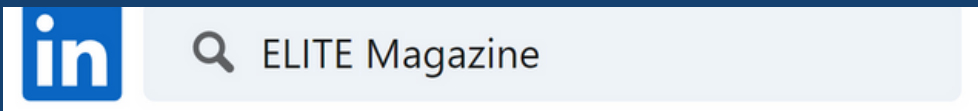




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Happy New Year

VOL.1, ISSUE 51, JANUARY 2023 2023 ELITE



Current Media

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VOL.1, ISSUE 51, JANUARY 2023 2023 ELITE



THE PREVALENCE OF TRIVIALNESS

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WHAT'S GOING ON?!

Special File

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Interview with Dr. Abdelrahman Sabry

Interview conducted by: Salma El Bukhari, Nermine Nasser, Zeina Tarek

Sequential with our previous interviews with FEPS alumni, we were honored to speak with Dr. Abdelrahman Sabry, and hear about his life journey and path in distinct fields.

Dr. Abdelrahman Sabry was born on May 23, 1947. Dr. Sabry obtained a Bachelor's degree in Economics from the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University in 1969, and a Master's degree in Economics from the Faculty in 1981. During that period Dr. Abdelrahman was a research assistant in the Central Administration for Research and Operations in the Agency and an economic researcher at the Center for Political and Strategic Studies. Dr Abdelrahman later obtained a doctorate in economics from the college as well.

You might have run into Dr Sabry's book publications in numerous prestigious places; the Journal of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Ain Shams University, Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisad in Al-Ahram Newspaper, and the Journal of Arab Affairs in the League of Arab States, in which he was a member of the editorial board, are a few.

We were granted the opportunity to know more about his role as Minister Plenipotentiary in

the Arab League and his position as Second Secretary in the Arab-European Dialogue Unit in the Office of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States. He was also an economist in the Office of the Adviser to His Majesty the Sultan of Oman for Economic Planning Affairs.

Below are a few questions we asked Dr Abdelrahman.

How did your journey at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science begin, and why were you interested in it?

I believe a beautiful relationship can be described as that between a young and passionate minded freshman, and staff and faculty that provide significant opportunities to learn and grow. The opportunities to learn and grow from professors' personal knowledge is unmatched. University put me on the right track towards the career and life I have today.

I graduated high school in 1965 with a total score of 69.7%. My grades enabled me to enroll in all faculties and universities.



My father pushed me towards studying economics, and I put in the extra effort through reading the books of Abd al-Rahman al-Sharqawi, Taha Hussein, Tawfiq al-Hakim, and other translated books. That's when I decided to join FEPS.

How would you describe your university life as a student, specifically student activities and relationship with the professors?

My relationship with the late dean, Dr. Muhammad Zaki Shafi'i, was indescribable, it was one like no other. He was the faculty's first Dean, and taught the course Money and Banking. Dr Zaki had a young and vibrant spirit, having a special relationship with all students. He knew me personally because of my frequent participation in lectures, and always advised me to properly manage my time. I can still hear him saying: "After February, we study, not spend our time in the playground".

As for the other professors, they were the best of the brothers, including Dr. Mohieddin Gharib, whom his students will never forget. Throughout college I was taught to think, and not just theoretical sciences, and my closeness to economists taught me critical thinking and problem solving.



In your life there are significant stages of diplomatic and economic work. How would you describe them?

After graduating in 1969, I joined the armed forces as a conscript, and stayed in the army for more than four years, after the 6th October War. I participated in the war of attrition and learned a lot by just being present in the air defense operations room. My main task was to monitor the hostile air targets, an air spotter who tracks the targets. During my service in the army, I applied for a job at the Central Auditing Organization as one of the first to apply, they conducted a competition and I won first place, thus being hired. I was still in the army however, so I started 13 months later after my national duties.

Later on, while studying for my master's degree, I met Dr. Hazem El-Beblawy, the former Prime Minister, and he offered to visit him at the Center for Strategic Studies in Al-Ahram. After finishing my academics, I visited the center for endless nights to read the contents of the economic unit, and my research won the approval of everyone. Then an opportunity came to me to work in the Planning Institute, and I wanted a letter of recommendation, so I asked my boss, Hatem Sadiq - the husband of the daughter of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser - for this letter, and he refused and offered me to stay, so I signed the contract immediately after leaving.

