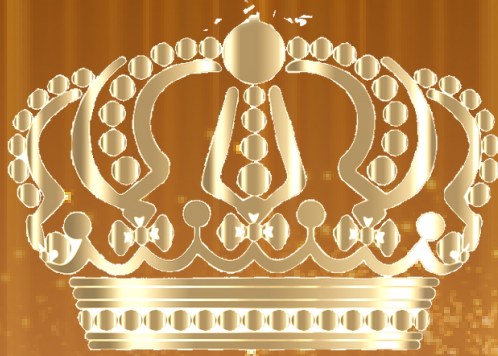


ELITE

2018-2021



Three Years
of Passion



ELITE



Three years of passion...

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Political Science- Cairo
University

ELITE

FEPS, WHERE ELITES ARE MADE
VOL.1, ISSUE 36, OCTOBER 2021

First designed by Ramy Magdy Ahmed in October 2018



Celebrating our third anniversary

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THE THREE ELITE CANDLES: PROFESSIONALISM, COMMITMENT AND PIONEERSHIP

**Prof. Mahmoud Alsaid, FEPS Dean and
ELITE President**

Translation: Passainte Hussein

This month, we happily celebrate the three-year anniversary of the establishment of our beloved "Elite", which issued electronically by Cairo University's Faculty of Economics and Political Science. And on this special occasion, I'm pleased to sincerely congratulate the exceptional staff of Elite, and commend their priceless contributions, which enlightened the fields of economics and political science, as well as enriching the brains of our students. For the past 3 years, Elite has been an electronic ambassador for our college's students and professors, and since day one, it has been the perfect symbol there is of objectivity, honesty and integrity; those who got to witness Elite since its birth know always aver its worth and status. Those in charge of Elite have always been keen to create a free platform for enlightened cultural opinion; one that is a bright image of sobriety, seriousness, responsibility and moderation.

Hence, today's three-year anniversary is not just a celebration of a student magazine that became one of a kind a short period of time, it's in fact a celebration of a young intellectual platform whose influence has exceeded all the limits, and became something that is eagerly

eagerly awaited each month by everyone around; students, professors, alumni and others who are affiliated with our college, despite their different mindsets and thoughts. In other words, Elite has developed into a focal point that connects the poles apart.

The richness and diversity of Elite has been something that all its readers have unanimously agreed upon, it has always been an honest and free platform, that solely seeks perfectionism; and herein lies its strength. The solemnity of articles and investigations included, alongside the constant urge to spread the truth and nothing but the truth, has led to creating a platform that wholeheartedly seek the interest of our dear Egypt.

Three candles are lit this month in celebration of this extraordinary project, which was born a giant, and will continue grow all thanks to the great efforts made by this magazine's staff. Three candles represent the professionalism, commitment and leadership of those responsible for managing this dear magazine - our "Elite" magazine.

*May our dear "Elite" continue flourishing
year after year.*



Birth of a Princess

**Prof. Hanan M. Aly, Vice dean for Education and Students' affairs, ELITE
Board member and General Supervisor**

**Translated by: Rana Doss, L3, Economics*

It is one of the ancient and well-known kingdoms, whose people are famous for their abundance of knowledge, eloquent talk, great literature and elegant dress. Knowledge seekers reach to it from everywhere to learn and acquire their qualities. The affairs of this kingdom are run in a beautiful white palace surrounded by green trees, adding to its splendor and majesty. Orange roses are planted in the palace garden, on which the sun's rays fall at its rising making it resemble a golden carpet so beautiful to look at. Until the sun is out of sight.

On one of the long autumn nights, after the seekers of knowledge had left and the palace closed its doors, and while the cold breeze filled the air and the trees trembled gently, causing a quiet rustle, a little rain fell from the sky, heralding a good thing to come. People come and leave, and everyone wonders what is happening, time has passed rapidly until the matter is clarified. Here the good news appeared... It was the birth of a beautiful princess in the palace, who was named after one of the characteristics of the inhabitants of the kingdom.

On the morning of the next day, the messengers set out to announce the happy news throughout the kingdom. People were optimistic, they began to flock to the palace to congratulate the smiling new-born, with the wide hazel eyes, long dark hair and beautiful familiar face. Days passed, and the number of congratulators increased, until the palace was unable to accommodate all these numbers coming from the Kingdom and from outside the Kingdom as well. Their purpose was not only to congratulate, but rather to reveal what was raging in their hearts as they looked at the princess's angelic face, which gives reassurance, and urges them to narrate

their problems, draw their dreams, and disclose situations they met, visits they made, and conversations they completed.

Here the retinue gathered to discuss the matter as this had never happened to any prince born in the palace before; how would they organize all these numbers coming to the palace while allocating sufficient time for each visitor. Suggestions abounded, some appealed to the retinue and others didn't, until one of the alert young men said, "Let the princess's visitors attend once a month on the first Thursday of every month, and through an invitation directed to a specific number of visitors that varies from month to month, and the scribes would document what happens during these meetings." Everyone liked the idea.

Preparations began inside the palace for the big event, which is the monthly meeting with Her Highness the Princess. The palace was decorated, the seats were prepared for visitors and for the princess. The most delicious food was prepared, the most beautiful clothes were sewed for the princess, and the invitations were sent. The guests started their conversations, the little princess was smiling, and the scribes wrote down everything that was said.

The monthly meetings were repeated, and the news spread in the Kingdom, the visitors increased and the those who were distant longed for a visit. As the days passed, the little princess grew up and became good at talking, started to repeat what she heard, asking and answering the invitees, and she mastered three languages and became quite famous.

There she is our princess, the princess of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, "Elite Magazine" completing its third year after holding thirty-six monthly meetings with the faculty's professors, graduates and students, whose contributions diversified to include the fields of economics, political science, statistics, public administration, social computing, literature, philosophy, and more.

Happy Birthday to Elite, to many more years to come full of different meetings, discussions and fields.



ELITE WELCOMES A NEW YEAR



Prof. Ahmed Youssef Ahmed, FEPS Professor of Political Science

When I started writing this article, I was overwhelmed because both Prof. Hanan, the Vice Dean of the Faculty, and dear Ramy had previously honored me with their request to write for the magazine, and I have promised to do so but haven't fulfilled my promise due to compelling circumstances related to other obligations. Yet this time I decided to recompense for this remissness because the occasion is dear to myself, for "Elite" to complete three years of excellence is not an ordinary event, and it is an excellent occasion anyway to present my credentials to "Elite", which I have always enjoyed following and had all the admiration for its standards. I cannot hide my fascination with the level of its material and its production, which matches the most prestigious press releases, and this confirmed my confidence that youth are always able to create a better future, only if they learn from the past experiences.

"Elite" revived for me beautiful and dear memories that go back to more than half a century when I joined our pioneering Faculty in 1965 as part of the seventh class of the Faculty, which -in addition to its scientific excellence- actively participated in all kinds of cultural, social, sports and artistic activities, and for the cultural field in particular, which was the closest to myself. The feature with the most activity in it was: the Intellectual Associations that expressed the prevailing intellectual trends at the time and the wall newspapers, which a group of the class decided to participate in by issuing the newspaper "The Seventh Brigade" named after the prestigious national newspaper, and on the other hand, our seventh class, which graduated later in 1969. The class that had and still has a distinguished presence in the public life. The magazine's editorial family consisted of Abdel Qader Shehayeb, the well-known writer and later the Chairman of the Board of Directors of "Dar Al-Hilal" Foundation, Osama Al-Ghazali, the great writer, and the successor of Dr. Boutros Ghali as the editor-in-chief of "Al-Siyasa Al-Dawla" magazine, Othman Muhammad Othman, the former Minister of Development and Planning, and myself. I wrote with my own hands the newspaper that was published nearly every other week. Also its reading rate was high among the students of the other classes, as evidenced by their initiative to request writing in it.

Among them -as I remember- was the great thinker, the late Muhammad Al-Sayyid Saeed, who was among the following class.

When I compare "The Seventh Brigade" and "Elite", I can find a big difference in favor of the future. Elite undoubtedly benefits from the technological boom that occurred in the last half century and therefore is more widespread and better in production. However it promotes a feeling of pride that the level of excellence in both of them is close which indicates what we all cherish: the distinguished level of our students and how they are always able to write about the most complex topics just like their distinguished professional counterparts. And I must admit with great happiness that the horizons of knowledge dealt with by "Elite" far outweigh "The Seventh Brigade" but this is the nature of life and development. And by examining the latest issue of the magazine as the best evidence of what I say, out of the twenty-one topics included in that issue, there are five political and economic topics related to the college's specializations, another five that deal with social issues, four that deal with scientific issues, three that discuss educational issues, two issues related to sports and one about art. The truth is that the choice of topics reveals an excellent follow-up to the most important issues in each field and a more excellent analysis that matches the highest levels of prestigious journalism, all written by the students of this Faculty.

I, myself, had a personal experience with the magazine's standards through a lengthy conversation with my dear Ramy Magdy, and I was worried about the editing of the talk since it was a telephone conversation, but I was surprised -when it was published- by the high level of its editing, in which both dear Nadine Hisham and Joseph George participated with Dr. Ramy. I also discovered the high level of readability of "Elite" from the comments I received on the talk. Needless to say that these student activities such as: Elite's issuance, the simulation models and others, are the best laboratories in which the faculty's students are prepared to face the challenges of practical life and develop their abilities.

Congratulations to us Our Dear "Elite" and to more giving and development, God willing.



