its causes. And I do think that Egyptian foreign policy is in fact adopting this approach of a quietly effective policy that abstains from unnecessary confrontations at this point.

Finally, what advice can you give our students and graduates?

I'll tell them that they are studying at a faculty that has been prestigious since its establishment, offering programs that match their international counterparts, enjoying research collaborations with international universities, and hosting award-winning teaching staff. I recall that seven of our faculty members have recently received state awards. As such, we are always proud of FEPS and of the educational experience that it provides. Moreover, FEPS was among the first faculties to use simulation, to hold

student competitions and to work towards providing internship and training opportunities for students, which can help prepare them for the job market. Accordingly, students must work hard to benefit from these opportunities offered to them and to seek to become one of the Faculty's over five-decades long alumni success stories. So, I wish them good luck, especially that which is derived from hard work.





SPOUSAL VIOLENCE & CRIME (A DISCUSSION)

CAROLINE SHERIF-HANIA BAHAA-JOMANA KHALED-MARY SAMER-NOOR KHALED-TONY AYMAN-
MOHAMMED ELSAWY

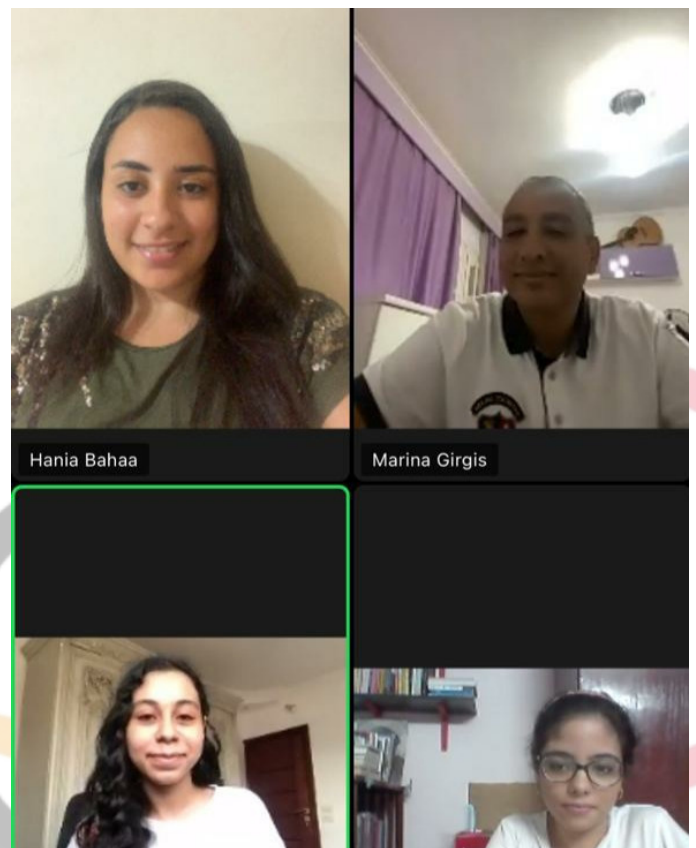
We are still surprised day after day by facts and phenomena that are alien to our society. We may claim that they are individual events that do not constitute a real crisis; since it falls into one or more families, representing only 25.1/1 Egyptian families, and on the contrary, some consider it a critical crisis and a major catastrophe that has devastated the society. In the reprehensible openness and the identification of immoral cultures and behaviors in our culture and our societal behavior through social media, and everything that is foreign is not as we used to quickly disappears, but rather generalizes and spreads.

Among these facts, we find that the Egyptian street has recently been buzzing about the issue of domestic violence in general and the murder of husbands and wives in particular, after more than one piece of news of the murder of a wife to her husband followed in a short and close interval. The logical basis on which the foundations of the case are built: spreading it on social media makes it a subject of ridicule, or does it contribute to raising awareness against it? And on the level of the crime itself: Does the dock include other parties? What are the imaginary restrictions that bind us? And what are the dimensions and axes that are based On it, all of this and more we analyze, scrutinize, and refute in a meaningful and constructive dialogue? Views are similar and different, but they all aspire to offer decisive and urgent solutions to such a thorny issue.

In your opinion, what are the real reasons behind these crimes?

There were many answers and went to more than one dimension, and some saw that the main reason is the absence of religion, in addition to everything we receive recently from social media, so we now live in a world parallel to the truth. Exaggerated openness led to the expansion of our perceptions of things that were supposed to remain private inside the home and not to be spread on social media or others, it was assumed that marital life would have stability. In addition to that, we find the social restrictions that we will discuss in detail later and the view of society, and another went to describe it as vessels, if they were full, they would overflow! Accumulation of problems, silence at other times, quarrels at other times, and psychological repression may all come out at once, the consequences of which are not safe.

Others shed light on the roots of the issue, and they considered that it is necessary to be patient and wait in choosing a life partner, put all the mental data and leave the emotions aside, and identifying the partner's defects is more important than recognizing his good sides, and the inclusion of dialogue as the basis for dealing between spouses, and to the farthest root of the issue there must be A sound and normal upbringing of individuals, self-control, good behavior and leadership in facing problems, safe involvement in society, rejection of violence and extremism, and defeating psychological terrorism that we almost see in every home!





Do you think that these crimes increase during the festive seasons?

Some have argued that perhaps these disputes leading to murder have an economic dimension; During the festive seasons, the family's requirements increase more than other days of the year, and in a manner that is not commensurate with the family's income or its monthly budget, and in this there is a lack of appreciation for the head of the house(the father) or the difficulty he faces from the wife or children for him and the burden of needs on him, and we have witnessed the suicide of a father due to his inability to provide The requirements of his family, and we know that the house in which the father adopts if he does not tighten his bond with the rest of the family, it will fall on everyone alike!

Two others had different points of view on the point of the economic dimension. It is not central and that it is natural to increase needs during the festive season. These seasons are accompanied by preparations, receiving family and relatives, and exchanging visits. However, we do not completely wipe it out; We may have witnessed such crimes in the past year 2020 due to the Corona pandemic, the layoff of many workers, and the cessation of some activities, which negatively affected the income of many families, but we emphasize the first point, as we refer the case to poor choice of partner and the consequences of that from clash and violence leading to murder. Another opinion about whether social networking sites are accused or not, and also whether the seasons have a direct impact or not suggested that a study must be conducted and a representative sample of the community should be selected and clear results should be produced and comparing it with the era before the prosperity of social media sites, and the days of the seasons with other days of the year.

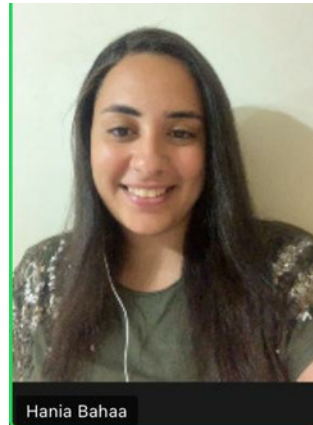
Do you think that there is a link between families' aspirations to a higher standard of living that is not compatible with their financial means that causes pressures that lead to these crimes?

Everyone agreed on this point and confirmed that it actually causes problems, and this is because of the openness to social networking sites and the feeling of dissatisfaction that some people experience because of what we see on social media sites and the review of different standards of living, which raises discontent and envy in the hearts of some and detracts from grace and complains about their luck, and the solution to this problem is contentment with the life that God has given them, and they also pointed out that most of the crimes that were committed were between the middle class and the poor, and the culture and education of the individual is a pivotal factor in the issue of domestic violence in general, but also other issues of society, and one of them pointed out to the other side that the matter may not reach the crime of murder. However, families' aspiration to a higher standard of living makes the atmosphere unfair. Of course, there are other factors such as the interference of parents that may cause these crimes.

The way these crimes are dealt with through social media and the news of the crime is the main reason to mitigate its horror. Do you think that social media and television productions somehow normalize murders, which convince people of the ease of committing them and do not shed light on how awful the crime is?

Some disagreed and agreed on the point of who is a sinner? Are the media and its presentation of crime news? Or the way the public addresses the news and underestimates and ridicules it?

