

ELITE



"EGYPT'S

future is in industrialization through drawing up clear, stable industrial policies."



getty image
NICHOLAS KAMM

**ELITE
GUEST**

**MINISTER DR.
SAMIR RADWAN**

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ELITE

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FEPS Holds Its Annual Conference

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INTERVIEW WITH FORMER MINISTER OF FINANCE, DR. SAMIR RADWAN FOR ELITE : "EGYPT'S FUTURE IS IN INDUSTRIALIZATION AND DRAWING UP CLEAR, STABLE INDUSTRIAL POLICIES."

INTERVIEW TEAM: DR. RAMY AHMED, NOOR KHALED, NERMINE NASSER
DIALOGUE EDITOR: DR. NERMINE TAWFIK

Dr. Samir Radwan is one of the most prominent names who served as Minister of Finance in Egypt during a critical period of its history – after the revolution of the 25th of January. Combining academics with actual application in the fields of work and employment, he had a prominent role in supporting development projects in 67 countries across the globe. This month, we've had the pleasure of holding the following discussion with him.

Question: How did your relationship with the Faculty of Economics and Political Science start, and why did you pursue your studies there?

At first, I wanted to join the diplomatic corps, and back then, there was no separate faculty for economics and political science. Instead, it was a section in the Faculty of Commerce; hence, I was enrolled in the Faculty of Commerce at Cairo University. After my first year there, the Faculty of Economics and Political science was established, and students of the Faculty of Commerce were allowed to transfer there,

so that's what I did. I fulfilled one of my dreams and enrolled in the Economics section.

Question: How was your life as a student at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, and what were some of your activities there?

The Faculty, thanks to Dr. Zaki Shafei, the dean, and the staff of distinguished professors, was like a second home. The student body was quite small at the time, so we all knew each other. As for the relationship between the female and male students, it was healthy and based on respect. The female students dressed fashionably and modestly. We'd all go on trips together under the Faculty's supervision. There was also healthy competition between the students across different fields that aimed to fuel hard work and excellence. We used to have a wall newspaper titled "Nails," edited by a colleague called Ahmed Abdel Moneim (who later joined the presidency). Through this newspaper, we would shed light on

important issues and send our messages to professors in a comical yet constructive, respectful way.

Question: How was your relationship with the professors, and who impacted your life the most?

It was excellent! Zaki Shafei, the dean, put a lot of effort into choosing professors from different backgrounds and intellectual and social orientations. Dr. Khairy Eissa, for example, came from a well-off family and would invite us to dinner at Elsaid sporting club. The dean did a great job setting the tone in the Faculty whenever students or professors would show signs of deviation. For example, a few Jordanian students of Palestinian origin tried organizing a clandestine political cell within the Faculty, but the dean quickly stepped in and wisely dealt with that situation. During that time, one of the professors made a statement that could have led to the faculty closing down; he spoke about the five-year development plan under Abdel Nasser's presidency and about Ahmed Abbud Pasha, one of the most prominent businessmen during the monarchy whose assets were nationalized. The professor had stated that Aboud Pasha was better than ten five-year plans. These statements eventually reached the Presidency of the Republic, and the matter was embarrassing and put him in trouble as Nasser had decided to establish the Faculty because he wanted an Egyptian view on economics and politics. Therefore, the professor's statement was dangerous at the time, especially since Nasser's five-year plan is now considered by nationals and foreigners to be one of the most successful five-year plans to date. I was lucky to be on good terms with the dean. I had traveled with him representing Cairo University, to study economics at the hands of international experts. We traveled to



Ethiopia for six weeks, and I gained a lot from that experience. My life before and after that trip was different, as I had honed my skills.

Question: Your tenure at the ministry of finance is considered an important milestone in your biography, given the exceptional circumstances at the time after president Mubarak stepped down and during Dr. Essam Sharaf's government. Tell us about that period's circumstances and the challenges that you faced.

Indeed, that was a very challenging time. I was the managing director of the Economic Research Forum in the Middle East, Iran, and Turkey after returning to Egypt from the International Labor Organization in Geneva. I had no plans of pursuing any official position in the government. With the January 25 revolution, I was at home when I got the call from the presidency, which I couldn't quite register at the time, and they had asked me to become the minister of finance. I was the last to take the oath of office, given the circumstances of the streets. The prime minister was senior commander Ahmed Shafik, the first prime

minister after the revolution. We had a great relationship and worked a lot together even though he was only prime minister for a month. The ministry of finance is considered the backbone of the national economy; hence, it's the backbone of the country if managed effectively. This ministry is Egypt's history ever since its establishment during Mohamed Ali Pasha's reign. I discovered that it had many other functions aside from managing the general state budget, one of which is human development.

I utilized the experience I gained working in the United Nations as it exposed me to the experiences of around 67 countries in economic development. In each of these countries, I did a development experiment; for example, in Palestine, I established a social fund. Likewise, in several Arab, African, and Asian countries. I studied the Chinese experience and the experience of Singapore and Malaysia and met Mahir Muhammad.

When I was appointed as the minister of finance, I planned to apply these experiences. I worked around 16 hours daily and found many untapped potentials in the Ministry of Finance. Together, we tried solving many problems like the allocations dedicated to wheat, oil, and debt servicing.



Egypt had never failed to pay off its debts, but I had discovered that Egypt would wait before harvest season to buy its wheat, and during that time, the price of wheat would be at its peak. Therefore, I thought of implementing an idea suggested by famous radio host Baba Sharo's son, which was bulk buying and storing wheat, but there were no silos for storage then. Furthermore, I had found that Egypt would purchase wheat from local farmers at a modest cost, and here, I issued a ministerial decree that the price at which the state purchased wheat from local farmers should be closer to international prices. That season, the wheat supply had dramatically increased. We also bought oil and received oil gifts from the Gulf States. We paid off our debts and started working on increasing and strengthening investments rather than aid. My experience in the Ministry of Finance was rich in making public policies despite its brevity and difficulty.