THREE CANDLES FROM THE AGE OF TIME

Prof. Neveen Abd EL Khalek Mostafa, FEPS Professor of political science

Edited by : Jomana Khaled, translated by Jumana Khaled and Bahey El-Din Ayman

Three years have passed... It is the age of the "Elite" magazine... The elite train goes on, led by a unique group of editors and coordinators from the finest youth of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, led by the Vice Dean prof. Hanan Hassan and Dean Mahmoud Al-Saeed. Three years is a very short period of time but for the "Elite" it is an edifice full of success, distinction and sophistication. During this very short period, Elite was able to demonstrate a distinguished presence and to be watched and followed by the educated public and those interested in the fields of economics, statistics, management and political science, and to attract to write about it a number of distinguished experts, each in his field. In addition to allowing the youth of the college students and graduates to express their opinions and write on topics related to their field of specialization and the positions they occupied, which enriched the magazine and gave it a practical dimension that views interest in the country's problems and concerns.

This success and distinction would not have come to fruition without the insistence, determination,

strong will, and hard work of those in charge of it. To all of them I salute and appreciate, wishing them all continued advancement and successive successes. I would not be exaggerating if I say that this is a general feature of the College of Economics and Political Science, its employees, graduates, and those in charge of it since its inception. This college was destined to be a factory for the elite. These prestigious positions of many of its graduates, and their contributions in several fields across the country, testify to this. Subsequently, the name of the college became a title of excellence, craftsmanship and mastery.

From the above, we have the right to aspire that the "Elite" will have a stronger presence and that its audience will expand to include the general community to have an important role in educating and raising awareness of all the issues and dangers facing our country. This is what we hope from the "Elite" and to attract a wider audience. It would be great if Elite had a free space in which the general youth can write about their concerns and dreams, and to be an important channel for communication between



youth and officials, each in his field.

of science, technology, economy and politics...

Also, we propose a space to correct misconceptions, so that the "elite" will take the lead in setting definitions, explaining and correcting many concepts and terms that were basically created by societies that aren't familiar to us and the needs of our society. Examples include: "Human Rights", "Freedom", "Democracy", "The Role of Media", "National Sovereignty" and "Population Increase".

I also suggest a permanent space to introduce the achievements of the "New Republic." The giant projects scattered throughout the country are many and varied, and their economic, social, and political effects are numerous. "Elite" should have a role in raising awareness of the economic, political, and strategic importance of these projects. Which will have an important impact on the benefit of the whole society.

Also, we suggest another space entitled "A Window to the Future" in which the elite looks at the future prospects in an attempt to explore what the world will be like in the future in terms

so that the people of tomorrow will know what problems they will face; the consequences of the current conditions of problems and challenges such as: "Energy", "Water", "Lack of Resources" How the relations will be between people, the shape of future gatherings, and blocs. The lead and leadership is for those who have a choice based on reality to see the future.

What next..., what remains to say about "Elite" a lot remains, but we will now suffice to say that choosing "Elite" as the title of the college magazine is a very successful choice, because for sure it goes to the role and the task expected of it, and it is also a reconsidering for the term "Elite" after it was subjected to a lot of distortion on the hands of those who have the "Dark Thought" in order to prevent the role of the "Elite" in raising awareness and enlightenment.. because "Elite" are those elite members of society and opinion leaders, each in his field. They are the locomotive that drives society towards progress. This does not mean any arrogance or classism towards the rest of the groups and members of society, but it is a priority role and a moral and cognitive responsibility, and this is always expected from our dear "Elite" league, wishing it continued leadership and excellence.



ELITE IN THREE YEARS : WHERE HAVE WE REACHED ?

Ramy Magdy, The Editor-in-Chief

This month, we celebrate the passage of three years of our dear magazine, our new home, which was inaugurated in October 2018, as a space for expression and a place to unleash our passion. But how did we start and where have we reached?

How did we start? of course, through FEPS website, whose team formed later the core of ELITE's foundation. The success of that website team encouraged FEPS to go for the establishment of a faculty magazine specializing in the publication and documentation of its activities, same as the website managed to do, but on a wider scale. What ELITE added at the time was, on one hand, to provide an opportunity for opinion articles, and on the other hand, to allocate space to interview famous college graduates who became public figures. Such a choice was set to offer role models for future generations, and third, of course, was the establishment of ELITE as a platform in which professors write side by side with students.

where have we reached ? Undoubtedly, many waters have crossed the river since then, and ELITE has added new subjects to its roles and message, the most important of which was to build bridges of communication with the community and to try to integrate our students and editors in its subjects. This has already been done by authorizing the

publication of articles for non-ELITE students and allowing them to write about major problems in their society. In addition to allocating a monthly dialogue report in which a group of our writers participate with students and individuals from outside the faculty, whether from Cairo university or other universities or from non-FEPSian-society in general. This step added a new depth to ELITE and strengthened its relationship with the reality that it speaks of.

From there, ELITE stands on the threshold of its third year, armed with a coordinated, organized and disciplined team of more than forty editors drawn from the top students of our faculty. Each of them has his/her own view , and each of them has his/her own style of expression. Alongside this skillful team, stands a private space for non-ELITE students to express what is going on in their head, which is a perfect addition to the general ELITE content. This content targets societal and educational problems as a goal of discussion.

And as a result, I can say that we are still the same yet with wider missions. We are ELITE ,the space for expression, yet we are working to broaden that space and deepen its relationships to make it stronger, more expressive and more free (as much as possible).



THREE YEARS OF A JOURNEY: ELITE

Joseph George: Vice Editor in Chief, 3rd year student - economics dep.

Three years ago, there was no such thing as Elite magazine; there wasn't a space where the opinions of all our dear college students, with their different beliefs and backgrounds, were expressed. The journey started with a group of students with ambitions, and here I mean the word journey, as these students have chosen - and God only knows how successful - to be elite, they have chosen to sacrifice a little bit of their free time to fill themselves with experience and knowledge, as this choice has allowed them to deal more closely with the faculty's professors and its graduates with the powerful mentalities that have allowed them to gain access to many prestigious positions.

The journey began with a small group of students with great potential, who, over time and with the requisite experience, led their newly enrolled colleagues to become, three years later, a team of more than 40 members of the elite factory, in three years did many unimaginable things, and without their determination and hard work, they would not have achieved what they had achieved.

Today we celebrate the passing of three years of luxury based on diversity and accepting and presenting the other opinion. Today, we include editors from all the sections and departments of the faculty, with their different references and opinions. A team of editors are fully prepared to provide prestigious and mature content based on a study and love. Elite has always been a home, a sanctuary and an entity to talk and talk about.



ONE YEAR WITH ELITE

Mary Samer-Fourth level - Political Science

This month, Elite is celebrating three years of success in being a unique, effective magazine. I joined Elite as a new reporter last year and, for ten months, Elite has been an active part of my life taking a great role in helping me explore my passion with writing and develop my writing skills. Elite has helped me explore new skills that I never knew they existed in me. In my first month as a new reporter, I wrote my very first article which I consider to be successful and which holds a special place in my heart for being my starting point for which I believe will be a lifetime passion and career. Thanks to Elite, I was able to know that I am gifted with the gift of writing and I was able to develop my writing skills. In my second month with Elite, I went for an interview with a public figure, this experience gave me confidence and courage I never thought were in me as well as giving me experience with interviews, reporting and writing. Another new experience that Elite gave was being a part of a report, collecting data and interviewing people for their opinions and studying a certain phenomenon, things I never knew I was capable of doing. Last month, I was asked to cover a discussion panel in the presence

of the minister of immigration; a new experience as well that introduced me to a new level of ideas, thoughts and opinions.

In addition to the technical skills Elite helped me gain, it gave me a great chance to know new people and get to be friends with new colleagues from all different levels and majors. We, as Elite reporters, are always happy and proud by the experience that gave us the chance to know each other and make new friends with such great personalities.

I believe I can say that I am very proud of being a part of this whole institution that one day I dreamt of being a part of. I really appreciate each person, friendship, new experience or any skill that Elite was the reason behind my gaining it.

I am proud to be a part of this magazine and I know it will be an experience that I will remember for being as effective and remarkable in my life as ever.

Thank you Elite.



FEPS PROF.LAILA ELKHAWAGA IN A SPECIAL INTERVIEW WITH ELITE EGYPT HDR2021 REPRESENTS AN ACCOUNT FOR THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF EGYPT'S LEADERSHIP

Cairo: Ramy Magdy, Carolin Sherif, Alyiaa Assem and Hania Bahaa

The Elite team was honored to meet with Dr. Laila Al-Khawaja, Head of the Department of Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences in 2012, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank and Banking Institute in 2015. This interview was via the ZOOM application and dealt with many topics and most notably a report on human development in Egypt 2021, which was Dr. Laila from the team Prepare the report

● In the Beginning, we would like to know how your relationship with the Faculty of Economics and Political Science - Cairo University began? and how was your relationship with the college?

My relationship with the Faculty of Economics and Political Science was purely coincidental; I am a high school graduate of the scientific division with a total of 95% and I got the first rank in my school and my father insisted on entering Kasr Al-Ainy college of Medicine as it is well known that all the top ranked in scientific division enter it, and although I wanted to enter Faculty of Engineering but I claimed it and entered Kasr Al-Ainy college but at first two weeks I was facing difficulties in adapting in this college. One day I went to meet my friends in faculty of economics and political science and I have a got a chance in attending lectures

for Dr. Refat Mahgoub in Principles of Macroeconomic and from this day I fell in love with the Faculty of Economics and Political Science due to the small number of students and their close relationships with their professors, in addition to my discovery of my great love and passion for economics and it is the basis for many things in our daily life, So went to transfer my papers from the Faculty of Medicine to the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, and I have not regretted my decision until now.

● Why did you choose the Economics Department? And how did that affect your personality?