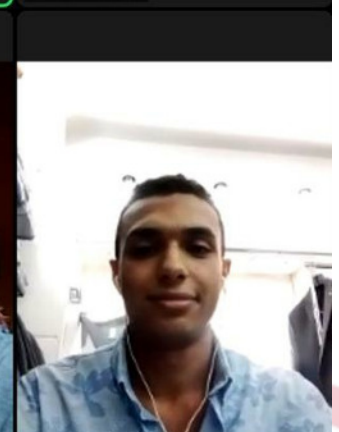
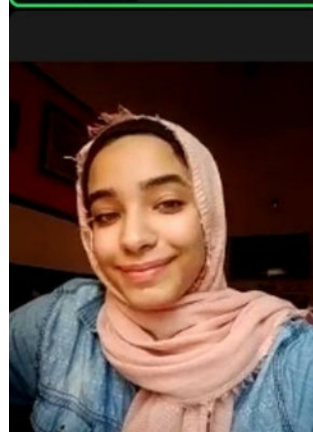
Here we present the two viewpoints: Some have argued that underestimating the crime and its ugliness and taking it as material for ridicule, pranks and underestimating it on social media sites are the main reasons for the spread of these crimes, as I do not see that they shed light on the causes and results and are discussing a way to solve them! While some have argued that the media's presentation of these crimes, especially the release of misleading headlines, is directly related to the case and that the media, when publishing news of such a crime, there must be an awareness speech by specialists, and among the gestures that deserve praise: the inclusion of a letter of urging and awareness at the end of each statement It is issued by the Egyptian Public Prosecution, and another argued that if we fail to launch a sound awareness speech, then these crimes should be covered up so as not to open the minds of a person to committing them. A crime like this is a rare individual crime and its consequences are not good.



Hania Bahaa



Ramy Magdy



Do societal restrictions (such as parents, divorce, and your children more important than that) affect the issue of killing the spouses?

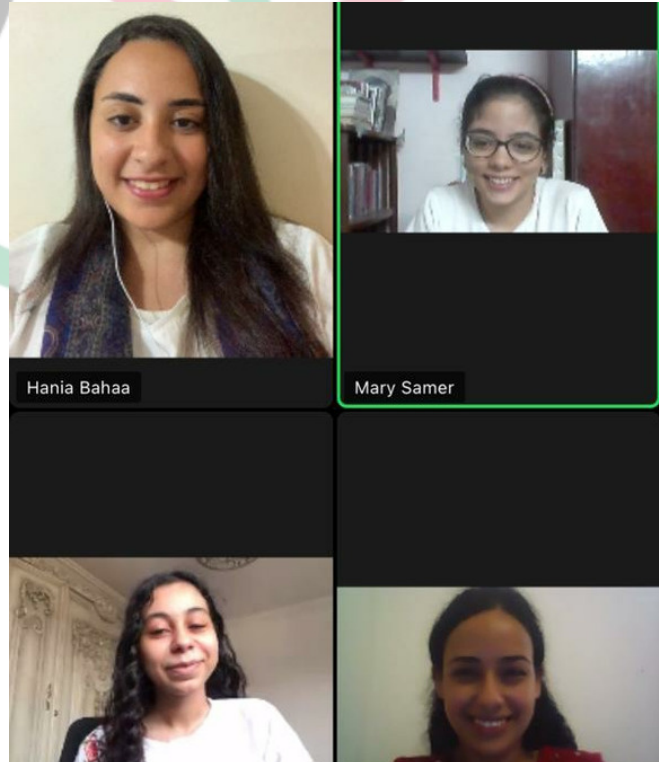
Everyone agreed on this particular point as being pivotal, as they saw it as a problem that includes more than one dimension; On the one hand, the absence of a religious dimension is a major factor in exacerbating marital disputes in general and leading to murder in particular. We said that if it is impossible to divorce, divorce is obligatory, and there is no sin or delinquency in that, and as we say in colloquialism (as we entered in a good manner, we go out in a good manner), then why does the dispute turn into a struggle that prepares one against the other?! Or raise a case to the judiciary to separate them?!



How can they stand in court, each of them baring his fangs and exposing the other?!. But what we see is only the struggle of reluctance, reluctance; For there is still a sinful thought lurking in the minds; On the one hand, some consider divorce a social stigma that haunts them to the point of death, and that there are social restrictions that overwhelm some, and that God has not given them any authority and was not sanctioned by societal custom. We mentioned earlier that these imaginary restrictions may increase or decrease in severity according to the culture and education of the individual, but we see them in abundance, especially in closed families that intermarry with relatives, and on the other hand, children remain an obstacle in the way of resolving the marriage knot and it will only be the conflict itself, either living with the mother without the father or vice versa. In an unhealthy and unsatisfactory atmosphere for moral and material needs, not to mention homelessness and shelter in orphanages, while parents are still fed.

Do you think the intervention of the parents of both sides has a clear impact on the development of disputes and hence the murders?

They all agreed on this point as well, as the interference of the parents in the disputes may increase the dispute, but it may not lead to the killing directly, unless of course if the dispute develops, but as long as the dispute is inside the house, then there is hope for resolving it because by going out to the parents, the dispute between the two families becomes not only Between the spouses, not to mention the quarrels and strife that the parents create, then the crime for which the instigators are rarely condemned, and this charged atmosphere also harms the children, so we see that it is rude and frivolous not to take into account the interests of the children and the impact of disagreements on them, and there is little wisdom from the parents in solving problems And it is better not to interfere with the parents or any other party because only the spouses know the nature of their dispute, its causes, and the full picture.

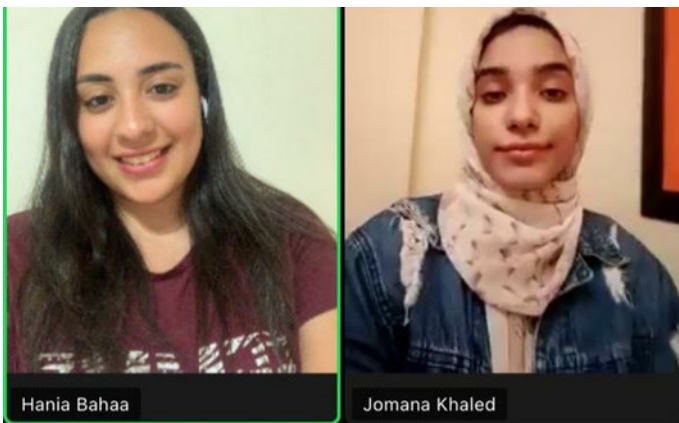


Do you think that there are disagreements that remain so severe that they lead to murder, or that the perpetrators of crimes are not normal?

Most of them held that the perpetrator of these crimes must have some defect in them, and they could not be normal; We do not believe that there is a dispute that calls for one to kill the other, while another argued that most of these cases are rare and most of them are accidental killing or beatings that lead to killing from the instigation of Satan in moments of anger and also from the nature of the sinful soul as Cain killed his brother Abel, and another referred to The necessity of building a healthy person and rejecting all forms of extremism and societal terrorism. They also suggested that these crimes fall into three categories: self-defense, marital infidelity, and material problems. Also, we urgently need sound and representative statistics to find out the main causes of the problem.

Do you think that spreading the stories of these crimes will be awareness-raising to avoid reaching this stage, or will it facilitate the commission of this crime later on?

As long as there was no room for disagreement, they all supported that such crimes spread like wildfire and proceed quickly, and they affirmed the same postulate: The way of receiving news of these crimes and taking them as a subject for ridicule makes them less important. Increasing the penalty for murder, but it is not a deterrent; As the ruling on cases and the implementation of penalties is still hindered by a state of monotony and slowness in investigations and revealing the circumstances, and as it is said from the security of punishment bad manners! However, we still trust in the integrity and justice of the Egyptian judiciary in deterring anyone who begs himself to spill human blood without the slightest right. The dialogue concluded that on the other hand, many parties in society turned to find out the circumstances of these crimes and the strategies to combat them, with a serious and fruitful dialogue targeting singles before married people.