Question: These days, the talk of the hour is the repercussions of the Russia-Ukraine war. How would you assess the performance of Egypt's Economy in terms of challenges and opportunities?

After a long period of silence, I published an article in Al-Shorouk newspaper where I mentioned that we are skilled at diagnosing problems, but we need to prescribe solutions to these problems instead of suffering in silence and drowning in frustration. We are facing many challenges, most notably that our current economic growth rate is considered low compared to the population growth rate. Creating employment opportunities for the growing population requires increasing economic growth. The current growth rate is 3.5% on average, but we need it to be at least 7%, which would require investments ranging between



25%-30% of our GDP. In 2019, investments constituted 19% of our GDP, but with the pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war, it fell to 13%, which means that we need to double investments to double economic growth. Our current growth rate is not good: a good growth rate leads to growth in productivity.

I believe that the East Asian “miracle” was achieved due to the growth in productivity in the face of population growth, which led to prosperity. The Egyptian experience in the 60s was stronger than that of South Korea: the average income of an individual was 200 USD in Egypt, while it was only 130 USD in South Korea. However, in the 90s, when the average income of an individual in Egypt had become 765 USD, it was 4200 USD in South Korea – approximately five times the salary of an individual in Egypt!

Japan, early on in its development experience, had sent a delegation to Egypt to take advantage of Muhammed Ali Pasha’s experience in the development of the industry and fleet by studying it as Japan is an island nation that relies on waters; they indeed had greatly benefitted from Muhammed Ali Pasha’s experience. Self-made capitalist families had an

important role in South Korea, like the family that formed Samsung and others. And China learned from Singapore’s experience in establishing industrial and entrepreneurial cities to support small and medium-sized enterprises away from the government’s bureaucracy. Education in Singapore relies on a five-year plan that is reviewed annually until it becomes an annual plan linked with technological development and the labor market’s needs, where education is tailored to match the needs of the labor market in those countries.

The difference between our development experience and that of East Asian countries is the subject of institutions and institutions here aren’t limited to ministries; on the contrary, the less we rely on ministries in favor of nongovernmental entities and working groups to manage the economy, the better. Developing organizations lead to economic development and efficient distribution of the return on growth. On the other hand, the abundance of committees is a prelude to a rise of bureaucracy and corruption; therefore, we have to get rid of obstacles that are holding back the growth of our economy by dissolving the bureaucracy and supporting public policies

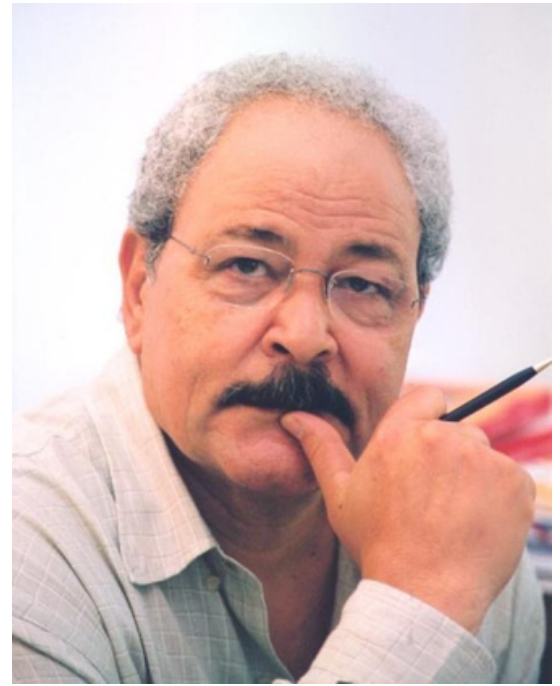
for economic growth.

The negative effects of the Russia-Ukraine on the Egyptian and global economy cannot be denied, but the issue, as Keynes has previously stated, is that times of crisis expose weaknesses in the national economy. This is what happened recently, as the current crisis revealed the budget deficit, the increase in poverty rates, and the rise in the costs of global commodities and fuel. I believe that Egypt is capable of achieving an economic breakthrough, provided that it implements a consistent group of policies - especially since Egypt has credibility in the global, regional, and Arab financial market. It can make a real economic breakthrough by focusing on the growth of the real economy, such as agriculture and industry, and not on marginal sectors. I believe that Egypt's future is in industrialization, drawing up clear, stable industrial policies, and controlling corruption, not in the tens of laws that hinder growth in these sectors. Therefore, the Industrial Authority's prestige, authority, and independence must be restored.

I also believe that short-term policies are essential now to address the crisis, like relying on domestic products instead of importing alternatives. This matter doesn't require great efforts, but rather good leaders and supportive, consenting citizens, hence the importance of national dialogues.

Question: Based on your experience, which combined academic study and actual application in the fields of work and employment, as the faculty's magazine, our students are always concerned about how to combine what they studied with the needs of the labor market. In your opinion, how can this important equation be applied?

Through my experience with advanced



countries, I found that the concept of getting hired immediately after graduation doesn't exist; instead, they rely on the student's qualification for what is known as studying the needs of the labor market by traveling to other countries to study, volunteer, and get exposure to how companies work, and that's what happened with my son and daughter during their educational experience; hence, the systems linking education to the labor market are direct.

I also studied India's experience in human development. India had maintained the English educational system, and that's their secret to advancement. They also rely on what is known as the civil service exam for those wanting to work in the government. This exam is considered one of the most difficult exams in the world. France has the same system, and this helps reduce the pressure on the labor market while simultaneously preparing students well-equipped with a skill set matching the needs of the labor market, and that's what we call thinking outside the box.

Question: With the current circumstances putting pressure on the economy, great concern and obstacle to investors or people

planning on creating developmental projects in healthcare and education is the percentage of the general budget allocated to servicing debts. How can this challenge be dealt with without disrupting development plans?