I will never forget my first economics lecture, which was a major reason in entering the college, which was about the economic problem, the multiplicity of desires and the limited resources to meet them. I discovered through Dr. Refaat's explanation that this science is important and touches many aspects of life, hence my decision that I would not only transfer from the Faculty of Medicine to the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, but I also insist in joining the Economics department despite my love for political science and my passion for the Department of Statistics. I felt that the economics department is the comprehensive and preventative department that will contribute to the formation of my personality, and indeed it had a strong impact as it gave me the



ability to logical analysis and sequencing in the presentation of topics, and impartiality and objectivity, as I experienced many changes with the accumulation of knowledge from the economics department.

● **How was your relationship with the professors, and to whom Dr. Laila is Grateful?**

Dr Refat Mahgoub was the decisive factor in my entry to the college, and therefore he is the most influential person, And of course, Dr. Hana Khair El-Din, who pushed me to work hard and advance in scientific research because she always wanted us to work in a way that resembles perfection, which made her ask us for more, and many professors who have influenced me positively through my association with them, such as Dr. Mahmoud Abdel-Fadil, My class in economics was specialized by a small number of students, as we were 45 students, which provided us the opportunity to make close relations with our professors and work to share and correct our ideas.

I am so grateful to Dr. Hana khair El-Din As she was the head of the economics department at the time when I worked as a university professor and she was very demanding where she was urging me to develop myself and was confident in my abilities and because of her I got my promotions in college on the specified dates as well as she nominated me for three of my researches to the Ministry of Culture so that I could take the State Appreciation Award without telling me, I owe a lot in my life to Dr. Hana.

● **We would like you to talk about your experience of being a member of the Central Bank of Egypt and the Egyptian Banking Institute, and what this added to you?**

I consider myself very fortunate to be given this opportunity and I did not know who nominated me for this position, but I consider this experience to be one of the most successful and enriching experiences for my personality. As our studies in college are largely theoretical, and I was majoring in macroeconomics, which means that I had theoretical knowledge about monetary policies, operating policies, trade and investment, but dealing with reality and participating in decision-making was a new experience and greatly matured me and affected my analytical information, Also, the Monetary Policy Committee, which met every six weeks and was working on setting the interest rate, made me feel the importance of that responsibility entrusted to me, as discussions were going on for more than three hours so that each of us could present his views and justifications so that he could take the decision. I did not feel a big gap between the academic side and the practical side for me, as the Central Bank is an institution based entirely on scientific research, but the actual difference was crystallized in the sensitivity of dealing with matters, the situation and data, and the speed in taking decisions on time.



● **what is Your vision of the current Egyptian economy, in addition to clarifying the relationship of the report published on human development 2021 with the current state of the economy.**

This report has a particular importance because since 2010, economic, social and political data and information that occur in Egyptian society during a certain year have been collected, and there was no release of this report except in 2021, meaning that from 2010 until 2020, no human development report was issued, It was issued in 2021 in cooperation between three parties, firstly, the United Nations Development Program, which finances it, and second, it asks independent researchers to write it and develop a plan for distributing work between a large working group, and thirdly, the Ministry of Planning is responsible for the data taken from the Central Agency for Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). This year's report is called "El Masirah w El Masar" and it thus presents two goals: the development of the Egyptian economy during the previous ten years, with a focus on the period from 2014 to the current situation. It was not satisfied with this only, but also mentions the challenges facing the currently implemented programs to improve the state of the economy, ensure its continuity and achieve its goals, and thus It draw the path for the country and is a good starting point for the future as we have two governing points for the future: Egypt's 2030 Strategy and the Sustainable Development Goals



by the United Nations. The report maps out different ways for us to help us achieve our goals very effectively.

The 2021 report did not only monitor the economic and social aspects, but it also monitored the status of women in society and focused on the political empowerment of women. She won many seats in the electoral system by lists, all the way to local councils. We also note that there are 8 women ministers in vital ministries in Egypt. Governance was monitored in that report for its importance and the importance of Egyptians being aware of its concept correctly. That report was a complete statement of account for citizens and was covered by various foreign and local media because of its extreme importance.

Participation in and reviewing the report was done by a large group of professors and researchers from the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, and this was a source of pride for me because the university professor in this institution is very different from the rest of his colleagues in other academic institutions. Everyone who participated in this report was carefully selected on an academic level and high scientific research.

● **We would like you to talk about the experience of working for the Arab branch of “Parliamentarians against Corruption” in Beirut**

Corruption is a global phenomenon that exists in all countries of the world, and if we didn't care and be keen about it to resist it, its percentage will increase, and despite the difference in my political principles with Dr. Hossam Badrawi, who was a member of the National Party in the parliament, and I was an independent Shura Council member,, but we agreed that the role of Parliament is Legislation and control of state actions.

Parliament can address, in the first place, the fight against corruption, by issuing legislation that closes the outlets that may result in corruption, and to monitor and hold the state's actions accountable. In the end, it is possible to withdraw confidence from a minister if it is proven that he is responsible for one of the aspects of corruption. The role of Arab parliamentarians against corruption revolves around conducting training courses in different countries to increase awareness and knowledge about these issues and combat corruption by giving them realistic examples. It was a fruitful and important stage for me, but unfortunately it did not last long, although it made me feel that I am contributing at the Arab and regional levels in Performing a useful role.

● **Working for international organizations is a dream for many students. What advice can be given to someone who wants to go into this career path?**

I think that anyone who wants to join the field of international organizations must have three characteristics:

First, he must be passionate about science and knowledge of the problem in which this international organization specializes. Second, he must be a professor who can use the methods of economic and quantitative analysis, because those methods are the ones that prevail in the methods of analysis in general, as the effective way to confront problems is to measure and express them. quantitatively, and the relationships and phenomena that relate them to other phenomena, Third, it should be an objective and neutral researcher who is not overwhelmed by whims or patriotism. I believe that if a person possesses these qualities, he will be able to join international organizations, and we have an honorable record of Egyptians in various international organizations who have reached leadership positions in those organizations, and this record is expanding and increasing. year after year.

● **What advice would you like to give to students of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science?**

I advise them to deal with college subjects with a kind of love and desire for knowledge and not to deal with them as deaf subjects that must be memorized and considered as a burden on them, but rather as a source of knowledge and science that helps them understand life in a deeper way so that they can distinguished.



Edited by Farah Islam, Mariam Younis, Mostafa Maher

Elite magazine was pleased to meet the content creator (YouTuber) Muhammad Al-Hadi, a 32-year-old young man who graduated from the Faculty of Engineering, Civil Department, worked in this field for 8 years and then decided to change his field of work to go to YouTube and create content. The content that it provides revolves mainly around travel, whether inside or outside Egypt, and also about evaluating food. It is distinguished by its influential personality and simple presentation style, which makes many people want to follow it. During this interview, we discussed with him the most important stations during his career, the reason behind choosing this field, and we also talked about the content industry in general.

- Do you regret the step of leaving the field of engineering and heading to YouTube? And did your engineering studies help you in that field?

Al-Hadi began his speech by saying: I was like many young people. I did not know which college I wanted to enroll in, and I decided to join the College of Engineering, because it is one of the top colleges, and I specialized in civil engineering, because work in this field is available with great thanks, so all my choices, at this time They were safe, no-risk choices, not based on personal preference. At that time, all my goals were to graduate and work outside Egypt. Indeed, after my graduation, I traveled to the United Arab Emirates and worked as an engineer and then worked in the field of sales (sales). At that time, many people were wondering why I left the field of engineering and went to the field of engineering. skills; From here I knew that I would go to what I love without paying attention to the opinions of others, as I work for my happiness, in addition to that working in the field of engineering was consuming a lot of time as I worked six days a week, which made my life limited to work only and In spite of that, I was not getting any money to compensate me for this great effort.

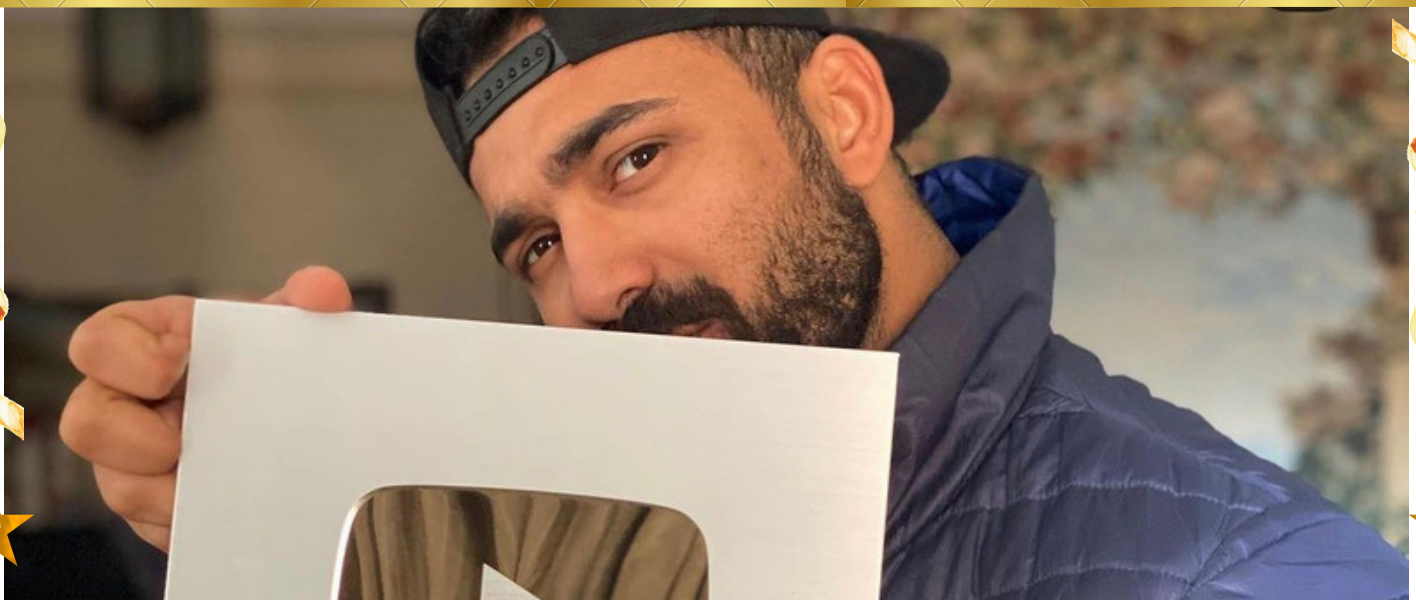
After that, I went to work in the field of social media without leaving my main job in Dubai for two years until I started working in the field of producing videos on social media. In these two years I was preparing my equipment and I studied this step again because it is a difficult step, but I was confident that this step is essential to achieving my goal. After these two years, I left my job in Dubai and headed to Egypt and started walking a new path looking forward to achieving my goals and striving for a happier life.