Hence, we call upon all the parties of society and its institutions, and we call on the mosque and the church to the necessity of solidarity, participation, and meeting in order to come up with a new social document that is familiar with all the issues of society and stands on its concerns and crises for a promising future that yearns and looks forward to a prosperous, safe and secure life, a generation that fears and fears God in what comes to it, knows its rights He does not go beyond it and knows his duties and does not fall short in them. We do not demand perfection, but we look to it and God bless and help.



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TOKYO 2020: BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

FARAH EL MELEGY - MARAM MOFREH - ECONOMICS DEPARTEMENT

The 2020 summer olympic games finally kicked off in Tokyo after a one year delay as a result of the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic. Despite the widespread fears as well as reservations either globally or among the local Japanese population and specifically between the citizens of Tokyo themselves owing to the fact that the coronavirus cases have generally increased in another wave of the pandemic in Tokyo. The city in which a state of emergency was declared along with the imposition of several precautionary countermeasures including closing restaurants at eight PM, prohibiting alcohol purchases and warning citizens from being in crowded areas which has led to raising controversies regarding the possibility of launching the Olympics around the majority of Japanese communities who raised calls to delay the games believing that the timing is simply not suitable for holding such a giant global event. However, the Japanese government along with the organizational committee of the games insisted on holding it as planned starting from the 23rd of July till the 8th of August challenging the unusual circumstances.

Consequently, it was decided to hold the games without spectators as one of the precautions decided on by the organizers of the Olympic Games as well as wearing masks, leaving distance between the attendees of the event along with other well-known procedures. This cautiousness has spread to the opening ceremony of the games which was held in Tokyo stadium with less than a thousand people in attendance including the Japanese Emperor Naruhito, Prime Minister Yushihidi Suga, French President Emanuel Macron as well as US first lady Jill Biden. The party that was held with the theme "United by Emotion", missed the usual extravagant grandeur of the ceremonies of previous games and was described as modest. A spectacular drone and fireworks show was held at the ceremony, but it cannot recompense the silence resulting from the absence of spectators.



Even with the absence of spectators, the games continue with the athletes competing even without the attendance of their supportive families and friends. In fact, until the termination of the seventh day of the Olympic competitions, China has occupied the first place in the medals ranking, followed by Japan and the United States of America. China remained occupying the top position in the ranking until the very last day in the games, when the United States of America surprised everyone by claiming the top position proving that all's well that ends well.

This version of the Olympic games witnessed the official debut of street skateboarding as a participating Olympic game, in which Japan was able to reap the golden medals in both the male and female contests. What's worth mentioning is that the athlete who was able to obtain the golden medal in the female competition is young Momiji Nishiya who is only thirteen years old, followed by Brazilian Rayssa Leal winning the silver medal at thirteen as well.



Another notable participating athlete is Tunisian swimmer Ahmed El Hefnawy who secured the first African and Arab gold medal in this version of the Olympic games in the 100 meter freestyle race. Not to forget the achievement of Saudi Arabian athlete Tarek Hamdi who one the silver medal in the karate finals, acquiring Saudi Arabia's first medal since the 2000 Olympic Games. Furthermore, Norwegian athlete Kristian Blummenfelt surprises everyone by vomiting right after securing the gold medal at the men's triathlon race then needing to leave in a wheelchair, from not being able to handle the scorching Tokyo summer heat. Moreover, Australian swimmer Emma McKeon collected seven medals this Olympics, four gold medals along with three bronze medals. This version of the Olympic Games witnessed a strong Arab participation with Tunisia winning a gold medal and a silver medal, Morocco winning the golden medal in the Men's 3000 meters steeplechase, along with Bahrain's silver medal, in addition to other notable achievements.

From early leaves to gold medals, our Egyptian Olympic Delegation surely is a special one. Participating in a total of 27 competitions, Egypt has written history with its biggest number of participants yet with 133 main players and 13 backups. By the last day of the Summer Games, Egypt has achieved a total of 6 medals; 4 Bronze, 1 Silver and 1 Gold medal breaking the record for most won medals in its Olympic history since it first participated in 1928.

Kicking off their Olympic journey, the U24 football team alongside 3 additional players, led by Captain Shawky Ghareeb, tied in score with their opponent, Spain, in a very anticipated match. Sports critics believed that such a result is perceived as a win for our Olympic team as Spain was a very challenging opponent.

On Sunday 25th, the second match took place against the Argentine with a title of "Missed Opportunities". Despite having better tactics than that of Spain's match, our team displayed a very defensive performance leading to a 1-0 loss. However, this all changed after Argentina lost to Spain in a very strong match leading to increasing Egypt's chances in qualifying for the quarter finals in case of beating Australia,



which happened on the sixth day of the summer games after scoring two phenomenal goals. It is also worth mentioning how ElAhly goalkeeper ElShenawy, with one of the main reasons for our qualification, especially after defending a deadly goal by the end of the game. This win didn't last long as our team lost 1-0 against Brazil in the quarterfinals, ending the team's journey in the Olympics.

As for the national handball team, they continued their series of successes post World Cup by beating Portugal 37-31 in a head-to-head game. But when it came to the most anticipated game against world champions Denmark, our national team lost with a 5-goals difference, despite displaying a very prideful performance, especially by the USAM Nîmes Gard player Ahmed Hisham who is expected to have a very bright future. As for our legendary player Ahmed ElAhmar, who is perceived as one of Egypt's best ever players, he was announced the historical top scorer for the Egyptian national team in the Olympics with a total of goals of 84, after leading the team to their second win by beating Japan 33-29 with him scoring a total of 8 goals in the game.



And the journey goes on with scoring their third win over Sweden on the 8th day of the Olympics leading to their qualification to the quarterfinals. On Thursday 5th of August, our national team lost to France 27-23 and was set to face Spain on the following Saturday for the Bronze medal, however, luck was not on our side despite the very prideful performance displayed by our handball champions. This put us in the top 4 Olympic teams making it one of the best achievements for Arab and African team games, while also marking the end of ElAhmar's international career as top Arab scorer in the Olympics history with 106 goals.

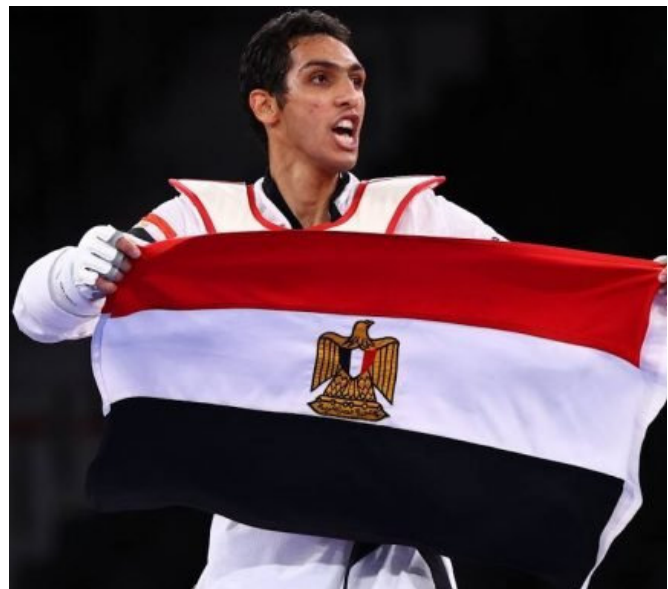




Keeping up to everyone's expectations in Taekwondo, the Rio Bronze medalist Hedaya Malak, brought home yet another Bronze medal and the first one in the 2020 Olympics, writing history as the first Egyptian woman to score 2 bronze medals in a row. The Tokyo games witnessed another one of our young champions, Seif Eissa, scoring a bronze medal after beating his Norwegian opponent 12-4 in a very well-played game. With this achievement Egypt entered the medalists' list with 2 medals in a span of 15 minutes.

In the second week of the Olympic Games, Egypt took the world by storm starting off with "Mohamed Ibrahim (Kesho)" after scoring a bronze medal in the Greco-Roman Wrestling Competition in 67 Kg after beating his Russian opponent Artem Surkov following Kesho's loss in the semi finals against Ukrainian opponent in the last seconds of the game with a 1 point difference. Ensuing such a success, Giana Farouk scored the first Arab and African Bronze medal in Karate Kumite 61 kg in the Olympic history after securing a medal and lost to her Chinese opponent in the semifinals despite her outstanding performance.