If we look at the general budget, we'll find that debt servicing this year constitutes 32% or one-third of the budget, which was exacerbated because officials considered it easy to rely on. There are funds in the global market that remain unutilized, and a percentage of those funds are in the Gulf region. Egypt can attract these funds if it overcomes investment problems and becomes an attractive environment for investment, and this is much better than being in debt. If you don't produce, you'll have to turn to loans and debts, so we must manage our resources efficiently to solve the problem of low productivity. The issue here is that public resources in Egypt are not codified, which leads to them being wasted.

The problem of illegal building on agricultural lands, for example, reflects the waste of public resources.

Question: Finally, to whom is Dr. Samir Radwan most grateful?

First of all, I'm grateful to a character that had a major influence on my life, and that is my mother. She had an insurmountable amount of love and discipline. She and my older sister had a significant role in my life; they are the reason for my respect for women. I'm also grateful to my dad, who appreciated and prioritized education for always guiding me.

At the college level, first, I'm grateful to Zaki Shafei, the Dean, Professor Wahyb Mseeha, Dr. Saeed Alnaggar, Dr. Abdul Malik Odah, political science professor; Dr. Boutros Ghaly, Dr. Khairy Issa, Dr. Nadia Makary, Dr. Salyb Rafael, statistics professor; and Dr. Mohamed Mahmoud Elemam, Planning professor. I'm very grateful to all of them.





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Ant in the Physics Lab

Prof. Hanan M. Aly, FEPS V.dean for Education and Students' Affairs

Translated by Baheyeldine Ayman

In a public park, where incoming trees, open flowers, streams of water, songbirds, people flock on vacation, gamble and play for hours, share memories together.

When the darkness falls, and the speech breaks, the chief ant comes out, checks the atmosphere, reassures that the garden has become a suitable climate, breathes a sigh of relief, and releases the fountain. Hordes of ants emerge from the burrows, walking in line, raving, carrying the remains to be stored in preparation for winter.

Everyone works actively, except a young ant, with serious traits, sharp recipes, Her parents showed her that she was a single girl, with good thoughts, with a lot of skills,

She outperforms her peers, stretches into her dreams, and flattens her imagination.

She was not satisfied with any job offered after completing her studies. A teacher for small ants, an editor of orders, a warehouse guard, a chef.

All refused, believing that his potential was greater, his information is rich, and his skills more than doing such a job.

She did not notice that he seemed to come out with forced crowds when she heard the fountain, but she looked out at the distant horizon, finding bright stars, imposing buildings and sparkling lights, and asked her father: Why do we live here underground in cracks, where moisture, darkness and black, and we do not live where fresh air, light and pleasure?

He said, "Girl, it's very hard to live there. We could run on cars, stomp on feet, breathe the

wind."

He added: "Come on, pay attention to your work, or I'll come to the question of the head of business.

And it was... When the latter passed by, he noted some faults and decided to refer them to the ant judge.

On the promised day of the trial, with witnesses, the judge accused her of being concerned about the work of speech and the disregard for tasks, thus disturbing the regime.

She said, "I'm tired of living, I hate your way, and I've annoyed your conversations,

I feel suffocated here, always dreaming of separating.

The prosecution interrupted: the charge of rebellion will be added to the charge of defect, and added: You have become a bad proverb for the rest of the ants, so I demand the maximum penalty.

The judge rendered his judgment refusing him out of the Kingdom for a year.

Here are the scars on his father's face, and his mother's tears collapsed, and the pain gripped his parents' hearts,

She shone her face with a smile, which she calculated triumphantly, would make dreams happen.

The next morning, she got ready to leave, and she invited her parents, saying, "Don't worry, I'll be back in a year, and most often I'll find shelter and hide with me, where the prospects are great, live well."

She accelerated until she came out of the park door, showed up and found a wide street where the cars were leaving, remembers her father saying, "We could run on the cars," and she was scared and almost



crying, and she was confused, She couldn't come back, and it was impossible to cross the street, would she still be on the sidewalk?

Here she had the idea of getting into one of the shoes, moving with him to the place where he goes, and indeed she was standing on the edge of the shoe dazzled by people, streets, shops, cars and.

The shoe owner continued to move until he entered a spacious place from a wide door, I read a big sign that is the university... I found him moving between the buildings, until he got to one of them, who had a sign from the Faculty of Science, Department of Physics.

And that's the quickest step until she almost fell, so she hurried down to the inside of the shoe, and when she stopped walking, she went to the edge of the shoe again, to find out that she was inside the elevator, and looking at the license plate, she knew that the person with the shoe meant the last turn, she felt dizzy when the elevator was moving, and she hooked up so well that the elevator stopped, and the person went down a long line, apparently in the direction of one of the rooms on the left.

While on the right there is the fence of the building, and here she took a search of her own. Will she stay with the shoe owner on her way wherever he goes? Or will you be satisfied with the distance you travelled with him?

She decided to jump to the ground, then she climbed the wall. What a beauty you saw! She did not believe herself, for the first time looking at the things of this tower. Here is the sun in the liver of the sky, the uniqueness of her golden dress in horses, illuminating the universe with light,

And she looked down and she found wide streets, tall buildings, overcrowded buses,

She took a look. This is the public park that she lived in. And this is the tree that lived between her roots. She smiled to fulfill some wishes, started singing some songs, and said, My parents are here with me, and she burned her arms like the hero of the movie Titanic, and she breathed fresh air.

Suddenly, a breath of air drove her. She tried to hang on. It didn't work. She screamed. No one heard her.

She found herself flying, closing her eyes, remembering her father saying, "The wind can remind us." She burst into tears, and she didn't turn around, unless she fell into a deep abyss, Her legs hurt so hard, I looked around, the place is dark, but there's a faint light coming from above, And I felt like this place was moving slowly, until he moved in, and I looked scary. And her prey bounced, but she gathered her strength, and tried to climb up to reach the light, so I found a purse, makeup tools, a comb, I knew it was falling into a girl's purse. Apparently, she was standing by the fence, and the carrier walked her bag until she settled in and sat down.

The ant persisted until she could get out of the bag, and found herself in a conference room.