After I left the armed forces, a few changes began to occur near the pyramids, and political interests interfered in the affairs of the institute. The institute was on the verge of collapsing and many qualified figures left, triggering myself to leave too.

I headed to the office of Dr. Muhammad Zaki Shafei, the Assistant Secretary of the Arab League, and he asked me to bring my papers for appointment. Yet after the transfer of the university to Tunisia, orders came from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs not to join the university or to issue documents to those outside the university.

So I applied for an unpaid leave from the university and held the position of director of the Investment management and feasibility studies at Delta Bank. Dr. Refaat Al-Mahjoub - the former Speaker of the People's Assembly - was supervising my doctoral dissertation, so I visited his office and Dr. Amr Mohi El-Din was with him, my mentor at the time. Dr. Refaat asked whether I'm here for the Oman opportunity, and Dr Amr replied with a firm no. Dr. Refaat informed me that I would go to Oman. I consulted my wife, Dr. Heba Nassar - a great lady in our college in the economics department - on the matter and submitted my resume. A decision was made, and I moved to the Sultanate of Oman. I learned a lot in Oman and from the planning consultant in particular, but it was a frightening life transition, and only sports benefited me in my social life there. In 1987, I resigned from my position in Oman to return to the Arab League. During my work there, I chose the faculty to conduct a specific project, and the head of the team was Dr. Ali El-Din Helal - the former dean.

I started working in the Arab League again in the office of Dr. Muhammad Zaki Shafei in the Economic Department, but he was chosen as an agent for the United Nations. I and three colleagues were chosen to be the nucleus of the Euro-Arab Dialogue Unit. The four of us were working in front of 60,000 people in Brussels. I held many positions in a specialized body at the university, including the Director of the Communications and Information Technology Department.

After reaching retirement age, I taught at many universities, including Misr University for Science and Technology, Nasser Higher Military Academy, and the National Defense College. Throughout my life, my wife Dr. Heba Nassar has been my backbone, a great woman in every sense of the word and has great credit for the stability of the home and the family. God rewarded me with two daughters and grandchildren too.



Certainly, when we are hosted by an economist, we must ask about your assessment of the current economic situation in Egypt in terms of opportunities and challenges?

When Europe emerged from World War II, its economy was completely shattered. At that time, I began to think about development, and several theories emerged, especially in the early fifties. These theories were divided into theories of balanced growth, and others of unbalanced growth.

One school's main focus was infrastructure. As for direct production activities such as factories, the school believed that they would be created automatically when facilities were established.

As for the other school, it opposes this idea, and believes that productive factories should be established first. And that when the state sees the production and prosperity of factories, it will inevitably take care of the infrastructure. What Europe did at the time is that it took the two theories together! However, it encouraged productive manufactures more than infrastructure. When the infrastructure was complete, Europe was resilient and prosperous again.

Here in Egypt, we should not neglect to reconsider the state's priorities and focus on the importance of productive projects. We need a new industrial strategy, as well as a new agricultural strategy such as using new methods of irrigation and much more. We have to start over; we dived into the infrastructure a lot. Now, we need to review the government's priorities, and determine what really deserves to be put first.



We should stop projects that have a large dollar content to avoid a hard currency crisis, especially if the infrastructure is financed by borrowing from inside or outside. Then, it must be stopped immediately.

The Egyptian people are basically a creative people. An example of this is the crossing of the earthen embankment of the Berlin line with water cannons. Other proof of the Egyptian's creativity are those who won the Nobel Prize as Naguib Mahfouz and many other creators.

You had an important journey to serve as Minister Plenipotentiary in the Arab League - in your opinion, what role can the Arab brothers play in supporting Egypt now economically and politically, and what is the level of the Egyptian role now at the Arab level?

The Arab League began with politics and ended with economics, whereas the European Union started off with economics and ended with politics; The reason is that the economy creates entanglements. However, with the spread of similar interests, people begin to forget the differences. There was intense hostility between France and Germany, that they tended to surpass because of their mutual leadership of Europe. The decisions of the European Union should not conflict with the decisions taken by each country separately, to the extent that commissioners may have to cancel a decision so that the country's decisions, to avoid such conflict. On the other hand, in the Arab League, a decision can be made, then a single country makes an opposite decision, which completely cancels out the Arab League's decision.