And then the unexpected happened, the 21 years old Ahmed El-Gendy surprised us all by winning the first-ever Silver medal for Egypt in the Modern Pentathlon Competition displaying an exceptional performance. The 2018 Olympics gold medalist was able to turn his loss into a great victory by advancing from thirteenth place to second in his last competition with 1477 points, 5 points behind gold medalist Joseph Choong. It is worth noting that Modern Pentathlon is a complex sport of the Olympic Games, which includes five competitions in archery, fencing, swimming, equestrian and running.





And it didn't just stop there, Feryal Abdalaziz wrote her path to victory by seizing the gold medal in kumite Karate above 61 kg after 4 consecutive wins against prominent world champions, rewarding African and Arab people with the first gold medal in Karate. For the first time in 17 years, the Olympic skies were lit with the Egyptian flag and our national anthem was played in honour of Feryal's coronation. It is to be mentioned that the last time this happened was in Athens Olympics 2004 when the wrestler Karam Gaber snatched the Gold medal. Moreover, Feryal is the first Egyptian woman to be crowned with gold in the history of the Olympics.

Some athletes may not have won medals but they definitely won Egyptians' hearts and respect starting off with Omar Asr, the table tennis champion who became the first Arab to qualify for the quarter finals in the Olympic games.

The national fencing team (Sabre) also succeeded in ranking in the 5th place in a very remarkable achievement, as for the individuals' games, London silver medalist Alaaeldin Abouelkassem and Mohamed Hamza were expected to compete for medals after both qualified to the quarterfinals (Foil) but despite losing their matches, their performances were ones to remember. As for the young champion Omar Elsayed, he qualified to the quarterfinals (Épée) at only 18. Basmala ElSalamony became not only the first Arab Egyptian to participate in a hard competition like triathlon, but also qualify for the finals, setting the bars high for the next players. All these Champions and many more deserve all our respect and gratitude and we will be waiting for more medals in Paris 2024.



WE THANK THE EGYPTIAN CHAMPIONS



THE TUNISIAN SAGA : A CONSTITUTIONAL COUP OR A NEW SYSTEM UNDER CONSTRUCTUIN?

YOUSSEF SHARAF - 4TH LEVEL - POLITICAL SCIENCE

More than 10 years after its revolution, Tunisia today is going through critical time, no less dangerous than the situation before the incident of Mohamed Bouazizi's self-immolation in December 2010, nor the political crisis that came after the killing of the leftist leader Mohamed Burhami in July 2013. In addition to years of political paralysis, critical economic situation, decline in state services and high unemployment, with the fatally high rate of infection with Covid-19 this summer and its catastrophic impact on the health sector, the Tunisian popular anger at the performance of the government and political parties has increased, particularly from the Brotherhood's Ennahda party, which is considered the most successful party since 2011 and has formed successive government coalitions in Tunisia. In light of this situation, and in an unprecedented step since the outbreak of the Arab Spring, President Kais Saied used these anti-government protests to decide on Sunday, July 25, 2021 to exceptionally consolidate his powers and take full control of the executive authority by dismissing Prime Minister Hisham Meishishi, as well as ministers of Justice, Defense, and Interior Affairs, and also suspended the powers of members of Parliament (which is divided among a large number of parties) for a period of 30 days.

The legitimacy of Saied's decisions depended on his reading, as a constitutional law professor, of Article 80 of the Tunisian constitution which allows the president to seize power temporarily in emergency situations. However, the article also states that the Parliament Speaker and the Prime Minister must be consulted before any emergency powers are invoked and that Parliament remain "in continuous session throughout this period" unfrozen. In this regard, Rashid Ghannouchi, Parliament speaker and leader of the Brotherhood's Ennahda Party, considered Saied's steps to be a "coup against the revolution and the constitution," and therefore, after being banned by the army from entering the parliament's headquarters on Monday, July 26, 2021,

he organized a sit-in outside the headquarters, and called for "supporters of Ennahda and the Tunisian people to defend the revolution", which led to a somewhat intensified situation and a confrontation between hundreds of Ennahda supporters and supporters of the president's decisions with stones and bottles. This opposition didn't come from the Ennahda alone, but from other political parties: the Dignity Alliance (loyal to Ennahda), and the secular parties, Qalb Tounes, and the Democratic Current.

Despite the position of the political parties condemning Saied's actions, the million-member Tunisian General Labor Union expressed its support for Saied's decisions (with fears that his powers would be expanded more than 30 days), and there was no opposition (at least ostensibly) from the army and the police, which indicates their loyalty to the President of the Republic, and that he will not back down any time soon from his decisions. Moving forward, the crisis is likely to escalate, with both sides urging their supporters to take to the streets.

Although we may have understood the dimensions of the crisis, it's noteworthy that its roots extend beyond that, and that what is happening now between President Saied and Parliament Speaker Ghannouchi represents only the latest chapters of the raging conflict between them. In this regard, it's not forgettable that the clash between them is not on an ideological or religious basis, as Kais Saied has stricter religious positions than Ennahda. Rather, the rivalry stems primarily from competition over the formation of politics in Tunisia, and this is due to two complementary reasons, the first is structural, which is what the Tunisian constitution created in 2014.



In order to relatively limit the powers of the President of the Republic, who's directly elected by the people (to prevent a repetition of the dictatorship of Ben Ali), the constitution increased the powers of the head of government, and established a hybrid political system based on a kind of balance between the heads of state and the government, and between the executive and legislative powers. Accordingly, the constitution has essentially given the responsibilities of defense, national security, and foreign relations to the President of the Republic (with consultations with the Prime Minister), while the rest of the policies and fields have become the prerogatives of the Prime Minister, who can also ask the Parliament to withdraw confidence from the President. The second reason is conjunctural; with this power-sharing established by the constitution, and the rise of Kais Saeed, the independent legal personality, and his overwhelming victory in the 2019 elections, he, Prime Minister Al-Meishishi, and Parliament Speaker Ghannouchi are in disputes and frequent divisions over their respective authorities, which led to an incoherent approach to dealing with the Covid-19 crisis and exacerbated economic and political malaise in Tunisia. It was even noted that Ghannouchi has been trying, since the beginning of 2020, to seize the powers of the President, whether in the field of foreign relations (especially his closeness to Erdogan and the Sarraj government in Libya) or in the internal fields. In this context, it's noteworthy that unfortunately it was possible for this dispute to be adjudicated by the country's Constitutional Court – an institution that never existed since 2014 because of the divided political landscape, unable to come to an agreement on its membership.

The division over the legitimacy of Saied's decisions was not at the level of political forces, and among the Tunisian people. Rather, analysts were also divided over the constitutionality of Saied's decisions. There are those who consider Saeed's move is manipulating and circumventing the constitution, and that he seeks to establish a dictatorial and populist rule based on luring people's emotions and rejecting the principles of democracy and political liberalism, as it's the

case in many Arab countries, and some of them supported it on the grounds that the circumstances are exceptionally difficult on the economic and health fronts, which necessitates and justifies the suspension of normal legitimacy in some emergency situations (as De Gaulle did with his abandonment of the legitimacy of the Vichy regime during World War II).

Whether we are supporters or opponents, what is certain is that President Saied, who still enjoys the greatest popularity in Tunisia, is trying to put an end to the struggling transition in Tunisia and to review its political system, seeking to establish a strong democratic presidential system that will allow the economy to be put back on track and to root out the corruption of the political elites.

This is what made Tunisians, who are hostile to political parties and Ennahda in particular, to welcome his decisions by taking to the streets and squares. This can be compared to what Charles De Gaulle did with the establishment of the French Fifth Republic in 1958 and the election of the President by direct suffrage in 1962. Although it is based on a mixed political system (which is the case in Tunisia today), de Gaulle sought to rebalance the powers in favor of the executive authority, namely that the President of the Republic shall prevail, at the expense of Parliament that must be "rationalized" (cannot withdraw confidence from the President). In this regard, President Saied vowed that he will not become a "dictator", and that all measures taken are temporary and within the context of the constitution.