She heard the speaker talk about Einstein's theory of relativity, and she wrote a lot of equations on the painting hanging on the wall behind him, and she continued to explain it: Einstein's time and space is relative, as opposed to Newton, who assumed they were divorced.

The speed of light is the only absolute in the universe. And to make it clearer for his students, he brought a ruler of 50 centimeters, and put it so that it touched the floor of the room and was perpendicular to the wall. and he made a strong light shine there, a little away from the ruler of the wall And whenever the length of the shadow is measured by another ruler, so that its pupils prove that the length of the shadow is different from the length of the actual ruler less the ruler is removed from the wall, increases as it approaches, and is equal when the ruler sticks to the wall.

Meanwhile, the ant had come down from the top of the seat to the wall beside the door, as she was throwing the report, highlighting it, nailing the ant in its place, holding the report and placing it on the counter in front of him, and turning to his students: Look at this ant a few millimeters long, she put a concave lens on it, and she said, It now looks like a giant monster, and then she put a convex lens, and she said, And now you can barely see with the naked eye.

The lecture ended, the students went out, and when the ant went out, she found a large number of students also coming out of the nearby rooms, falling into her hand, beating her heart, remembering her father's words.

Our feet were broken," I tried to get close to the wall, and I had to land on the stairs like them, and I found a large burrow in which I tried to deal with the jamming students, but the guards of the burrowing ants looked at it, and they said, "Who are you?" Where did you come from? She said I was from the public park, could you please welcome me until I got an order, they refused and someone said, "We don't welcome strangers," and another said, "You seem to be fleeing from a crime you committed, you tried to make it clear, and she was dear to her people, she left them with her desire, but she failed to discourage the guards from refusing to receive her.

This was repeated in several burrows and his attempts to remain temporarily in one failed.

Meanwhile, she was hungry, and she was walking where the food smelled, I found a cafeteria where the food is sold in bags, and when a person is done with the food, seal the bag firmly on the leftovers, receive the bags in smooth baskets that are hard to climb, she looked angry, her stomach hurt by the intensity of hunger, and she took damage to the corners of the cafeteria.

Night fell on her, she couldn't find a place to live, she felt the cold atmosphere, she remembered the winter, she was homeless and not prepared to store food for the winter, she remembered her parents, of his people, of his house, and his tears broke down.



FEPS Holds its Annual Conference with the Presence of Distinguished Academic and Social Personnel

Reem Omran - Third Year - Economics

It's no secret that FEPS has always greatly contributed in different fields, on top of them is the continuous support to policymakers and sustainable development partners. Therefore, in an attempt to achieve the vision of community development, this year's annual faculty conference of was held under the title "The New Egyptian State and Sustainable Development: Opportunities and Challenges". Headed by Prof. Mahmoud Al-Saeed, the conference took at the Intercontinental Citystars Hotel in Nasr City during the period June 27 to June 29. The conference was launched under the auspices of the faculty's development partners, which are the National Bank of Egypt, the National Bank of Kuwait, the Economic Governance Project of the USAID and UNICEF.

The conference was opened by the President of Cairo University, Prof. Muhammad Othman Al-Khosht, as it was held under his auspices, and coordinated by Prof. Dr. Mamdouh Ismail - Vice Dean for Community Service and Environmental Development Affairs. The scientific committee of the conference

included esteemed professors from different fields, who were: Prof. Hanan Muhammad Ali, Prof. Najwa Sammak, Prof. Dr. Sami Al-Sayed, Prof. Abdel Nasser Saad, Prof. Shadia Fathy, Prof. Muhammad Darwish, Prof. Kamal Sami, Prof. Ahmed Youssef, Prof. Amal Suleiman, Prof. Dr. Mayada Aref, in addition to the Secretary of the Conference, Prof. Dr. Muhammad Al-Arabi, Prof. Mahmoud Al-Saeed and Prof. Mamdouh Ismail.

Adding up, a conference with such a vital scientific value was definitely honoured with the presence of the most important public figures and distinguished professors, such as Prof. Dr. Hala

Helmy Al-Saeed - Minister of Planning and Economic Development, and Ms. Leslie Reid - Director of the USAID Mission, who both participated in the opening session. A number of ministers, presidents and deputies also attended and participated in the conference's sessions, including Mr. Muhammad Abu Al-Ainin, the deputy of the House of Representatives, Mr. Dr. Ashraf Sobhi - Minister of Youth and Sports, Prof. Dr. Yasmine Fouad - Minister of Environment, Mr. Ahmed Al-Maslamani -



former advisor to the President of the Republic, Ambassador/ Mohamed Al-Orabi, former Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ayman Mokhtar - Governor of Dakahlia, Dr. Yasser Sherif - Environmental Affairs Expert and Managing Director of Environics, Prof. Amira Tawadros - Director of the Demographic Center in Cairo, Dr. Salwa Tabbala - Economic Governance Officer at the US Agency for International Development and Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin - United Nations Special Envoy for the 2030 Finance Agenda and Climate Pioneer for the Egyptian Presidency.

The conference's first day included 3 sessions and the first-round table. Under the title "Institutional reform and investment in people as pillars of the new state", the first session, chaired by Prof. Khaled Zakaria Amin - Professor at the Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences and Head of the Centre for Macroeconomic Policies at the Institute of National Planning - focused on building the new Egyptian state, and that's through papers research presented by Prof. Esraa Adel Al-Husseini and Prof. Asmaa Ezzat and Aqab. Prof. Jannat Al Samalouti - Emeritus Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences - and Prof. Dr. Adela Ragab - Director of the Center for Economic and Financial Research and Studies- discussed and commented upon the presented papers. On another level, the second session discussed the structural transformation of the Egyptian economy and its future with the speakers Prof. Omnia Helmy and Prof. Mona Al-Jarf, and with the commentary of Prof. Heba Nassar - Emeritus Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences - and Prof. Dr. Najwa Sammak - Professor of Economics, and Vice Dean of

the Faculty of Economics for Graduate Studies and Research - all under the supervision of the Committee Chair Prof. Dr. Samiha Fawzy - Emeritus Professor at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, and the former Minister of Trade and Industry. As for the third session, it focused on the role of youth in the new Egyptian state, headed by Prof. Dr. / Ali El-Din Hilal - full-time professor of political sciences, and former Minister of Youth. Mr. Ahmed Al-Maslamani's commented and discussed on the research of both Dr. Sahar Masoud and Dr. Asma Mustafa, the session's speakers. Finally, the first day ended with a round table on youth governance and empowerment, with the participation of Mr. Dr. Ashraf Sobhi, Prof. Muhammad Abu Al-Ainin, Prof. Mahmoud Al-Saeed, Dr. Omar Abdullah - Vice President of the Economic Governance Project - and Prof. Wiam Al-Leithi - Youth and Youth Program Officer at UNICEF.