In terms of regrets, I have never regretted leaving the engineering field but every stage of my life has been important and beneficial to me as it helped me to develop.

What is your reason for choosing travel content and food reviews to present on your channel? And how do you attract young people to follow you, especially with the spread of food assessment content on YouTube?

My choice of travel as a content is due to my strong love for travel, which began since my departure to Dubai, as it is an open society with many nationalities cultivated in those who live with a love of travel and knowledge of different and diverse civilizations. The beginning of my content revolved around the series of travel to the governorates of Egypt, where I realized that this series is a golden opportunity to convey his message to the youth group, an opportunity to resurrect affiliation and loyalty in the hearts of Egyptians, an opportunity to convey the simplicity and warmth that has filled the villages and governorates of Egypt for thousands of years. All my goal was to shed light on all that is beautiful on Egyptian lands and all that Egypt hides of greatness.

Regarding food rating content, I made this move in another channel with other content creators, I wanted to provide this content because for me it was an interesting experience. From my point of view, I see that the content of food is linked to the content of travel because food in general conveys an image of countries, civilizations and cultures.



For example, when I go to any country, my journey in search of popular food requires meeting the people themselves and getting to know them and their customs and traditions. Also, food content has a lot of views in Egypt, which guarantees in one way or another a guaranteed income. Despite this, it is difficult to excel in presenting this content due to the large number of presenters, but I was able to overcome this challenge and excel in this content by filming professional cinematic scenes of high quality, so the high quality and my influential personality are two of the reasons for my success in this field.

How do you see cooperation with other content makers from your point of view and also through your personal experience?

Collaborating with other content creators benefits me greatly and conveys a lot of experience to me. Collaborating with content creators who are starting their careers gives me the opportunity to expand my relationships and present new and different ideas. Recently, I realized the importance of the principle of cooperation, so I started collaborating with a lot of content makers because over time it has become busier and I may not be able to take such a step.

In your opinion, is it necessary to have another job besides your work as a content maker, given that the field of social media and YouTube is an unstable source of income?

Of course, the content industry is unstable, so when I have a suitable job opportunity, I try to get the maximum profit possible. In addition to this work, it is necessary to have another relatively stable job because the field of social media is not guaranteed, for example, I own my own restaurant in addition to that I started recently I work in the field of production, in general I try to use the field of social media to market my own work outside this field. Relying on social media only as a field of work without having another guaranteed work is considered wrong.

With the spread of the Corona virus, many people turned to the social media field to take advantage of their spare time. What is your assessment of this matter, and is the Corona virus considered a turning point in the content industry?

The Corona period has made social media much stronger. On the one hand, it made many people who did not have any previous dealings with social media turn to it to get rid of the boredom of home quarantine. On the other hand, a lot of content makers appeared, as everyone with talent seemed to turn to me. Social media to present it, from my point of view that the Corona virus had a positive impact on the field, with the large number of content makers, the competition increased, which puts pressure on everyone to improve the quality of their content, in addition to the emergence of new ideas that did not exist before, as the state of boredom that prevailed opened field for creativity.

Social media has many negatives, as it created some dissatisfaction with their lives, what is your assessment of that?

Of course, social media has many pros and cons. One of its biggest drawbacks is that it may cause a state of depression for some, for example, years ago, before the expansion of social media, we were not able to know the details of the personal lives of celebrities, it was limited to what they presented on television, theatre.. .., With the emergence of social media, everyone began to know the details of the life of the famous person, how he lives, what he eats and drinks, unfortunately that this defect does not have a radical solution, but every person should not think that he wants to become Like anyone, each of us has something that distinguishes him, each person must have reconciliation with himself and be satisfied with what he has.

How do you act when there is a state of stagnation in thoughts, and does the presence of a brother of yours in the same field help you to overcome this matter?

The most difficult matter in the field of content production is not photography or montage, but the idea around which the video will revolve, and this matter varies from field to field. The hardest is when traveling to a place, of course, there is content, but when I finish filming, if I want to go again to the same place to make a video,



I must have a new idea, such as photographing someone doing a profession in that place, or for example, photographing a certain industry that that place is famous for. The most difficult thing in the matter is the need for a new idea weekly, which is not an easy thing, as social media needs a permanent presence, which is considered an obstacle for those who have additional business besides social media, as I sometimes face difficulty at a time when access to an idea requires a lot of time and full-time, but to overcome this problem there are two solutions either full-time or having a team that helps me to create new ideas periodically.

Of course, the presence of a brother in this field represents my support, especially the existence of a state of harmony between us in the content industry, but the problem is that he is not free, as he works seven days a week and is free for one day only, so we find an obstacle in producing content, but we overcome this problem is that there is a team that helps in filming and editing.

Is it possible to work for a company or institution in that field, or do you prefer self-employment?

Of course, I prefer freelancing where I have freedom of ideas. In my family, I created my own channel to be responsible for everything. In general, when people follow me, it is because they like my idea that I created. Besides, I am responsible. It is necessary to have a team that supports and supports me.

How do you deal with criticism directed at you?

Frankly, the criticism annoys me, especially since it is easy for anyone behind the screen to write any criticism, even if it is in a bad way. In general, I follow all the comments and the negative ones affect me, which is something I am trying to change in myself. Previously, I responded to those comments and I engage in discussions with the critic, but lately I have been trying to reduce the response to these comments.

What is the place you most like to visit and what country would you like to visit and at the same time you can get rich content?

Alexandria is a place close to my heart, especially as I love the sea, unlike Cairo, which is very crowded.

Siwa and Nubia are also my favorite places in Egypt, as they have different cultures.

When choosing a country, I will first think about the followers, as I want to expand the mass base, since the content that I offer is most of its followers from the Arabs, so I will go to countries that interest the followers, especially since there are Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia and Morocco that have a wide activity on the social media, so if you want. If I choose a country from the Arab world, I will choose Saudi Arabia, Morocco or Tunisia. As for outside the Arab world, it is possible for Turkey, especially since many Arabs prefer to travel to it as well as America and Mexico.

In your opinion, what are the secrets of success?

First, I am against imitating others. Second, I must do everything with passion and patience, while adhering to the common interest between what I love and what my fans love.

What is your assessment about people who leave education and seek other fields that do not need a degree?

I see that most successful people have no education, but getting a degree is important to making a living in the uncertainties of those fields.

“After knowing your goal, you must have the motivation that makes you continue to reach this goal.” What is your current goal and what motivates you to continue?

I've always been looking to improve my lifestyle, but I'm not trying to be the richest man in the world. My motivation is to demonstrate the complexity of my choices, to be more true to myself and my values, and to motivate others especially while receiving positive feedback from them.

Finally, I do my best to present content that is ethically appropriate to my followers as my content influences an ever-growing audience.



How can we correct some of the negative values of the Egyptians? Incompetence and dishonesty as examples

Dr. Mazen Hasan, FEPS Assistant Professor of Political Science

I am interested in my research on this subject from daily observations. When it comes to incompetence/inefficiency, how many times have any of us noticed others not doing our jobs with a minimum of competence and efficiency? A worker, a sweeper, a professional (doctor-engineer), or even a university professor? As for honesty, no critical event: How many times have we seen a citizen evade payment of metro tickets (or taxes), attempt to circumvent his queue turn in the pursuit of an interest, or student / researcher committing plagiarism? These negative values are anti-development and, in my opinion, Egypt will never reach a satisfactory level of development without resorting to reform. Of course, it is possible to wait for a boom in income and education, and the resulting social reform. Are these negative values supposed to decrease or disappear with it? But it can take decades.

Not to mention that there are opinions that the income or development boom will not be achieved in light of the spread of these negative values in the first place.

I would like to take advantage of this space, on the one hand, to inspire people to think about how to interpret these values, and ways to reduce them, and on the other hand, to invite students and researchers who wish to study them to join me in my research effort.

First, it is possible to test whether there is a particular daily (or religious) discourse that addresses or surrounds these values. In a recent pilot study (now refereed), I tested the impact of religious discourses, a second affecting national sentiments, and a third which highlights the damage caused by



wrong values, on a value such as non-cooperation.

Second, is the institutional context decisive? It is possible to check whether, for example, the behavior of an Egyptian employee working in a foreign embassy (in Western countries) has a higher degree of competence than that of an employee of the same qualities and the same degree, working in an Egyptian institution?

? It is possible to check whether, for example, the behavior of an Egyptian employee working in a foreign embassy (in Western countries) has a higher degree of competence than that of an employee of the same qualities and the same degree, working in an Egyptian institution? It is possible to check whether an Egyptian teacher who works in an international school (under foreign management) is more competent than the same employee who works in a private or government school.