In addition to changing the political system, Saeed's recent decisions mean the exclusion of the Brotherhood in their last places of active presence in North Africa, after it was subjected to heavy strikes in the past years, whether in Egypt after July 2013, in Libya after the parliamentary elections (Tobruk) 2014 or recently in Sudan with the 2019 revolution that brought down Al-Bashir's rule. Logistically, Tunisia was the last bastion of the Brotherhood in North Africa and the last outlet for the implementation of the "empowerment 2028" project (with the group's founding centenary), which was developed by the Brotherhood in cooperation with Turkish President Erdogan since 2006, and aims to control and penetrate all the joints of governance in North African countries and the declaration of Tripoli as the capital of this enlarged Brotherhood state, under the umbrella of a "neo-Ottoman rule".

In this regard, we cannot fail to mention that Tunisia faces serious challenges to implement its transformation into a presidential political system in which the president is directly elected by the people and enjoys his full powers (as is the case in the United States). These challenges are represented in firstly the possibility of that the Brotherhood resort to violence and terrorist methods, and this is what the Libyan leader Salah Al-Haddad, a defector from the Brotherhood said, warning against continuous contacts and meetings between the Tunisian Brotherhood and the militia leaders in Libya. Thus, it is expected that weapons and militias will be smuggled to the borders of Tunisia, and we may witness in the coming days a painful scenario of armed action and violence, as what happened in Libya since 2014. This challenge is exacerbated by the idea that the Tunisian army has historically no role in the political sphere and may face difficulties in confronting these armed unconventional groups (compared to the Egyptian armed forces in Sinai).

Another challenge for the Tunisian leadership is to find, - in light of the current economic crisis, an alternative economic partner to Qatar, which inherited Tunisia's economy after Ben Ali, with the help of the Brotherhood, through the purchase of shares of Tunisian companies, banks, channels and newspapers, either directly or indirectly (by their clients from the Tunisian Brotherhood). This is what President Saïd declared in his statements that a large number of officials were involved in "corruption and looting of the Tunisian people's resources", as most of these shares were sold through offers, and were not put on the stock exchange or public auctions. This what makes the situation in Tunisia as close as possible to the situation in Lebanon, whose economy is also an arena of conflict for international influence (especially from Gulf and Iranian capital) without benefit in terms of investments and job opportunities.

Accordingly, it's possible to shed light on the international reactions to the decisions of Kais Saïed, where the global powers adopted a cautious approach or the so-called "wait and see" until now. The White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki said the United States was "concerned," and later on Monday, July 26, 2021, US Secretary of State Anthony Blinken spoke with Saïed, and said in his statement that he encouraged the latter to "commit to the principles of democracy and human rights" in Tunisia. As for the EU's response, it was similarly vague, urging all parties to "restore order and return to dialogue". As for Turkey, or rather, the ruling Justice and Development Party allied with Ennahda, described the move as "illegitimate", and "those who inflict this evil on our brothers and sisters, the people of Tunisia, are harming their country," the Turkish foreign minister added. As for the Arab countries, there are some analysts who see Saïed's decisions as a reflection of clear support from anti-Islamist and counterrevolutionary forces in the region, mainly Saudi Arabia (especially after the Saudi Foreign Minister's visit to Carthage Palace on July 31, 2021 to confirm the Kingdom's support for Saïed's decisions) and the UAE, as they did by supporting the June 2013 revolution and Lieutenant-General Abdel Fattah El-Sisi at the time.

Finally, in light of the feuding protests that have emerged since last Monday and are making the situation more volatile, we can first ask whether it is possible for Saïed and the political parties to de-escalate tensions and negotiate a way out of the crisis, as well as about the importance in this regard of the General Labor Union and other civil society actors to help broker a way out of this crisis? And secondly, is it really possible for Ennahda to make major concessions, change its leadership and accept a constitutional reform (as Saïed seeks) and thus become a true Tunisian exception, or will it abandon the civil space it cut off and return to its origins and turn towards a violent "militia" reaction, especially with its leadership dominated by a hardline, radicalistic faction.





Cameron Herrin
Jail For
24
Years



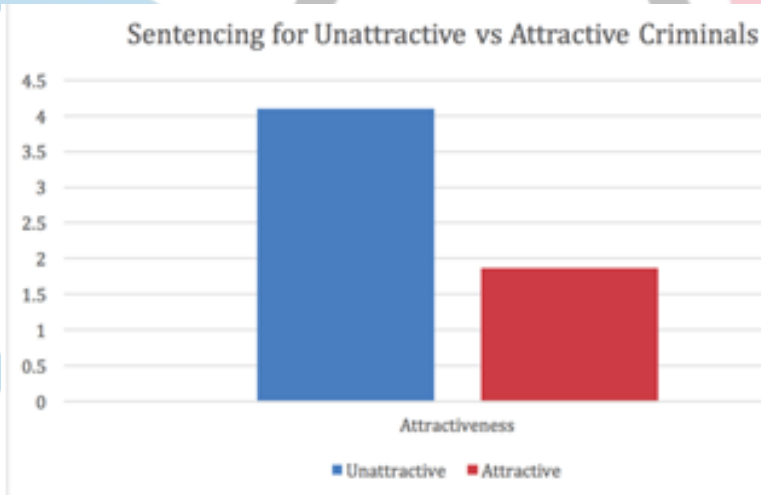
THE HANDSOME KILLER AND THE BIAS IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

MARIAM ELSAFTY, SECOND YEAR, POLITICAL SCIENCE

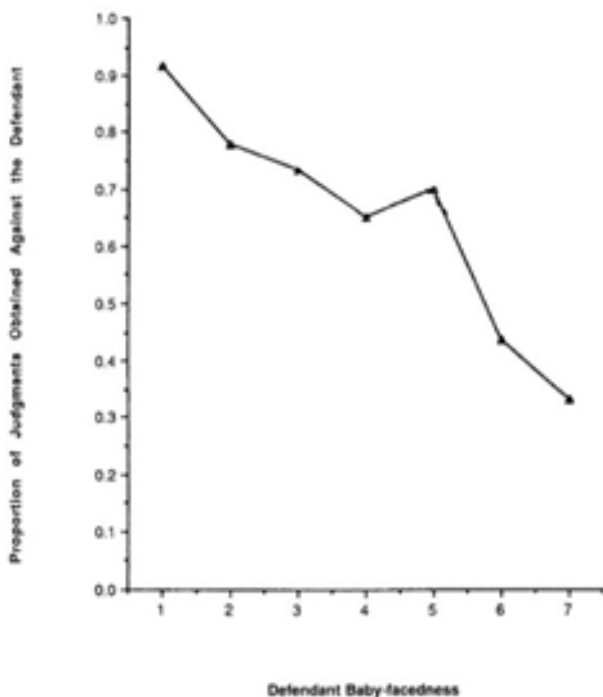
Weeks ago, we have noticed the attractive young man, Cameron Herrin, who was sentenced to prison for 24 years, and I kept wondering why do some people want to lessen the amount of years of punishment saying that he was too young to spend his blooming years at prison, in contrast to that, the side which sees he actually deserved the punishment or even more, were so frustrated blaming Cameron saying that he caused two innocent people to lose their lives. And let me say that this case has caused my mind to wonder; why do those people, who are mostly teenage girls, defend a killer? I overthought the idea until I decided to ask google that gave me a shocking answer! The answer was, and in many cases, the level of physical attractiveness of the offender could be a measure upon which people in the form of society and judges in the form of the legal system place their judgments and punishment on. Casually saying, if we have a very attractive serial killer who was sentenced to death, some people of a society would get sad for him regardless his awful history of getting innocents to lose their lives. Let me clarify that those people didn't choose to have empathy for the bad guy, but it's something subconscious. Even judges could change the degree of punishment, subconsciously, from person to another only depending on how attractive or unattractive he is. Statistically, they fined unattractive criminals 304.88% higher than attractive criminals. Surprising I know!