The second day was opened with its first session under the chairmanship of Prof. Dr. Ahmed Youssef - Emeritus Professor of Political Sciences and former Director of the Institute of Arab Research and Studies - revolving around the analysis of Egyptian national security and foreign policy, with commentary from Ambassador Mohamed Al-Orabi and Prof. Dr. Shadia Fathi - Head of the Department of Political Science. That session included Prof. Dr. Engy Mahdi, Dr. Dalia Rushdy, Dr. Khaled Muhammad Ali and Dr. Narmin Tawfiq as speakers. Moving on, presented by Dr. Ayman Elbagoury, Dr. Esraa Sami, Dr. Maryam Waheed and Mr. Hossam Al-Abbasi, Local Governance and the New State was the topic for the second session; it was carried out through an analysis of the administrative challenges for the development of the

management of new cities, women's representation in Egyptian local councils and the educational empowerment of Egyptian university students. This session was chaired by

Prof. Dr. Saleh Al-Sheikh - Head of the Central Agency for Organization and Administration - and Dr. Ayman Mukhtar commented on it. As for the round table for the second day, it was under the title "The Global Economic Crisis and Its Effects on the Egyptian State", in which: Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Al-Saeed, Prof. Gouda Abdel-Khalek, Emeritus Professor of Economics, and former Minister of Social Solidarity, Prof. Dr. Fakhri El-Feki - Head of the Planning and Budget Committee in the House of Representatives, Prof. Hussain Abdel Aziz - Emeritus Professor in the Statistics Department at the College, and Mr. Hani Tawfiq - Former President of the Egyptian and Arab Associations for Direct Investment- all participated in discussing its topic.

The third and last day of the conference started with a session on institutional development and digital transformation in the new state under the chairmanship of Prof. Dr. Muhammad Darwish - Head of the Department of Public Administration at FEPS. That session included the speakers, Prof. Khaled Barakat, Prof. Mohamed Elaraby and Dr. Iman Al Jazzar

and received commentaries from Prof. Dr. Amira Tawadros and Dr. Salwa Tabbala. As for the second session, which was chaired by Prof. Alia Al-Mahdi - Emeritus Professor of Economics and former Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences - it focused on the role of conscious citizenship in sustainable development through previous research papers by speakers Prof. Dr. Ahmed Abdel Hafez and Prof. Dr. Amal Hassan. Both Prof. Sami Al-Sayed - Head of the Department of Economics and Prof. Amani Masoud - Professor of Political Sciences - Cairo University- provided commentary for that session. Finally, the last round table of the conference discussed one of the most pressing issues, namely climate change and sustainable development, with the participation of Prof. Mahmoud Al-Saeed, Prof. Dr. Yasmine Fouad, Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin and Dr. Yasser Sharif.

This year's conference witnessed 10 sessions and round tables, each of which took exhibited vital problems and issued recommendations that can be implemented. All the attendees, including students, professors and public figures, praised the resounding success of the conference. Once again, the faculty was able to organize a great conference to the fullest, and as always, it took over the throne of distinction.















The Return to Paper-exams: A Discussion

Carolin Sherif, Adham Nasr Eldin, Mary Rizk, Reem Omran, Hania Bahaa

The witnessed circumstances of each era impose different patterns on its inhibitors, and as a result, plenty of evolution phenomenon occur, and man falls in the middle of the road, confused between standing in front of the waves of change or drifting behind them with ease. Amongst those circumstances was the infamous Covid-19 pandemic, and perhaps the most prominent thing it imposed was the implementation of social distancing to contain the crisis. In turn, mankind found themselves facing new daily patterns they had never been accustomed to; On top of those patterns is online learning, which FEPS has been successfully implementing the past 2 years. However, the long-awaited return of On-Campus paper-tests made a comeback this examination session. So, we, Elite's team, were eager to discuss the launch of the examination marathon in its old forms with a number of FEPS students, and the interview went as follows:



The interview's opening question was simple: **Is this your first time attending On-Campus exams or had you experience them before?** The answers, of course, varied according to the academic level of each student. Second-level students responded that they had never experienced taking on-campus paper tests, since they joined the faculty in the midst of Covid-19's imposed social-distancing measures, and thus, they had only taken online exams. On the other hand, third and fourth level students responded that they had previously taken on-campus paper exams before the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic crisis.



The following question was **Do you prefer online exams or on-campus paper exams?** The responses were also diverse, as some argued that online exams are way better. In fact, they strictly prefer the idea of online learning as a whole, including lectures for instances. On the contrast, others were torn between choosing a favorite, as they believe each method of examination has its pros and cons; Nevertheless, they are glad everything is back to the way it was before the outbreak, including the return of paper exams.



The students were then asked **Was taking online exams a satisfactory experience for you or not, and why?** The absolute majority considered the process of online exams comfortable and satisfactory for them; That's because they only faced a few issues, that were pretty simple to resolve. They also believe that the online platform provided by the faculty to take the tests was indeed excellent and easy to use, which only made them find the whole experience even more simple and satisfying.