Of course, there are many variables that need to be neutralized (for example different pay), and there are concerns about endogeneity as a competent employee chooses to work in foreign institutions and is therefore originally competent. But it is a study that can be done, to test whether assertive management (or even the presence of foreigners in the work environment)

increases the efficiency of Egyptians (either in packing foreigners, or in this case because that the Egyptian feels a cultural threat, trying to prove himself - or at least what "exposes himself" - to foreigners).

Third, there is also room for to study through interviews what I call Egypt's pockets of efficiency and institutions that can reach a high level of efficiency (according to reliable standards), and therefore have succeeded in resisting or trapping the negative values of their members. These interviews can be conducted with institutions such as the Egyptian Handball Federation (I have already started interviews with members of this federation), the efficient company at the level of the Republic (for example, the most exported), the most efficient school at the level of the Ministry of Education, etc. In my opinion, there are many factors that can be quantified from interviews like this.

Sorry to use this space to present some research ideas (acknowledging that all of the above assumptions may be wrong), but it is an important invitation to think about doing research in this context (in graduation projects, research seminars or postgraduate studies), or even for those who want to join me in this passion for the subject of negative values of Egyptians, ***I invite them to contact me presenting their ideas for development or for joint work.***



EGYPTIAN DRAMA "WARA KOL BAB"

CAROLINE SHERIF- ROSANNE AHMED- MARIAM YOUNIS- MARY SAMER- MARIAM AHMED- MOHAMED EL SAWY

The Egyptian drama paved the way in 1962, in the middle of frequent political struggles and societal transformations that followed the demise of the Egyptian monarchy. The series "Hareb Min Al-Ayam" was the first Egyptian drama to be broadcast on the aforementioned date, which was the eighth anniversary of the monarchy's fall, and its events were a projection of the injustice and vile corruption that occurred at the time. Following that, many dramas were released that represented the conditions of society, its concerns and dreams, or reminded people of what happened in the past and what life was like then and now; for example, the series "Al-Aela" whose events revolve around the social conditions during the war of attrition, or the series "Ze'aab Al-Gabal," whose events describe the sinful customs and traditions in Upper Egypt. There is no doubt that dramas have become a part of society's culture and what people think about, but now, roughly sixty years after the first drama was published, followed by hundreds of works; are dramas still in their original form, or have they changed, and how have they evolved? Is play still depicting people's circumstances, problems, and dreams, or is it merely depicting what the writer has in mind? And how did foreign works, which became more popular than Arabic, affect the scenarists? On the one hand, does it continue to touch people's sentiments, converging and scattering over it, or have they become bored with it and turned away from it? Is the work a goal within itself, or does it have a goal that it wants to achieve? All of these questions will be discussed in our report with certain university students from various faculties, in order to see diverse points of view on the evaluation of Egyptian drama and how it influences people's life.

Do you watch Arabic drama? if so, why?

The majority of them were watching Arabic drama for various reasons. Some saw watching the drama as nothing more than entertainment and killing the void, similar to social media, with no benefit at all, while another follows it just to understand what is going on in the discussion and debate about it on social media, and yet another follows the drama with such enthusiasm that it enters people's minds and describes what they do not say. Another agreed that drama represents a free arena for what individuals cannot or will not proclaim with their tongues, and that many people interact with it as if it were a part of their life, applauding the hero's victory, being enraged at his misfortune, and conspiring against his enemies.

Have you noticed a difference in the style of Arabic drama? If so, what has changed?

Everyone said that the Arabic drama has radically changed from what it used to be, and each of them took a different stance; some saw that the scenario moved from a broad focus describing society with all of its struggles, concerns, and issues to a small focus represented by the scenario as individual issues or events; they said that this is much better because people want to relieve some of their worries. They discussed form and content, and concluded that the drama's current decline is due to its limitation to the mold of 30 episodes packed with boredom, and repetition. They saw that in Ramadan season, drama stars and creators began to appear in the shine of Hollywood stars, while another noted that the advantage of short dramas is that they can be seen at any time.





In your opinion, what is the reason for the change in the style of Arab drama?

Everyone stated that change is one of the universal rules that affect everything; it is inevitable for change to occur in Arabic drama during the sixty years since the first drama was released. They all saw how cameras, broadcasts, and direction would change the shape and content of drama, and it is difficult to imagine an old drama being re-filmed today and receiving the same reactions. In terms of plot and content, the emergence of a group of creative writers with unprecedented creative thinking, as well as the accumulation of experiences and replication of foreign drama, contributed to the emergence of original works that are not boring or repeated.



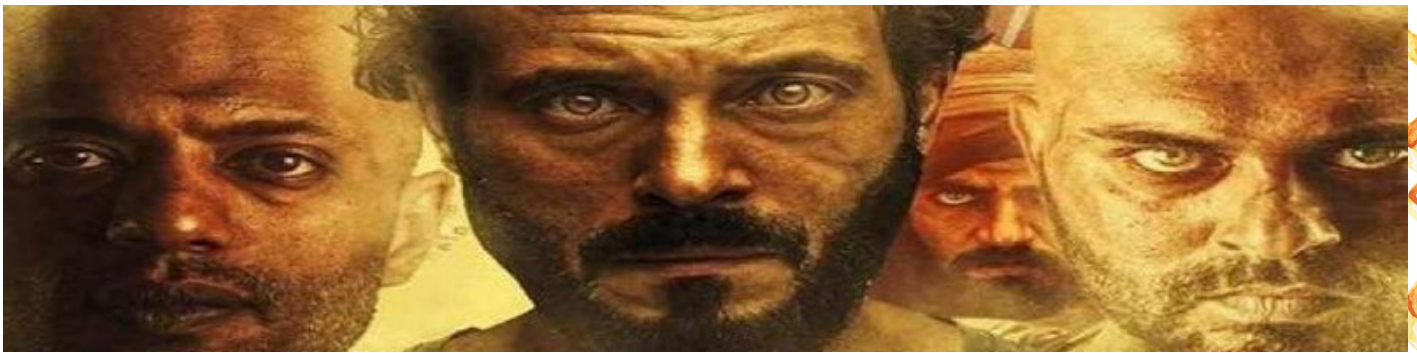
What effect has the evolution of social media had on dramatic content?

Everyone agreed that the majority of dramas get their ideas from social networking sites; since these sites have become the present society's main hub, through which one can learn about what is going on among people, what they are gathering to and what they are unwilling to do. In addition, by uploading certain video or analysing and criticizing some scenes, you can get some free indirect advertisement.

Were people's awareness and taste reflected on the production companies? In what image is consciousness and taste reflected?

The responses were contradictory, with the majority pointing to the fact that the plays became known under the motto "what viewers demand"! There is no doubt that people's tastes have varied between comedy, tragedy, and melodrama, and Ramadan's drama race is not devoid of all kinds of drama, and almost no season passes without the production of a dramatic work that re-imagines recent events and political conflicts and immortalizes the armed forces' and police's victories over terrorists such as "Al-Ekhtyar 1 and Al-Ekhtyar 2". Some said that since foreign drama has been more popular than Arabic drama, such as a significant number of Turkish dramas, Arab drama has tended to mimic foreign in more than one element, most notably the scenario and dialogue, such as the series "Lea La" in its parts, and "Al-Deeb" and "Shaa'a 6." Some argue that what we see is not necessarily a reflection of people's awareness and taste, but that production companies seek to make huge profits through acts of vanity and vulgarity, focusing solely on provoking the scenes in various ways without taking into account the different age groups, and transferring the culture of decadence and low taste to the Egyptian house. This can be found in works such as "Taqa Noor" and "Molok of Al-Jada'anah."





Does the drama scenario have a societal goal, whether positive or negative?

The majority of the comments agreed that dramatic art has an impact, whether positive or negative, and that it is rarely made with a specific objective in mind. Despite this, we can conclude that the series "The Choice," with its two parts, intends to educate people and remind them of a period that did not go forgotten, as does the series "The Peacock." Which aimed to bring justice to the Fairmont girl's case and ensure that an incident like her would not be easily forgotten or the perpetrators would be able to evade their crime, and many works were also launched that discussed issues of harassment, rape, and adoption, and dropped many scenes on specific facts and incidents.

Has Arabic drama begun to be influenced by foreign drama?

Views differed, but most agreed that Arab drama has begun to approach foreign drama in terms of script, plot, number of episodes, and directing, with the most prominent example being the star / Youssef Al Sharif, who comes out every Ramadan season with an unprecedented work that deserves to compete strongly with foreign works. The most recent is the "Covid 25" series, in which he was similarly interested in short work and produced only 15 episodes. Some programs are inspired by other works, such as the Egyptian comedy series "100 Wesh," which is comparable to the Spanish series "La Casa De Papel." and the series "Ma Wara' Al-Tabee'a" which is shot and directed in a style comparable to the American horror series "Lock" & "Key." Some of them noticed that a large number of viewers tended to use the Netflix platform and Watch it to follow international drama while abandoning Arabic drama, so some Arabic production companies limited their series to showing their series as a premiere exclusively on Netflix and Watch it platforms, such as the Jordanian series "Al Rawabi School." for girls" and others.

If the power to change is in your hands, what changes would you like to see in the Egyptian drama? (number of episodes, goals, etc.)

Some of them noted that all dramas should not exceed 7 or 10 episodes at most in order to avoid repetition, as if the works aired during the Ramadan season had become like this, we will create a wide range of unique projects. Some of them saw the work as including new faces with real talent and empowering young content makers on social media, and they agreed that the script should be distinguished by its uniqueness and originality, drawing from old and young creators and writers, raising the viewer's mentality and taking into account different age groups, and they called for more censorship on business to prevent vulgarity.



Is the trend of drama to explore real issues that are near to the audience due to the widespread of these issues or is it motivated by a desire to raise awareness of them?