But a concern of mine is that I don't want to over-emphasize the attractiveness bias. Judges and jurors are affected by all kinds of cognitive distortions, such as emotive evidence, time of day, remorse of the defendant, socioeconomic status, race, gender, anchoring effect, and the contrast bias. Sometimes mock jurors generally sentenced unattractive criminals significantly higher than attractive criminals. However, as jurors do not determine sentencing in real court cases, these results are not directly applicable. Generally, attractive people are perceived as more intelligent, more socially skilled, more appealing personalities, more moral, more altruistic, more likely to succeed, more hireable as managers, and more competent. Attractive people tend to have better physical health, better mental health, earn more money, obtain higher career positions, chosen for jobs more often, promoted more often, receive better job evaluations, and chosen as business partners more often, than unattractive people. I believe that the attractiveness bias is rarely conscious.

. I do not think people are consciously disfavoring unattractive people. I also do not place moral blame on the typical person for their unconscious bias. We have some scientific studies that show us the reason behind this bias. Starting by THE PENNSYLVANIAN STUDY. In Pennsylvanian and Philadelphian courts, the researcher's gathered data on 67 defendants. The defendants were a mix of black, Hispanic, and white and there were 15 real judges in total. On average (mean), criminals of low attractiveness were sentenced to 4.10 years in prison and criminals of high attractiveness were sentenced to 1.87 years in prison. This equals a 119.25% increase.



Another study called THE BABY-FACED STUDY. The following study is not directly related to physical attractiveness but it is related to physical appearance. Zebrowitz and McDonald measured the effects of defendants with a ‘baby-face’ and the judge’s verdict decisions. This is a strange characteristic to measure, however, the results were significant enough to warrant attention; the more baby-faced an adult was, the less likely he/she was found to be guilty for ‘intentional actions’ in civil claims. But on the other hand, some judges tend to try not to fall into this mistake so they decide to not be fooled by the attractive offenders. Instead, they find attractive offenders more that they find unattractive ones, still a kind of bias right? In conclusion, I was amazed that our skillful brains could be tricked due to physical appearance, but I’m glad that at the end of the day, Cameron Herien received the punishment just right for him and that’s justice after all that will make the family of the lost two innocent souls relieved.





EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT TOUGHENS PENALTY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT

NOOR KHALED, SOPHOMORE, ECONOMICS

On the 11th of July, 2021, the Egyptian House of Representatives approved a draft law that toughens the penalty for sexual harassment. While article 306 of the Penal Code was amended back in 2014 to toughen the punishment for sexual harassment, it became apparent that the penalty wasn't strong enough to wane off this societal plague. Now, sexual harassment is no longer considered a misdemeanor; it has become a felony. The approval of this draft law means that the penalty for sexual harassment will be a fine of no less than 100,000 EGP and no more than 200,000 EGP and/or 2 to 4 years in prison instead of a fine ranging from 10,000-20,000 EGP and/or a 1-2 year prison sentence as per law number 50 of the 2014 amendments. Specifically, any person who sexually harasses another person using offensive gestures, verbal, physical, or even through telecommunication means will face said punishment. Repeated offenders receive

a harsher penalty, meaning that they will be fined within the range of 200 to 300 thousand Egyptian Pounds and/or sentenced to prison from 3 to 5 years. Furthermore, people who exercise pressure or have any kind of authority over the victim, whether academic, familial, or vocational, will face an even harsher punishment: a fine no less than 300,000 and up to half a million Egyptian Pounds and/or a prison sentence of no less than seven years. The same punishment applies in situation where there is more than one perpetrator and/or if at least one of them carries a weapon. We can see that these amendments work on creating a safer society by reassuring victims that any psychological or physical damage they suffer from harassment will be taken seriously as well as discouraging any potential perpetrators from acting on their vile intentions.



#مقفل لحين
إنقاذ الليرة اللبنانية



LEBANON ..

THE JOURNEY OF FALLING INTO THE ABYSS

AHMED NOUR, THIRD YEAR, POLITICAL SCIENCE



Lebanon, a country that was considered a very important tourist destination in the last century and which enjoyed a largely stable economy and has a coherent banking system and encouraged investment and attracting Arab capital to it, which at that time was similar to the banking system in a country like Switzerland, and Lebanon at that time called Switzerland Middle East, that country became suffering from a severe economic crisis at this time and suffering from severe collapse at all levels, especially economic and social. with a high level of poverty nationwide.

Contrary to what most followers of the Lebanese crisis believe is that this crisis began in October 2019 with increasing protests against the government's decisions to tax free communications such as social media applications, but this crisis has roots extending to the Lebanese civil war in the last century, which is the cause of most of the crises

o the present time, and this war was the reason for the great transformation in the situation and conditions of Lebanon to the present time, before this fateful war that turned lebanon's situation upside down. Lebanon had a stable economy and a banking system that was secretly added to it by the Banking Secrecy Act, which attracted arab investors and wealthy people in 1956, and was clearly influenced by the Swiss banking system, and throughout this period until 1974 there was no deficit in the general budget of the State of Lebanon, so that tourism activity was a cornerstone of the Lebanese economy in this period, and this beautiful dream ends and begins the nightmare that destroyed all the dreams of the Lebanese in 1975.

The Lebanese civil war began in 1975 and lasted for nearly 15 years when it ended in 1990, during which time the Lebanese infrastructure was destroyed, the economy collapsed, the Lebanese

pound collapsed against the U.S. dollar, inflation increased significantly, millions of Lebanese were displaced from the country, nearly 120,000 Lebanese citizens were killed, and the situation in 1990 was like a disaster in all respects, and this current crisis began with the Lebanese government's debt to pay salaries of employees, due to the control of militias armed on some public facilities and deprived the government of its revenues.



After the civil war and in order to try to rebuild Lebanon, the Government launched A'afaak 2000 plan, and its plan to save money for this plan was to borrow by selling bonds and treasury assets to Lebanese banks at high interest rates in order to encourage the banks to buy that bonds. The Lebanese Government not only did so, but began borrowing from abroad in 1999 through the sale of international bonds called Euro Bund, and in 2004 the debt doubled fantastically due to continued and repeated borrowing and inability to afford it. On repayment, debt accounted for nearly 180% of Lebanon's GDP, a very large figure.

Although total debt amounted to about \$34 billion, there was no improvement in living conditions, quite the contrary, unemployment increased and poverty rates increased because most of the funds borrowed were disbursed on non-productive projects that did not achieve the required return, and the remaining part was devoted to the repayment of external debt, until the Lebanese Government was not able to borrow until the repayment of old debt repayments.

Then came the great calamity of the "Israeli aggression against Lebanon" in 2006, which targeted all infrastructure facilities in Lebanon systematically from the Israeli side and destroyed ports, airports, technological communication networks, factories and electricity networks, and Lebanon lost nearly \$15 billion in this war.

The Beirut port explosion deepened the economic crisis severely, as Beirut port is the main port in Lebanon, which provides about 72% of the imports and exports in Lebanon and generates an annual income of about \$270 million, and because of this explosion there were losses of about \$8.2 billion, according to the World Bank, directly affected the Lebanese economy and accelerated its total collapse.



This time bomb, called the Lebanese crisis, exploded in March 2020 and with the impact of the Corona epidemic crisis that hit all economic levels in Lebanon, the Lebanese government announced that the state was unable to pay nearly \$1.5 billion to Euro Bund bondholders issued in 1999, and was announced in the same year by the United Nations that nearly 55% of Lebanese are below the poverty line, double the rate in 2019, and became the Lebanese citizen's situation is like a nightmare in the face of the problems of poverty and unemployment suffered by the Lebanese people, and with renewed protests and demonstrations, the resignation of the government repeatedly and the default of debts of nearly \$95 billion, the journey of the Lebanese state to fall in the abyss has come to an end with the explosion of the health crisis in Lebanon due to the crisis of the Corona epidemic.