Moving on, the next question was **What problems did you encounter while taking your online exams?** And how did you deal with them? A number of students stated that the biggest problem they encountered whilst taking their exams was the unstable internet connection. It was difficult to absolutely rely on a single source of the internet, and thus, they dealt with this obstacle by always having back-up mobile internet bundles besides their Wi-Fi, in order to avoid any serious issues; The loss of internet connection could escalate the issue to the inability of accessing all

exam questions or unintentionally exiting from the whole exam itself. Others also had lots of problems with the internet browsers, and opted to try different ones. However, some students hardly encountered any problems with online learning as a whole, not just exams.

Last but not least, the final question: **In your point of view, what are the most prominent advantages and disadvantages of conducting on-campus paper exams?** According to the interviewees, the biggest advantage of on-campus paper exams is the ability of answering the questions in their desired order, rather than having to be forced on following a certain order, as that in online exams; Numerous students prefer to solve easy questions at the beginning, followed by difficult ones, for example. They also believe that on-campus exams are fairer as cheating attempts are far less, even close to zero, compared to online exams. Consequently, they believe that exam's traditional form preserves everybody's rights and bear the measure of fairness that was missed. Meanwhile, the students declared the biggest disadvantages of on-campus exams as the insufficient time compared to online exams, as well as the tension vibe that had disappeared with exams in their remote form. Adding up, the obligation of being physically present on campus for the exam is regarded as a burden for students living in other cities, as they are required to travel great distances to take an exam rather than comfortably taking them from home. Finally, another prominent disadvantage of on-campus exams is the possibility of having to answer essay question, after 2 years of exams with only multiple-choice questions on tests, making these exams requiring a lot more mental and physical efforts than online exams.



Female Divorcees in Rural Areas: The Stigma and Shattered Dreams

Gehad Yehia, Fourth Level, Political Science

There is no woman on earth who does not wish to give leadership to a man, and closes her eyes to let him go on with her life in peace. And we know that the purpose of marriage is love, to find a tender heart no matter how narrow the earth is to you, the idea in itself is fair, you will find someone to share food and be comfortable with in conversation, mind next to mind, and heart tied to a heart, a hand that heals and a heart that yearns, a soul and soul that claims Rest assured, a person who feels sociable, knows that he is important and the other believes that he is the most important...

This is what we became familiar with about marriage unless your birthplace lies in some villages in rural Egypt, which made marriage a mere fulfillment of desire, a violation of innocent childhood, and a grave injustice to underage girls who were unable to live comfortably. To find herself after she was young and deserves nothing but pampering, she became responsible for providing care and motherhood for a girl a few years younger than her, living next to an arrogant man with all his requirements in food and clothing only. And that cycle continues until the noose tightens on that married girl and finds herself falling under the pressure of divorce and the word stuck to her as if she was the culprit and not the victim

The public calls her divorcee, as if she chose that painful end with her own hands. And after all this brokenness occurred in the soul of a girl who has nothing to do with the matter except that she is a woman who must listen and obey, we find them hanging the

matter on the share hanger.

Which share do you mean? The share that broke them, or the habits and customs that made life more and more difficult?

The problem is not only with the marriage of minors, which is common in those areas, but the biggest disaster lies in the forced marriage, as if it were a commodity that the guardian must sell to whoever gave the highest profit for the sold merchandise, as soon as he saw in the applicant some of the specifications that he held in his imagination that it achieves the supreme perfection of this person, he agreed to complete the deal without paying attention to what this young woman would suffer with something in which her will had no role, and she finds that she is in front of family injustice and societal scrutiny without any fairness except in the last years when the law began to criminalize these acts.

It ends up like a bottle lying on the side of the road, thrown by passers-by, and society looks at it with an arbitrary and low look, as if it was she who chose this title and stuck it to herself, and it was not the circumstances that forced her to this misery, to live the rest of her life and pay the price of a mistake that she has no guilt in.

Let us realize that marriage must be based on the right choice, and the most important thing is the idea of acceptance preceded by affection and mercy in which the two coexist, and there is nothing wrong, dear reader, to leave even a small distance for love, and I do not mean love in its satirical cinematic form, in which they are looking for stories that are only suitable for drama, Two lovers are always laughing.... A life without monument or trouble, and intense immersion in the pleasures of this world, for love is higher than the mere instinct in the presence of a partner, and purer than the mere desire to satisfy the instinct.. This is marriage, gentleness and gentleness, love, strength, bond, and faith in a spirit that used you to complete the world together...



The Bitcoin Crash: What Happened?

Mariam Younis second level, economics

The value of bitcoin continues to fall. Saturday, June 18, it fell to 18,740 dollars, a drop of 9% compared to the day before. This is the lowest level since December 13, 2020. Since the historic peak in the value of this currency which was exactly \$68,991 in November 10, 2021, we have therefore marked that the digital currency has lost more than 72% of its value. We can relate this fall to the increment of the interest rate; The cryptoasset market is suffering from high interest rates set by the US Federal Reserve [FED] and the European Central Bank [ECB] to fight inflation, ending a long period of free funds that are conducive to speculative investment. It also suffers from a general wave of distrust of this decentralized and unregulated funding, aggravated by the collapse of TerraUSD's (UST) stability a month ago, which lost 99.8% of its value in a few hours.

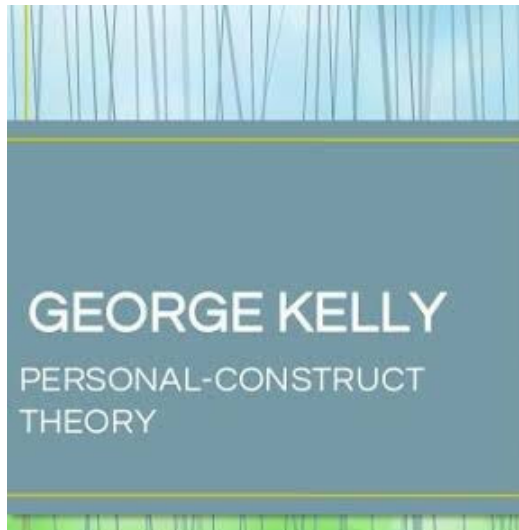
Extraordinary pressure on liquidity"

In the context of the collapse, Celsius Network LLC, a cryptocurrency lending company based in Hoboken, New Jersey, has announced a pause in withdrawals and transfers.