The secret of the Arab League's strength lies in its weakness. In other words, if it were strong, other powers would strive to break it, but because it is weak, they would rather keep it. The Arab League needs a change in the charter, alongside elevating the effectiveness of its decision and the variety of its activities; That can only happen given that there is

determination and will to change for the better. We also need joint Arab forces.

As for Egypt's role, it has always been a pioneer in the Arab League. An example of Egypt's huge and continuous role is the fact that it was responsible for two-thirds of the budget of the Arab League before the 1967 war, besides most of its employees being Egyptians during this period. On top of that, Egypt was the one who established the idea of the university from the beginning in the Alexandria Protocol of 1945.



Surely there are people in your life for whom you are most grateful, so, who are these people?

From FEPS: Dr. Zaki Shafei.. Dr. Amr Mohi El-Din, Dr. Refaat Al-Mahjoub.. Dr. Ibrahim Saqr. Also, Dr. Muhammad Al-Farra, who was Jordan's delegate in the Security Council during the 1973 war, alongside Dr. Heba Nassar and Muhammad Zubair, Advisor to His Majesty the Sultan for Economic Planning. Sports also played a great role with me when I was in the Sultanate of Oman. Last but not least, my late father, may his soul rest in peace, is someone who I'll always owe a lot to.

Finally, what is your advice to FEPS students?

Cling to your teachers, approach them and accompany them. You will learn a lot from them and this will greatly develop your thinking. Adding up, don't let frustration take over. There's no doubt that the capabilities are there, and you just have to make good use of them. Finally, understand politics well, but do not work with it until after graduation.



At the end of the meeting, we thanked Dr. Abdel-Rahman Sabry for hosting us, and we took group photos to cherish the memory of this interview.





INTERACTIVE SESSION TO DISCUSS THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SITUATION

Mayar Saber, Khaled Gamal, Nermine Nasser, Mariam Ahmed

The Elite team participated in the special meeting held by the Egyptian Council of Foreign Affairs with the former Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, Ambassador **Ahmed Abou El-Gheit**. By an invitation of Minister **Mohamed Al-Orabi**, President of the Council. A group Egyptian diplomats attended the session.





CURRENT CHALLENGES OF EGYPTIAN DIPLOMACY: A LECTURE BY HIS EXCELLENCY MINISTER AL-ORABI AT THE INSTITUTE FOR DIPLOMATIC STUDIES

Youssef Mussa, Nermine Nasser, Mariam Ahmed, Mariam Al-Safty, Clarinda Sherif, Mirna Osama

Being invited by the Ambassador Mohamed Al-Orabi to attend a lecture by him at the Egyptian Diplomatic, we received His Excellency and the Director of the Institute Ambassador / Walid Haggag, the Ambassador Ali Al-Hefny, a group of members of the House of Representatives and Senators represented by members of the Coordination of Youth Parties and Politicians, as well as the presence of some of the Political Science major students. His Excellency has addressed some of the current issues and challenges confronting Egyptian diplomacy. The Ambassador began by emphasizing the Institute's critical role in developing and preparing future generations to face challenges and strengthen foreign relations with various countries. He continued to speak about his own experience in joining the ministry, and how he became deeply invested in reading and learning languages. Following that, he discussed the stages of his career in the the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

from his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 2011 until he completed his service and moved on to internal political work, joining the House of Representatives from 2015 to 2020. His Excellency explained that working in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the time in an advanced trench to defend the country's national security is a job that is not for the faint of heart, emphasizing that it is a lofty job and something to be proud of to represent your country abroad. His Excellency continued the lecture using a unit of measurement of 10 years, starting in 1989 for what happened in its things such as the fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of the Soviet Union, then in 2001 and the difficult events witnessed this year in America, then in 2011 and the Arab Spring uprising, and in 2020 and the advent of Covid-19, and His Excellency explained that this is a disease with many political dimensions, before shifting to a unit of measurement for only one year in 2021 and