Opinions diverged. Some of them observed that most dramas focus on people's realities and do not present an event unless it has already occurred, so you do not find anything new to society, as the work's writer is always looking for what touches people's lives to ensure the work's success; Others believed that the work's creators only pursue personal interests, regardless of the vision and message that the work conveys.



الزيارة

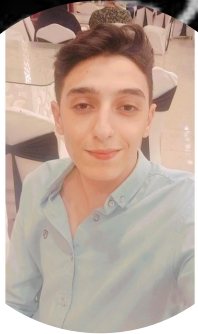
And here we are, only days away from the premiere of the Egyptian serial “**Al-Zeyara**,” featuring **Egyptian star Dina El-Sherbiny** and **Lebanese star Takla Chamoun**, with a professional multinational team working on it. The objective of this visit is to expel the curse of the “Al-Hadad” family and to rid them of the evil that possesses them. The **VIP Shahid** platform has been updated with the official poster and teaser promo. We wish you a pleasant watching experience.

And lastly, we would like to that sincerely thank those who helped bring this report to light:

From Cairo University: Sara Sami " Mass Com English" - Hana Hany " Mass Com"- Youssef Mostapha & Habiba Saad "FEPS"- Marise Témalý & Jana Heiba " Law: IDAI".

From Ain Shams University: Faculty of Pharmacy - Aliaa Younis.

And we ended it with Marian Tharwat , from Mass Com, **Ganoub el Wady University**.



SAVAK

Adham Nasreldin - Third Level - Political Science

You see what result you get when you combine a corrupt head of state with a world government that seeks to maximize its interests internationally in various ways, and then you add to this filthy composition a stubborn people who hate with all their hearts the rule of iron and fire and a bloody fist, if the answer in your mind now is who One word that refers to an "explosion", you are right, as we have been taught since our childhood that excessive pressure generates explosion.

In the middle of the last century, the state of Iran was subject to the rule of the Pahlavi family for dozens of years, during which it allied itself with all parties, and it lacked nothing but cooperation with Satan himself. The United States, which found in its alliance with a country of small size and Iran's influence at that time a great gain because of Iran's oil wealth that it did not know anything about at the time, and of course, the tyrannical Shah wants to consolidate his rule in the country in

various ways, even if he cooperates with his regional enemy You see this shah cooperating with the state of the Zionist entity, but was one of the first recognized since the declaration of the establishment of a state for the Jews on the Palestinian Arab lands in 1948, so the gift given to this shah as a reward for his great devotion to wiretapping his Iraqi and Syrian neighbors was that the Americans and the Jews gave him a great gift His ambitions serve to continue in power, so they gave him SAVAK.





SAVAK is a Persian word, which is an acronym for the National Intelligence and Security Organization, and it is a secret organization that works secretly to serve specific interests, and it was established in 1957 in Pahlavi cooperation with the United States of America and the State of the Zionist entity. The American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to serve the requirements of oppression and tyranny needed by the rule of iron and the Pahlavi fire, and this institution was described as the most hated institution in Iran before the Iranian revolution in 1979, because of what it did against the citizens and opponents in Iran, it was Its first task is to suppress the opponents and abuse anyone who opposes the authority of the Shah of Iran and violates the policies of Muhammad Reza Pahlavi. We find that Iranian prisons are overcrowded with opponents of the Shah's rule and are stocked with all kinds of torture, intimidation, coercion and starvation against the opposition. This apparatus has created a legend of its own.

He imbued it in the hearts of the citizens about the extent of the cruelty and torture that the opponents get inside it. The most prominent of these prisons and the most famous of them are the notorious "Owen" and "Avin" prisons.





And the work of SAVAK was not limited to internal repression only, but its roots extended abroad, so we find it supportive of the Kurdish separatist movements in Iraq. Rather, it played the role of a loyal dog to its owner when he arranged a meeting in which Kurdish separatists met with the Jewish Mossad, and he also played a role in many issues that took place in the East The Middle and Near East in Egypt, Libya, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Syria, until one of the American politicians described him as not imagining the Shah of Iran without SAVAK, and the Near East without SAVAK, and he does not imagine the continuation of the Jewish state without SAVAK.

The work of the SAVAK continued faithfully in consolidating the power of oppression and tyranny in favor of the Pahlavi family since its inception in 1957 until the Iranian revolution in 1979 led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who dissolved SAVAK after the revolution and abused a large number of its employees,

whose number ranged Between 5000 and 6000 people approximately, and Khomeini later replaced SAVAK with another device called "Savama", which means the Ministry of Intelligence and National Security in Iran, and there is a museum now in Iran called "Ibrat" located in the center of Tehran and this museum displays the atrocities that It was committed by the SAVAK against the citizens and the opponents.

And thus ended the myth of the most famous intelligence service in the Near East, which brings back to our minds the memory of the violations committed by the former Egyptian intelligence chief "Salah Nasr" in the fifties and sixties of the last century against political opponents in Egypt in what was known as the case of "intelligence deviations" and reminds us that tyranny He has no religion, and that the government that is built on the foundations of iron and fire carries within its arms the weapon of its annihilation.





Am I Tipping or Bribing?

Noor Khaled - Sophomore - Economics

Consider the following situation: you frequent a specific restaurant where you always leave a handsome tip to the food servers. In this scenario, are you paying to thank them for the pleasant experience, or are you paying them to receive a better treatment later? Moreover, even if your intentions were pure, would it still feel like a tip if you enjoy special privileges in the future because of it? Bribing is often easy to spot whenever it takes place in the public sector. Paying a civil servant money under the table to get an unfair advantage is the most commonly known form of bribery. However, in private sector settings, differentiating between a tip and a bribe can be challenging. In Egypt, where tipping has become so common, it is essential to adeptly identify whether the fee you're paying is a tip or a bribe. Hence, we shall explore the contrasts between tipping and bribing, understand how the line between a perquisite and a bribe can be blurry, and establish some basic tipping etiquette to help us stay courteous.

A tip is an extra amount of money that we pay to thank those who provide us with a service. For instance, we tip food delivery personnel to show our gratitude for their hard work. Conversely, a bribe is an undue advantage exchanged for special

treatment in the future. Going back to the "Am I tipping or bribing the food server?" scenario, if your decision to not leave a perquisite results in receiving subpar treatment in the future, the gratuity you didn't leave is just a sweetly packaged bribe. Notice the key difference here: the timing. A tip is usually paid after service has been received, but a bribe is given beforehand. While a tip is considered socially acceptable and even encouraged, bribes are perceived as immoral because they create inequities. Tipping the cheesemonger to receive service first in the future is unfair to those who came beforehand; therefore, it is a bribe. If the gratuity does not affect the quality of service you and others are provided, then it is considered a tip. Furthermore, if the service improves collectively, it is also considered a tip. Now that we know the difference between the two: let us try to understand the tipping culture in Egypt.





Generally speaking, many of the people working in the service industry are underpaid. Nowadays, it's challenging to go about your day without having to tip anyone. Does this mean that gratuity is always a must? Not necessarily! It is customary to tip, but if you feel that the service is not up to standard, you are always free to leave out the tip. Even though gratuity is optional here in Egypt, sometimes, if you choose not to tip, you will find yourself obliquely reminded to pay up. I had to learn the hard way that the "Happy holidays" you hear from people providing you with a service is sometimes just a way of asking for a tip. Unfortunately, not everyone will receive this kindly. Do this enough times, and you'll be known as the customer who never tips, end up with a lovely nickname that staff members use to refer to you and receive special treatment from the staff. On the other hand, if you're known to leave a handsome tip, you'll find yourself hoarded with people ready to serve you at your beck and call. Sadly, I experienced both sides myself. Does this simply mean that these establishments and I have different views on what exactly qualifies as a tip, or is the line between a gratuity and a bribe just fuzzy? It is not always apparent how the tip you leave will influence future interactions, and if you've fallen victim to the trap mentioned previously, don't let this discourage you from tipping. There is a silver lining: no matter how little you leave in tips, it always helps encourage those receiving the perquisite.

To avoid extreme situations, when, where, how much, and whom should I tip? As a rule of thumb, tip anyone who handles your food or belongings. The tip should be proportional to the quality of service to show appreciation and encourage workers. A perquisite equivalent to 10% of your receipt is acceptable if you are still unsure. In cases where you want to tip people in the hospitality industry, 20-50 EGP per day is the way to go. Tip the valet parking personnel, people who help with your groceries, your Uber driver, and others who help you with day-to-day tasks 5-10 EGP, or ask them to keep the change if you're short on money. If you find yourself in a position where the way you are treated depends on how much you pay in gratuities, this is no longer a gratuity but a bribe. Be sure to report such behavior to a manager, or contact the Administrative Control Authority if your concerns are dismissed.

In conclusion, the main differences between a tip and a bribe are the timing and the outcome. Since tipping is commonplace in Egypt, sometimes what you're paying could be a bribe, so understanding the occasion and circumstance of the payment as well as taking proper measures whenever the need arises, helps you avoid bribing anyone. Finally, we shall end this with some food for thought. Should bribes that harm no one and provide both parties with a mutual advantage still be discouraged? How is that different from lobbying?





HUMAN RIGHTS BETWEEN ILLUSION AND REALITY

Nora Mohamed Gad - Third level - Political Science



We can't disagree with the entitlement of every person to his right to live a dignified life in which he has the most basic needs of food, medicine, education, work and other basic rights, regardless of his gender, race or religion. Despite the obviousness of the previous idea and its consolidation in various societies and cultures, when it is formulated under the definition "human rights", it obtains a completely different view. The stereotypical image of human rights among the general public in the Arab society is that it is basically a Western concept and is applied only in developed countries. They also consider human rights organizations as huge organizations that do not play any actual role, and their members - from the public's point of view - are idealistic people who seek to turn the world into a utopia. The prophets and heavenly religions have called for human rights since the beginning of creation. The contemplator

in the story of Cain and Abel sees in it an affirmation of the human's right to live. The concepts of human rights have developed in religions with the increase in the number of people and the complexity of their societies, becoming more and more comprehensive in a way that preserves the rights of individuals in various aspects of life. In fact, all societies are based on the idea of rights in the first place, so we find that the origin of the law is to protect the rights of individuals from violations and to ensure their enjoyment of them in accordance with the system of





values and ideas prevailing in this society.