”AND CONSULT THEM”

MOHAMED ELSAWY- THIRD LEVEL-ECONOMIC

The day of Badr is considered the first decisive battle in the history of Islam by which the Messenger of God, peace and blessings be upon him, wanted to recover what Quraysh had seized from the money of the Muhajireen in order to obstruct and vex them, So the Prophet knew about the caravan of Quraish coming from the Levant and its leader Abu Sufyan, so he ordered to go out to invade it, Abu Sufyan managed to escape with the caravan towards the coast and sent to the Quraish to reassure them, but Abu Jahl refused to do anything but fight the Muslims, So the prophet met with the chief companions to consult them in the matter of fighting the Quraish, and he said, peace be upon him, “Advise me, O people,” so they all pledged allegiance to him and supported him. And the Messenger, pbuh, moved with the Muslim army until he descended at the lowest water of Badr, so Al-Habbab bin Al-Munzir, may God be pleased with him, got up and said: O Messenger of God, did you see this position revealed to you by God? Or is it the opinion, war and intrigue? The Messenger, pbuh, said: “Rather, it is opinion, war and intrigue!”, Al-Habbab said: O Messenger of God, this is not a good position, so rise up with the people until we come to the lowest water of the people and take it down Then we submerge the wells behind it, then build a basin over it and fill it with water, then we fight them, so we drink and they don’t, Then the prophet ,pbuh, accepted this opinion.

Leadership is not the preserve of the flag-bearer or the leader of the front alone, but the right leadership is imposed on the leader and the follower, but perhaps the battle is led by an

opinion indicated by the least knowledgeable of the followers! And a single tongue that speaks the right opinion does not hurt with it if all tongues say right and wrong, and differing opinions sometimes and convergence at other times to reach To lead one with one hand, neither hampered nor shaken by the height of other hands.

The leader’s keenness to introspect the visions and opinions of his followers is a great addition to planning and leadership, because no matter how insightful and prudent the leader may be, it is not necessary to hit all the goals, but the exchange of experiences and opinions is closer to the correct aim, However, participation and expressing an opinion is considered an instinct within the soul, just as the tribes of Mecca were almost fighting for the honor of placing the Black Stone in its place. Perhaps what we have mentioned is an interpretation of the Almighty’s saying: " So pardon them and ask forgiveness for them and consult them in the matter. And when you have decided, then rely upon Allah. Indeed, Allah loves those who rely [upon Him]" [Aal-i-Imraan – 159], Therefore, the leaders should be keen on satisfying that instinct in the hearts of the followers to bring out the best of what their hands do, Then you see them dedicating the private good to the common good.

However, marginalization, limitation of roles, muzzling of mouths and blindfolding of the eyes are all forms of arrogance and tyranny with opinion, and restricting leadership and improper control to the reins of affairs, even if for the sake of the public interest, like



Pharaoh said: I only show you what I see and I only guide you to the path of guidance, and add that what we have mentioned disciplines the followers On dependence, recklessness, Allah says: "So pardon them and ask forgiveness for them and consult them in the matter. And when you have decided, then rely upon Allah. Indeed, Allah loves those who rely [upon Him]" [Aal-i-Imraan – 159], Therefore, the leaders should be keen on satisfying that instinct in the hearts of the followers to bring out the best of what their hands do, Then you see them dedicating the private good to the common good.

However, marginalization, limitation of roles, muzzling of mouths and blindfolding of the eyes are all forms of arrogance and tyranny with opinion, and restricting leadership and improper control to the reins of affairs, even if for the sake of the public interest, like Pharaoh said: I only show you what I see and I only guide you to the path of guidance, and add that what we have mentioned disciplines the followers On dependence, recklessness and loses their insight and stirs up grudges in their souls, so you see one of them striking the blow even if it hits the air, and walking on the road even if it is a mistake and aware of his mistake, following and surrendering to the guidance of his leader.

However, the matter is not only a leader and followers in battles, but in the house, the street, work, accidents, However, the matter is not only a leader and followers in battles, but in the house, the street, work, accidents and emergencies, and every matter that you see as knowledgeable, he voluntarily led it. As for compulsion, leadership lies in all its aspects in the concept of the shepherd and the flock,

and from here we derive abundant aspects under which there are abundant

concepts; If we come to the concept of counseling in care and education, we will find it as a main concept, from which we can draw an ideal face in which the direction, education and management of the subjects would be improved with a reasonable and disciplined degree of freedom, If we say that the wife and children are obligated to blindly obey the master of the house, there is no dialogue in it, then this may be accompanied by more hidden disobedience than outward obedience,

so advice does not deviate from proper guidance and disciplined obedience. And be good, and never exclude their advice and guidance, as they may see what you do not see and know what you do not know. Abraham, peace be upon him, called his father to abandon idols and worship God, and God preferred Solomon’s ruling over the rule of his father, peace be upon them, and Ibn Omar bin Abdulaziz advised his father: “What if God asks you?” About an innovation that you did not kill or a Sunnah that you did not revive.” However, perhaps you make a decision that will cause hardship or destabilization for the people of the household, then you must consult them first, even if the matter is in their best interest, and that if the human soul is forced to do its good, its evil will be reversed.





MORAL DILEMMAS

FORAT HATEM

Do you recall a time when you were torn between two equally unfavorable options? Like lying and losing someone's trust, or telling the truth and hurting their feelings. This is referred to as a dilemma. When a dilemma has ethical or moral implications, it is referred to as an ethical or moral dilemma. Those moral dilemmas occur when a decision maker (also known as a "moral agent" in ethics) must weigh two or more moral ideals but can only honor one of them. As a result, the individual will breach at least one important moral concern.

According to ethicist Karen Allen, to be considered a moral dilemma, three conditions must be met. The first is that the moral agent must decide which course of action is best. The second requirement for an ethical dilemma is that different courses of action must be available to choose from. Third, regardless of the course of action taken in an ethical dilemma, some ethical standard is violated. To put it another way, there is no such thing as a perfect solution.

There are several types of moral dilemmas, but the most common of them are categorized into the following: 1) epistemic and ontological dilemmas, 2) self-imposed and world-imposed dilemmas, 3) obligation dilemmas and prohibition dilemma.

Epistemic dilemmas and ontological dilemmas: The most basic type of moral dilemma is an epistemic moral dilemma, which occurs when two or more moral requirements contradict one another and the moral agent is unsure which of the conflicting moral requirements takes precedence. To put it another way, the moral agent in this situation has no idea which option is ethically correct or incorrect. Before making an informed decision, they require more information about the two options.

Ontological dilemmas are nearly the opposite of epistemic one, it involves situations in which two or more moral requirements are in conflict with one another, but neither is overriding. They are fundamentally ethically equivalent. As a result, the moral agent is unable to choose between the two options.

self-imposed and world-imposed dilemmas: A self-imposed dilemma is a situation that has been caused by the individual's mistakes or misconduct. The moral dilemma is self-inflicted. This can cause a number of complications when attempting to make a decision.

A world-imposed dilemma is a situation where events that we can't control have created an unavoidable moral conflict. Even if the source of the moral dilemma is beyond his or her control, an individual must overcome it. This could happen during a war or a financial crisis, for example.

Obligation dilemmas and prohibition dilemma:

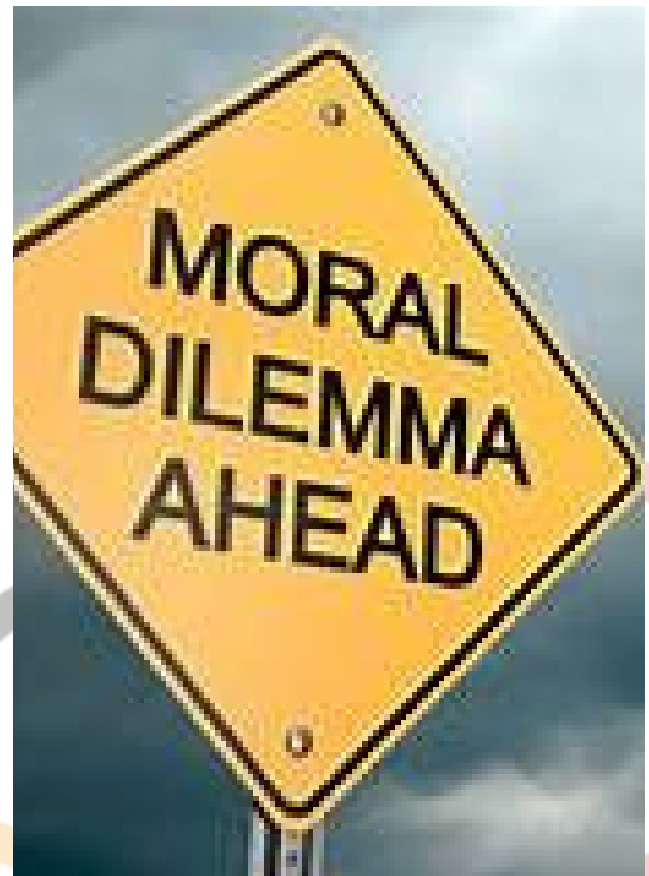
Obligation dilemmas are situations where we feel we are obliged to opt for more than one choice. We feel we are obliged to carry out an action from a moral or legal standpoint. If there was only one mandatory option, the decision would be simple.