America's withdrawal from Afghanistan, followed by 2022 and the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and we are now a year away from the occurrence of this war. He has also discussed the United Nations and its Security Council body, which is charged with maintaining the integrity of international peace and security, and stated that there are five countries with the right to veto, led by (the United States, Russia, and China), and that these three countries are the most influential on the global map and in the geographical distribution of countries, as well as playing a significant role in the problem of climate change. His Excellency stated that there is strategic chaos in the world between these countries, with the emergence of intermediate countries such as the United States (Egypt and India). Saying that we are now in an era of cross-border crises of Covid-19, earthquakes, and climate change, and that the Corona problem has accelerated the pace of demonstrating state self-power, and that state self-power consists of five elements, namely (water security, food security, energy security,

drug security, and security in general). His Excellency emphasized the importance of knowing the Russian leader's strength and that the state of Russia before and after the war is estimated because, on February 24 of this year, it will be a year since this war. Russia has no war doctrine, but rather the Ukrainian army is defending its homeland. Wagner Company is a new phenomenon in the security industry in Russia. It is a very dangerous phenomenon that there are Egyptian students studying in Russia who are recruited to fight against Ukraine. It is working to shift the equation in Russia's favor. Ukraine is a strong country with agriculture and industry, and the war has clarified Ukraine's position in the world. There is also a new phenomenon known as the phenomenon of prolonging the duration of crises by extending the duration of the crisis for an extended period of time in order to cause large losses. He has explained that the West has been steadfast thus far, but there is internal suffering and grumbling within Russia, which is a closed country.



Disappearance of a City

Prof. Hanan M. Aly, FEPS Vice dean for Education and Students' affairs

On one of the hot summer days, as soon as the night was gone, and the day came...and the darkness dissipated, and the sun rose...and the silence disappeared, and the noise came, I decided to travel...so I determined my destination, packed my luggage, and left my house...

I arrived at the train station, and headed to Platform No. 1, where the train comes, it passes several villages, followed by a group of cities...

I was looking forward to its arrival, looking out of the window at the aesthetic view, enjoying the wide fields, the lush trees, the towering palms, and the running streams.

Peasants came flocking, working vigorously and actively, carrying axes, sowing grains, and collecting fruits...

The waterwheels go round and round, the plows go round and round, and the tractors come and go...

Here he is, Abu Qerdan, the loyal friend, and the shadow of the field, the hidden guardian...

I noticed the arrival of an elderly woman surrounded by her children, who are returning to their village today after she underwent an operation, and she recovered... I praised them for standing by her in her illness, supporting her in her ordeal, and wishing her recovery.

Among those sitting there were two men in their forties, whose features appeared to be two brothers... They were preparing to transfer the ownership of the plot of land left by their father, according to a power of attorney that the father issued to their elder before his death, so that the

land would become private property for the two of them only, despite the presence of three sisters ... claiming that it is not permissible for their sisters' husbands to own parts of this land, while they are men who are strangers to the family!

I felt a lump in my throat, a constriction in my chest, and a shiver in my mouth, and I stopped riding this train...

So I left the pier and headed to Pier No. 2, where the train comes that passes a large number of cities located on the seashore... where warm waters, calm breezes, and successive waves...

How I longed for it, sitting on its shore, and looking at the distant horizon... Where the blue of the sea meets the blue of the sky, and the sun moves slowly, until it falls into the sea quietly, and the night creeps in cautiously, until the sky becomes dark, and the sea gradually turns black, until the separation disappears Between sea and sky, darkness prevails.

I turned around and saw people coming, with children having fun, carrying sea toys, and holding kites.

.. I learned that they were brothers who had taken their wives and children to spend several days on the seashore... I praised them for their work in bringing up the children in a warm family atmosphere, and I wished them a good time and left.

Then a man in his fifties came, has elegant clothes, a quiet



walk, lowering his voice, talking to his mistress... telling her of his arrival, expressing his longing to her, and carrying his gifts to her...

Although he is married and has three children at the age of flowers, he fell into the darkness of the sea of betrayal, fell into the depths of the well of vice, and fell into the clutches of the abyss of sin...

The earth collapsed on me, pain gripped me, and anger took hold of me.. I only felt myself jogging away from this platform, rather than boarding this train...