It is not possible to imagine a society without law or without human rights, otherwise it is a jungle and not a society.

As for human rights organizations, it must be taken into account that failure to eliminate problems related to human rights does not necessarily mean that they do not play any role. The truth is that human rights organizations have provided a lot in the issues of refugees, women and prisoners, for example, but this may not be apparent to those who are not interested in these areas.

It is known that some human rights organizations are affected by the political orientations of their state funders, but this means that we accept their policies after research and awareness and that we criticize them or activate our roles as individuals and societies that have a different point of view, not that we reject and completely avoid human rights organizations.

And the most important question in this regard: What is the role of the ordinary

citizen in all of this? And how can he be effective in a concept that seems large and complex and is specific to politicians only, such as human rights? The answer is that the ordinary citizen already plays a role in human rights on a daily basis, even if he is not aware of it! This is manifested in actions such as: giving charity to the needy, donating clothes and various things, helping someone to find a job, watering an animal, looking after street animals, defending someone who is being bullied for any reason, volunteering in a charitable organization, feeding,..etc. All of these actions are either we do one of them, or we meet a person, or we hear about someone who did one of them on social media or television almost every day, and all of them, without





exception, preserve the right of others, either in a decent life, work or food, to name a few, but we do not look From the perspective of human rights, but from the perspective of humanitarian or charitable work, but this does not negate the human rights nature inherent in everything in society.

We conclude from this that human rights are more comprehensive for all societies and are not exclusive to any group, and that this stereotyped image of it must be changed so as not to prevent many individuals from obtaining their basic rights. Finally, the call for some people to obtain their rights does not mean in any way that the person calling for it is an ideal person and does not detract from the rights of the public as well.





Game announcements for the fall of 2021

MOSTAFA MAHER L2

We come to you this fall with various announcements that we hope to present to you: our beloved gamer audience. We see that the next-gen consoles are going to take us for a ride since they have much more hardware power to offer more sophisticated games to the community of gamers out there with a wide array of genres. We are going to talk about games such as shooters, racing games and rpgs.

We are receiving the long awaited Halo Infinite on the Xbox Series X. We're going to get a space adventure in the shoes of Master Chief in first person shooter endeavour. We have also from our beloved studio Arkane Studio a title with many fans have awaited for: Deathloop. A first person shooter RPG which is in a 90s era on a mysterious island with characters suffering from amnesia trying to escape. Battlefield 2042 which is going to release on November 19, 2021 being the latest entry in the Battlefield series. Far Cry 6 is a Ubisoft game releasing in the winter of 2021 which has much hype over its various aspects such as mechanics, story and setting. Metroid Dread released on October 8, 2021 featuring gameplay that is reminiscent of that which all Metroid players have grown accustomed to love. Rainbow Six Extraction releasing in January 2022 which we are going to be waiting for. Marvel Studios with the collaboration of Insomniac Studios have developed three new titles that are going to dominate the market: Wolverine, Spider-Man 2 and Guardians of the Galaxy. All are RPGs inspired by Marvel characters. We now see a groundbreaking title exclusive to the PS5 God of War: Ragnarok. Elden Rings the predecessor of the Dark Souls saga from From Software. And at last Zelda 2 the Nintendo Switch exclusive.

Other than RPGs we see the annual release of FIFA and PES games, Gran Turismo, Forza Horizon 5 and many other sports games such as WWE 2022.

We still have many games to look forward to but I hope that the article was sufficient enough to help give a general understanding of the season to come.

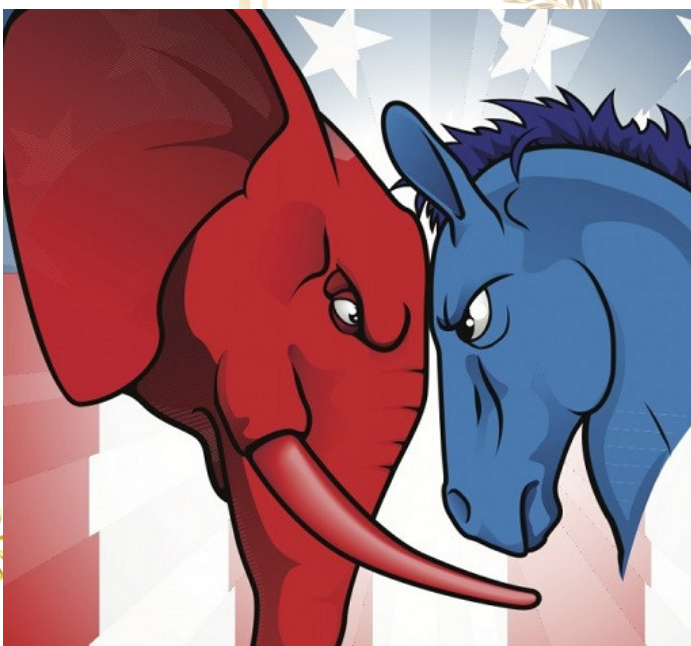
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WHY THE DONKEY AND THE ELEPHANT?

Mayar Saber - Third Year-Political sciences

Outwardly, researchers of the American affairs may feel surprised by some of political details of the American politics, especially regarding the elections. Not only because its enthusiasm of waiting to know the winner or those surprises that the candidates who strike blows in their election campaigns. But also, there is some questions regarding those traditional events and symbols on which the American elections depends.



What actually raises issues in this regard is the electoral symbols of the most known two parties of the American system ' the Democratic party and the Republican party '. Things goes like there is a raised and a continuous conflict between those two parties around reaching to the white house and the question is that, why those two parties chose the donkey and the elephant as an electoral symbol.



The Democratic Party and the Donkey :

Despite what is known about the donkey's poor reputation and limited mental abilities, the Democratic Party, which is one of the two major contemporary political parties in the United States and one of the poles' heads has taken it as an electoral symbol in the presidential elections.

To be able to know the whole story of the donkey , we have to go back to the history of founding the Democratic Party. The party was established on January 8, 1828, when the candidate (**Andrew Jackson**) raised the slogan “**Let the people rule,**” and this brought a lot of ridicule to Jackson from his Republican opponent, who called him (**jackass**), which means in Arabic the **donkey**. From here, Jackson showed a big courage in his reaction and took the donkey as a symbol for him and put the paint of the donkey on all his campaign posters.

Later, a caricaturist called (**Thomas Nast**) published a caricature in 'Harper magazine' entitled “**A live donkey kicks a dead lion**” referring to the defeat of the Republicans from the Democrats in the presidential elections in the year 1870 .

And, the donkey has since become the electoral symbol of the Democrats, as they organize competitions to draw the best portrait of it and the best political slogans, as well as T-shirts, hats and sunglasses with the Democratic donkey print that are sold during the party's elections .



"A LIVE JACKASS KICKING A DEAD LION."

And such a Lion! and such a Jackass!



The Republican Party and the Elephant:

The elephant appeared for the first time as a symbol for the Republican Party in an advertisement for the Republican candidate

(**Abraham Lincoln**) in the 1860 elections, but the elephant did not turn into a political slogan for the Republican Party until 1870

when (**Thomas Nast**) published a caricature in Harper's magazine again, in which he appeared to complain From the Republican Party's departure from its liberal values, and a symbol of the party by drawing a huge, terrified elephant that destroys everything it can set foot on with a phrase "**The Republican Voice**" written on its body, and from that time the elephant has become the symbol of the Republican Party.

The reasons for choosing the elephant over other animals are still not clear, but the most likely opinion about this choice is that ,choosing the elephant shows the abundance of money in the Republicans in addition to their electoral vote that take part in balancing the process of voting .

It is common that Republicans give great importance to the Republican Elephant and take great care to paint it and mark its huge features in the party billboards.

The "donkey" and the "elephant" are still a very strange thing of American political symbols that may raise questions at times.

The conflict remains so far between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party over obtaining a majority in Parliament and winning the presidential seat, which is now governed by the Democratic President Joe Biden, who won the 2020 elections .





THE COUP IN GUINEA AND ITS REPERCUSSIONS INTERNATIONALLY

Mariam Elsafty, Sophomore, political science

“Even you, Brutus”... Julius Caesar's famous sentence, known for its historical context, and how he said it when he was stabbed by his closest friend, and then he died. This scene is recalled when we follow the coup d'état in Guinea. Coup leader Mamadi Doumbia is a close friend of President Alpha Conde, commander of the Special Forces founded by Conde, the same commander who stormed the President's palace and arrested him and then appeared in a statement announcing the suspension of the constitution and the closure of state institutions, declaring his control of the country. Who is the leader of the rapid coup, Mamadi Doumbia? He is a colonel carrying the French nationality and is actually married to a French citizen as well. He has served in the French army for more than fifteen years and has participated in military operations in several countries, including Afghanistan, Djibouti and the Central African Republic. During those years, he underwent numerous trainings in France and underwent a training course in Israel as part of a group of elite fighters, which he highlighted in Guinea. In 2012, Conde summoned him to the country, and some sources explained that it was Conde who made Mamadi do all these exercises because he was meant to be the commander of the Special Forces.