Prohibition dilemmas are the opposite of Obligation dilemmas. On some level, all of the options available to us are morally repugnant. They can all be deemed wrong, but we must pick one. They could be unlawful, or simply unethical. A person is forced to choose between what is generally considered prohibited.

The major challenge of an ethical dilemma is that it does not provide an obvious solution that conforms to standards of ethics. People have faced such dilemmas throughout the history of humanity and philosopher have worked and sought solutions to them.

The following approaches have been followed to solve an ethical dilemma:

- 1) Refute the paradox (dilemma): The situation needs to be analysed carefully. In some cases it may logically be rejected that the dilemma exists.
- 2) Approach to value theory: select the choice between the more good or less evil.
- 3) Find alternative solutions: Sometimes the problem can be reconsidered and there may be new alternatives.





"FAMILY RESTRICTION"

BILAL GAMAL ,FOURTH YEAR, POLITICAL SCIENCE

From time immemorial, marriage in family homes has been a widespread custom, and until this time we also find that there are many cases of marriage in family homes, and despite the preference of many families for their son and his wife to stay with them in the same house, this may entail many problems that It may often lead to divorce and separation. Here are some of the most important problems that result from marriage in the family home: The first problem: the lack of privacy, in most cases everything that goes on between the spouses of discussions, disagreements or others leaks very easily, and we find that the husband's family is fully aware of the details of the couple's life, and this in turn may lead to the possibility of resorting to separation between the spouses, in fact The matter is all the matters that go on between the spouses must be kept secrets that no one else knows about, a successful and happy life is between two parties only, there is no room for the intervention of a third party, whether this party is the husband's family or even the wife's family.

The second problem: lack of independence, in many cases we find that the husband's family controls the couple's life in an exaggerated way, so we find them controlling the dates of entry and exit of the spouses and the dates of eating, and they also control the necessity of having their son and wife with them every night, unaware that marriage means formation A new home and a new life must be independent.

The third problem: a lot of friction, as it is said that a lot of friction may generate an explosion, as a lot of friction between the family of the husband and the spouses leads to the occurrence of many problems, and most of these problems occur between the husband's family and their daughter-in-law, and here the husband falls into the biggest predicament, so he begins to wonder if I satisfy my family Or please my wife! In fact, this question is incorrect and may have many consequences, and this comparison is not acceptable,

Because there must be a complete separation between the life of the family and the life of the spouses. To achieve this, he must reduce friction, and I do not mean by that estrangement, but I only mean that the spouses have their own lives. The fourth problem: a lot of interference in fateful decisions. In most cases, we find that the husband's family controls the fateful decisions taken by the spouses, such as the decision to have children, educate children or even the method of raising children, and we also find that the wife's family may interfere in these decisions. Decisions should be made only by the spouses. The question that arises here, does marriage in the family home represent stability or collapse? In fact, the answer to this question is relative, Not all marriages in family homes are doomed to failure. If the spouses can avoid all these problems, and if the husband's family understands that the spouses must have a measure of personal space, then marriage in the family home will be a stable marriage, but if this is not achieved, a large percentage may not This marriage continues and is doomed to failure, unless the spouses adapt to the situation. "A message to the families of husbands and wives as well " In fact, husbands' and wives families must be committed to treating both spouses as Treat them responsible people. They should not interfere in their lives in any way, even in the event of disagreements between them. These interventions may deepen differences not solve it, and their lives should not be controlled, and family restrictions should not be placed. It prevents them from independence, and the spouses must be helped to create an atmosphere of independence that provides them with a calm and stable life. Just as marriage takes place between two parties, the lives of these two parties must be led by the two parties themselves, with no room for the intervention of a third party.



LIFE HASN'T STARTED YET

YUSRA MOHAMMED

I am curious about the details of my upcoming life, about the image of the house that will hold me, and the walls that I will be more familiar with than my present house, about the details of my day and the conversations I will have, I always wonder about the sunshine that I will see every morning and whether I will feel its light as I was, about the alleys I will walk, about the different evenings and the sounds I will become accustomed to until they become the most close to my heart, about things I thought they would never change, about people I thought were part of my eternal journey, About the details of my face every year and the continuity of my favorite things, about My passion towards life and its warm aspects, about my heart, which stills nine years old, about the responsibilities that I will bear and about the things that I will lose until I accept its absence, about the separation my brothers in different houses and talking less than we used to,

about my taste and judgment of things and my view of the world around me, about All those things I've been so familiar with until I've forgotten what their existence means, about the nights I've been waiting for after it exhausted my soul, I'm looking forward to knowing what I'll look like when I leave my twenties, what will I be and how will I appear, what will the world be like then, and who will be the great powers, how much of dreams and how many of them would disappear and how many would emerge on the face of the earth, how many of my dreams will come true, who will continue to as they were in the past, who will leave the struggle for me at the first opportunity, about this hand that will lift me and that face that will understand me, what will be my job and what my priority list would be, what the stars would look like, how many of them would die and how many would shine brighter, I fantasize about what my favorite color would be,



and what would be my destination for the rest of my life, about the days I would pass on my own and those I would soon share with a person close to my heart, about my mother and the state of her heart, the gray lines around her eyes, and her heart that surrounds me with prayers since then, about the technologies that will encircle the horizon and the inventions that will change the face of humanity, about the wars that will end and the countries that will rise again and the injustice that must go, about the successes that will draw the way and the faces that will support the path, about the failures that I will learn from and the failures that will make me old, about the mornings that will begin in the presence of goodness and the hand of God stills with me at all times, About the signs of contentment that will come to me when I yearn for what I seek for, About the days when sleep will not creep into my eyes from happiness and the nights that I wish to pass pass until dawn comes, about the daily routine that I will become accustomed to so that it becomes a part of me and the “good morning” that will spring from an eye that loves me, about those who will keep the covenant and those who will believe in me to the end of the covenant and those who will stand by me Even if the roads are far away, about the days when I will be reassured that the next is still waiting for me and that tomorrow despite today will still surprise me and that life takes us on paths but we are the same in the end,

whatever our age, about a laugh at a joke we exchanged limbs one morning in the midst of a day full of disturbing events, about winter nights with the voice of Fairuz and dew drops heralding the end of a day full of work but full of life and beauty, about where the locomotive of life will take me and where my journeys will land and myself calm, about the roses that I will love and the perfumes I will prefer, about the things that command my full attention and those that fall from me in the crowd of my days, about my voice, the condition of my heart and the sparkle of my eyes, about the nostalgia for the things that crossed me, about the nights that I wished were gone, and with them what I was afraid of, about my memories that will become farther and my memory that will drop the farthest details, about My face when I listen to one of the songs of my adolescence, about my mother's face every morning and the sound of her pulse every evening, about university years and childhood friends, about lost dreams and passing days, about the impact of all these things on my heart and how they affect me, about that morning that I will wake up to find a life like the one I drew in childhood while I wander with my imagination to the infinite stars and my heart shines with the sun facilitating my destiny to what I desired and the love of God descends on my heart as if I had never been miserable...