"This company has offered its users to place their cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, to invest in new virtual currencies. With regard to Babel Finance, the company said it would suspend all withdrawals due to "extraordinary liquidity pressures". A brief freeze on Bitcoin's withdrawal from the world's largest platform, Binance, also contributed to a lack of desire for cryptocurrency.

"It looks like we are entering a recession after an economic boom of over 10 years," said co-founder and CEO Brian Armstrong, one of the reasons for the massive layoffs





Beliefs formation

norhan osama-level 4-economics

What are beliefs? , and how it will be formed? , the belief is what held in the heart and the organs applied to it , it is a deep perception that rooted in behaviors , The word “behavior” includes urgency, external behavior and actions. From the point of view of the behavioral school, they see that the child is born like a blank sheet of paper, then is written on him by the surrounding environment, so the environment shapes and directs the formulation of belief , A person must have beliefs about self, life, others, the universe and God Almighty, a belief in all four domains, physical, psychological, spiritual and mental. Discussing and changing these beliefs in adulthood requires a violent shake and real effort, even if that person is clairvoyant and aware that this belief is inoperative and misguided, and the beliefs are four types that first one is dishonest and disruptive and is called misguidance, such as the claim of some people of prophethood or that they are the awaited Mahdi, second a belief that may be true but is disruptive of production, such as the belief of the Jews that they are the chosen people of God - but this belief was true at one time

time - and a third is a false and productive belief such as people with a disorder A narcissist , They have a false bulge about themselves, but it is beneficial, forth one a sincere and productive belief such as the belief in the existence of Allah There are broken ideas that may reach the level of belief, and discussing those ideas sometimes, such as discussing beliefs, such as the belief of some girls in their ugliness and the difficulty of changing that. Two psychologists contributed to explaining the method of forming beliefs according to their own view, George Kelly sees that each person raises or are raised by titles and banners on himself while he is young and contains a summary of his experiences, where the person's experience in childhood places a personal constant or a personal address , he defines himself spiritually, physically, and psychologically through it, as if a person is good or not good, honest or dishonest , The personal concept here also may be true or false, or it may be disabled or functional, he will act according to this belief even if he cannot define and feel it, it is honesty that he carries inside him,



Personal Construct

, “We see what we know and we do not know what we see.” For example, we will find that There are people who act in terms of the concept of rejection, we will find them avoiding and rejecting intimacy in all its forms because they sees that he does not deserve it or avoid free and spontaneous interactions because he believes that they will be met with rejection and ridicule, This reminds us of the offender ’s statements in the last crime, if we take a closer look at what was said, “Indeed, she came and got on the bus, and she was bullying and laughing at me , I was angry, so you deserve , And every little time she spoke to her friend , looked at me ,and laughed while she did not know that I had a knife. The killer’s behavior came from his certain beliefs about himself, in which there is a complete coexistence of those beliefs, in addition to his belief in the extent of the actual application by others of what he believes about himself , His belief about himself did not stem from his vision alone, but from others as well, as he saw that girls always make fun of him, and that whoever knows him will exploit him only because he is socially and humanly unacceptable among humans and this also justifies his noticeable social reluctance,

, in While what it has put on him from his surrounding environment that he excels in his studies and that he has a bright future ahead of him

The theory of personality construction is unlike any behavioral theory or psychodynamic theories in which Kelly said, "People do not know the world directly, but only through the images they create of it." Hence Kelly's explicit call to understand how each of us sees the world, an attempt to understand people on our own terms, Kelly argued that since our birth we develop a range of personalized designs. These are basically the mental images that we use to interpret events and give meaning to what is happening. They are based on our experiences and observations, rather than seeing humans as passive subjects at the mercy of the collective behaviors , reinforcements and punishments they encounter in their environment (behavioural), or their unconscious desires and childhood experiences (psychoanalysis), Kelly believed that people play an active role in how knowledge is collected and interpreted, and Because of this process, we experience the world through the "lens" of our beliefs.

On the other hand, situation repetition plays an important role in the theory of personal constructs.Constructs arise because they reflect things that are often repeated in our experience.

Also, Kelly believes that our ways of seeing the world tend to be organized in a hierarchical



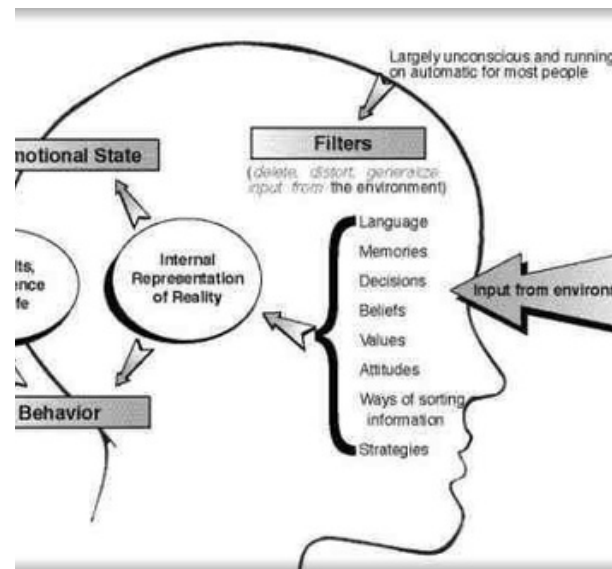
, manner. Thus, more basic constructions can be found at the base of the hierarchy; While more complex and abstract constructions will be placed at higher levels.