Late last year, reports emerged of conflicts within the presidential palace between Mamadi and Conde, with Mamadi requesting an increase in the strength and influence of his battalion, which Conde categorically rejected. The man, who trusted that he would protect him forever, betrayed him with a group of his elements, breaking into the palace on September 5th in broad daylight to arrest President Conde and lead him to an unknown front. I am not very concerned about this context because it is repeated throughout history, but the most important thing is the impact of the coup and its repercussions within Guinea and its regional surroundings,





its international impact and the time frame in which it takes place. Political changes inevitably have economic repercussions, particularly in a country like Guinea, which has the natural resources and resources on which large industries manufactured by China and Russia the "soon great powers", in addition to the United States of America. A coup in Guinea could lead to major geopolitical strikes. Guinea has vast bauxite resources. It is estimated that one fifth of global aluminum production depends on Guinean bauxite, which is very important for Russia's aluminum industry. But the bigger question here is about China's interests. The Chinese bought a large part of guinea's bauxite mines, which account for 55% of all Chinese bauxite imports. China is not interested in bauxite alone, as Beijing has high hopes for Simanda, a huge iron ore mine that will help China reduce its dependence on iron ore imports from Brazil and Australia. Australia, on the other hand, is excited to take first place as a bauxite supplier and closely monitor the Guinean crisis. Currently, Russia fears the coup and its negative impact on it. According to experts, the Russian company has been in Guinea for a long time and has not experienced any coups throughout its time there. The Russian Foreign Ministry said on Sept. 6 that Moscow strongly rejects any attempt to change power in Guinea in an unconstitutional manner.



In response to the Guinean coup, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) called on guinea's military council to immediately release President Alpha Conde and waved sanctions. The group called for a quick return to constitutional order. A statement issued by Ghana's President Nana Akufo-Addo, the current president of ECOWAS, condemned what it described as a "coup attempt" and demanded the immediate release of Conde, who is being held by soldiers. The Ministry of the U.S. State Department said in a statement that violence and any actions outside the Constitution will only diminish Guinea's chances of peace, stability and prosperity. "The United States condemns today's events in Conakry," the statement said. "These actions could limit the ability of the United States and Guinea's other international partners to support the country as they move towards national unity and a brighter future for the Guinean people," he said. Egypt, an active member of the African Union, called on all parties in Guinea to show restraint and commitment to peaceful means. Egypt is following "very closely and with great interest the rapid developments taking place in the Republic of Guinea and the dangerous turning point of the current crisis in the country," the Egyptian foreign ministry said in a statement. "All Guinean parties call for restraint, commitment to peaceful means and dialogue to resolve the crisis and bring the country to safety,". As for Guinea's near future, I believe that the coup d'état will affect the home front more than externally, because of the Corona pandemic, which negatively affected the great powers, and which will never accept any disruption affecting the production of those countries.



JURISPRUDENCE OF MARRIAGE II

Mohamed Elsayy, 3rd level, Economics

It was reported in Muslim news that Umm Salim, the wife of the companion Abu Talha al-Ansari, had their son Abu Umair sick, and then God passed away, so she prepared him, washed him, shrouded him, registered a dress on him, and carved it on one side of the house, then she made preparations for the boy, he said to her, to receive her husband? She said: His soul has calmed down and I hope that he has rested, so Abu Talha thought that the calmness of the boy would be similar to recovery, so he went away, and he was calm, and his wife prepared dinner, and she adorned and beautified other than what she used to adorn and beautify until he spent his night in the best condition, and when he managed the night and became In the morning, Abu Talha got ready to go out to the morning prayer behind the Prophet, peace be upon him, so his wife said to him: O Abu Talha, what do you think about the people who loaned the people of a usufruct gift, so they asked for their usufruct gift, may they prevent them?! He said: No, she said, God has borrowed his usufruct gift, so thank your God!

The virtues of a woman inherent in motherhood reach their climax if she deceives a man with something of it! It is true that men are more tolerant of pain than women, except that Umm Salim did not feel pain in the heart of her husband, like a mother no matter how many men she gives birth and they reach their strength, and God does not trample on them. He tied the heart of Umm Salim with a patience that none of the women of the worlds had attained. How could a bereaved son be adorned and beautified while her heart would be torn apart, had it not been for God to bind her heart?!

You know that men are like trees in their firmness and steadfastness, and women like flowers in their softness and prudence, and men with their hardness and wit, are the source of a woman's strength, and women with their vitality and meekness are the source of his strength, from which is her strength. And life is with its happiness, its hardship, its bliss and its misery. There is no virtue for both spouses if they do not cooperate in understanding it. Blessed are they, each stressing the other's support to heaven, dwelling in it and dwelling in it, because it is not the mother or the sister, but in it is the mother's care and the tenderness of the sister, and he is not the father or the brother, but the father's safety. And the brother's support, and both of them are families that shelter each other, a soul



that flows in a soul, and the soul is only from the command of God..!

And when God created Adam, peace be upon him, and infused him with spirit and life, and placed him in Paradise; So he felt a loneliness in himself that could not be comforted by bliss, or a lump in his chest that could not be irrigated by water, so God created Eve from his rib, and when he saw her, he recognized her and she knew him as if a covenant had passed between them and he leaned toward her like the longing of matter to its origin, The residence of the house and the serenity of the soul, and when He brought them down from Paradise, the land of Adam was not the land of Eve. Adam did not pray to God to return him to Paradise, but he went roaming the earth in search of Eve.

And when God legislated marriage, he did not leave it to the meanings of whims or to the thinness of people's rulings; Rather, it is the strongest of its pillars and the firmest of its covenant; He made for both spouses rights that they do not transgress and duties that they do not fall short of, as the concept of shepherd and subjects is inseparable from marital life.

And the husband's responsibility with regard to maintenance and guardianship and its attributes, and the wife's obedience to her husband is her heaven and her fire, as the Prophet, peace be upon him, said, and if we singled out both of them, we would need a book or two! And here is not an explanation of the jurisprudence of marriage, but an invitation to understand it, so the husband does not order his wife what she is not

obligated to or demand what is not his right. Despite what we have presented, when God legislated the marriage of its owner with (so that you may find peace in her) and (We have placed between you affection and mercy), then the rights and duties are not complied with except implicitly, and many of them agree between people; The law of married life is not like the law of the street; Neither one of them says to the other: This is my right or this is not my duty, but they are a friend and a friend, both inspecting the heart of the other, acknowledging his decision and perturbed by his turmoil; Do not let one of them in the same the other need only made it.

Glory be to God, who has placed affection and mercy between the spouses, and He knows that if married life were with rights and duties only to deceive people, they fell short and exceeded, and no one forgives or pardons anyone, and people punish each other.

We saw on the faces of the people something of gloom and pallor; Many men do not love their wives and do not treat them well, and their wives do not feel secure under their wings, and the shoulder touches the shoulder and between the two hearts is a long way between the two hearts, and their roofed houses are closer to the open, and the yield that cramps in the chest is not narrated and the evil that sends in the soul is not suppressed, and that apathy, repulsion and turning away Kinds of stinginess and bad behavior, and calmness is replaced by anxiety.



DOOR OF HOPE

Bilal Gamal - Fourth Level - Political science

The first thing that comes to your mind when you hear the word “champion” is your imagining of a person who excelled in a sport and was able to obtain the title of champion or a person who sacrificed himself to save others and became called a hero. Indeed, this is the meaning of the word hero, but here we are talking about another type. From the heroes, we are talking about people with iron will who were able to overcome their evil selves and were able to get rid of an epidemic that was eating into their minds and almost ruining their lives, so we are talking here about “our heroes recovering from drug addiction.”

Indeed, people recovering from drug addiction deserve to be called heroes, and they also deserve moral and psychological support from society as a whole, but sometimes we find a negative view mixed with rejection towards these heroes, and the unfortunate thing is that this view may lead to the relapse of these heroes again. And their return to drug addiction, due to the consequences of this view of spreading despair and frustration in the hearts of the recovering, after they were able to get rid of this cursed epidemic.

The question that arises here, how can we address this view that may lead to the relapse of the recovered again?

In fact, we can counter this view by supporting the integration of our recovering heroes into society so that they can return to their normal lives through several things:

First: Strengthening psychological and moral support for the recovering: In fact, psychological and moral support is one of the most important ways to prevent the relapse of the recovered again, as it is said, “Words are able to make another human being who does not look like the one before him.” If these words carry encouragement, support and positivity for the recovering person,





it becomes able to develop it for the better, but if these words carry rejection and frustration in the same recovering person, then it becomes able to return to the zero point and relapse again, here. The importance of positive psychological interaction with the recovering person emerges, as it must be contained and not made to feel that he is an outcast and socially rejected, but rather we should be proud of him.

One of the most important groups that the recovering needs to see in their eyes is support, encouragement and pride in him, his family, his relatives and those around him, when the recovering person sees the support, encouragement, and acceptance of his family and relatives for him, reassurance is instilled in his soul and his desire for continuous development for the better and to become a new human being increases.

Second: Strengthening societal acceptance of the recovered: The community's acceptance of the recovering person is also a lifeline for the recovering person, which prevents his relapse again. As well as employing them in all bodies naturally. This is so that they feel societal acceptance and community support for them.

Third: The necessity of establishing many incubators for the recovering, so that the recovering would be supportive of each other to continue to distance themselves from this damned epidemic. In fact, these incubators are considered doors of hope that call out to everyone who has fallen into the danger of drug addiction and has been able to triumph over himself and write for himself a clean new life to continue to improve his life and keep it clean and far from the mud of drug addiction, those who have recovered derive from each other in these incubators hope, positivity and reassurance that may ensure that they do not relapse again.

This is life, everyone is prone to making mistakes that may take his life like addiction, but heroism is written for those who do not give up and get up again and get rid of these mistakes quickly, our recovering heroes give us the most wonderful examples of success, as if they were never at the bottom.

"Always be supportive of our recovering heroes"