It talked us that belief is an “experience that absorbs the entirety of human being,” so it is an experience and not a title, as Kelly thought,

It is a tested belief - in contrast to the perceptions we hold before we came to the world in Kelly's theory - and its tried experience and the person walks carrying it and activates this belief to be confirmed in any other experiences at the level of the four domains physical, spiritual, mental and psychological

And belief, according to that school, is replaced from the inside first and then the outside. Here we do not convince people of beliefs with evidence, proofs and arguments, but we make them live experiences that contradict what has been proven in their minds, which helps in demolishing. A girl’s belief that she is ugly or fat cannot be destroyed by convincing her that she is not. And trying to erase that image, but by taking her on a new journey and experience to destroy what she held about her image in old experiences.

According to that theory, which is closest to my point of view, our psychological formation and first mental image are the product of initial experiences, life traumas, and feelings of shame as well.



<https://fb.watch/e5IQKfAMV6/>

<https://farahphilo.wordpress.com/2021/11/2/البدلية-البناءة-نظرية-الشخصية-عند-جور2/>

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Boris Johnson resigns, what happened?

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The residents of the international political system witnessed a dangerous, but expected news on Thursday, July 7, 2022. Boris Johnson, the prime minister and the leader of the Conservative Party, announced his resignation from being the leader of the Party. United Kingdom is a parliamentary system which is ruled by the head of the government, who is the prime minister in this case, and he is also the leader of the majority party in the parliament. So basically, Boris Johnson's resignation in 7 July 2022 was considered to be like a president resigning from his office. His resignation was expected by many, saddened some, and made others very happy. Boris Johnson aspired to be like his hero, Winston Churchill, a larger-than-life figure who guided Britain through a crisis. He was brought down by crises he created, as a trickle of ethics allegations turned into a flood that engulfed his government and turned his own party against him. Johnson resigned on Thursday after the chorus of criticism from his own party became too much for him to bear. Johnson's career was always characterized by extremes. He led Britain out of the European Union and through a global health crisis that threatened his own life, but he was deposed after violating restrictions he imposed in response to COVID-19.

Revelations of parties in Johnson's Downing Street office during the country's lockdown in 2020 and 2021 sparked outrage and tested the Conservative Party's patience with its election-winning but erratic leader. Johnson's election as Conservative leader and prime minister in July 2019 marked the end of a wild ride to the top. He had held high-level positions such as London mayor and Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, but he had also spent time on the political sidelines due to self-inflicted gaffes. However, he lacked the seriousness required for a leader.





The prime minister has lost the support of the members of the parliament. He is a conservative party leader, yet he did not act in a conservative way; his policies of tax rising instead of tax cutting, and the big government's spending made him lose the support of the members of the party he was leading, as they did not want to witness a conservative government acting in a not-so-conservative way. Not only that, but also the scandals that have happened put him under ultimate pressure. "The Chris Pincher affair", on Wednesday, June 29, the Conservative deputy chief whip, Chris Pincher, went to a private members' club in London. He "drank far too much," he said, and "embarrassed himself." He was accused of groping two men, which sparked a barrage of allegations, some of which dated back years. It triggered a chain of events that led to the prime minister's demise. Mr. Johnson was aware of the formal complaint. The following day, a former civil servant, Lord McDonald, stated that the prime minister was informed of the complaint in person. Mr. Johnson then admitted to being informed in 2019 and apologized for appointing Mr. Pincher as deputy chief whip. So he was aware of the mistakes of Chris Pincher, yet he gave him a great opportunity.

The Partygate scandal In April this year, the prime minister was fined for breaking lockdown rules, after attending a gathering on his birthday in June 2020. He also apologized for going to a "bring your own booze" party in the Downing Street garden during the first lockdown. More widely, the Metropolitan Police issued 126 fines to 83 people for breaking lockdown rules in Downing Street and Whitehall. A report by Sue Gray - a senior civil servant - described a series of social events by political staff that broke lockdown rules. Many of the causes were beyond Boris Johnson's control. Russia's invasion of Ukraine, for example, has resulted in increases in oil prices and food prices. While the government has taken some steps, such as lowering fuel duty by 5p per liter, it also implemented a tax increase in April. National Insurance increased by 1.25 pence per pound. The government claimed the tax increase would fund health and social care, and changes implemented this week softened the blow – but anyone earning more than £34,000 per year will still pay more.

Boris Johnson won a landslide victory with a simple, straightforward policy - Get Brexit Done. But, according to his critics, there has been a lack of focus and ideas in Downing Street since then. Dominic Cummings, his ex-adviser turned chief critic, repeatedly accused him of veering from position to position like an out-of-control shopping trolley. Others questioned the prime minister's philosophy, if he had one at all. Mr. Johnson was accused of lacking "integrity, competence, and vision" by Conservative member of parliament and former minister Jeremy Hunt in June. Mr. Hunt was speaking ahead of a vote of confidence, which Mr. Johnson won, but the complaints were growing louder. Boris Johnson's failure to have "a clear moral compass" was the root of his downfall, according to a Catholic bishop. According to Bishop Philip Egan of Portsmouth, Johnson lost credibility because he misled members of Parliament about how much he knew about similar allegations of sexual misconduct against Chris Pincher before appointing him as the government's deputy chief whip in February. The prime minister has refused to confirm or deny whether he has converted to Catholicism.

Boris Johnson has gotten many replacements as Rishi Sunak, Penny Mourdant, Ben Wallace, and more. But the upcoming days will show whose policy will be implemented. Right now, Boris Johnson is still the head of the government and he will stay till his next successor, but many are happy for him being cancelled, as the Labor party, which is the opponent party, the ministers who have shown protest through resigning, and on top of them all is Russia. A country as great as the United Kingdom facing all this mess will not be in the mood for thinking about protecting Ukraine or punishing Russia, and just the idea of all this mess makes Putin very satisfied. On the other hand, the saddest one is Ukraine's president, Zelenskyy, who does not want anyone to give up on supporting his country. However, Boris Johnson asserted the continuous help of the UK's government in regards to anything. As it is clear, and with all the circumstances happening in the international system, it seems that the West countries are experiencing a temporal downfall while on the contrary, Russia and China are so eager to change the structure of the international system. All this mess will lead to something in the end, but hoping to not be a third world war.