My feet carried me to Platform 3, where the train comes that passes cities on the fringes of vast deserts, lofty mountains,

Here a wonderful painting is formed... its ground is yellow sands, its background is black mountains, others red, and a third white, and it is shaded by a blue sky... where calm prevails, tranquility prevails, and safari trips, hiking camps, and tanning sessions .

The stillness was interrupted by the voice of a man hoarse, articulate, strong in argument, abundant in knowledge... He came with his students, carrying exploratory tools, intending to move between ancient times, looking for ancient fossils, among the deep pits... Animals lived here and were full of hearing and sight ... they mated and multiplied, they fought and struggled for survival, but they disappeared and became extinct, and became forgotten...

I expressed my admiration for their studies and research, and wished them new discoveries...

On the other side, I found many men whispering among themselves, looking back from time to time...

Wow... they are digging for buried antiquities, looking for

hidden caches, searching for preserved mummies...

I turned my face away from them, tears filled my eyes, heartbreak cut through my heart, and pain wracked my body...and I ran quickly away from this sidewalk.

I arrived at Platform No. 4, where an express train comes that passes many industrial cities, where factories spread, machines rotate, shops multiply, and companies proliferate... many workers take turns in shifts, employees work, and managers meet... life here is fast paced Leisure time is scarce, and meetings between family and friends is rare.

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I found elegant, hopeful young women with a smile of self-confidence and hope for tomorrow... They came to present a device they had invented to a factory. The new device saves time, increases production, and improves quality.

And in a far corner... I noticed a man dressed in official clothes, who appeared to be wealthy, and with two assistants...

I wondered in astonishment: what is happening?! What I saw terrified me, what I heard deafened my ears, and what I knew almost deceived me...

The rich man took out the checkbook from his pocket, wrote a large sum of money, signed it, gave it to one of his assistants, and asked the other to contact the company manager to prepare the necessary papers stating that food shipments are valid, despite being rotten!!

Sadness filled my face, and I felt bitterness in my chest... I refused to board this train, and quickly exited the platform, wandering . I can hardly see in front of me, until I almost collided with the stationmaster, and he came to ask me about my destination, I knocked a little, and said: I am

going to the city inhabited by honest people, doers of righteousness, eager for knowledge... They do not lie, do not steal, and do not wrong..

He looked at me in astonishment, so I went on with a smile on my face: the city where you don't find marital infidelity, administrative offenses, or scientific theft...

He interrupted me, asking: What is the name of this city?

I grabbed my head, looked around the air with my eyes, and said... I was confused: I forgot its name.

He furrowed his eyebrows in disapproval... He pointed to a large map hanging on the wall and said: There are the names of all the cities that the trains pass through...

On the map, he pointed to a small square located in the center, saying: We are here... He added: These four lines indicate the tracks of the trains, and on each line, he writes the names of the cities at which the train stops...

I looked at the map, ran my finger over the first line, as I read the names of the cities out loud...

He kept waiting for me to stop at one of them and tell him her name, but I didn't... I moved my finger to the second line, and repeated the same thing, and here boredom began to seep into him, and he almost left me and walked... I begged him to stay...

I did the same thing on the third line, and my breath escalated, my heart was troubled, and my eyesight went astray...

And here I found him hitting his palm with an angry hand...and he looked at me mockingly...I asked him to give me a few minutes, so that I might find my purpose among the cities of the fourth line...but I would not succeed...so sweat poured from my forehead, and my words became confused, and I said And I despair: my city has disappeared from the map!! how did that happen?!

He said, turning his face away from me, as they were about to leave: your city did not exist yet...



EDUCATION, THE MELTING POT OF IDENTITY

Ashrakat Elemam - Second year - Economics
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Education has always been one of the most important indicators that show us the extent of the cohesion and progress of the state. In Egypt, education and culture were the primary means of facing colonialism throughout history. This prompts us to think, on what basis is the curriculum determined, and what direction is determined by the Ministry of Education for generations to follow?

Some people look at the curricula with a short-term vision and see that they are just papers and exams whose impact is done upon getting done with it. On the contrary, the relationship between the curricula and people's thinking and direction is strong and consequential, because education is the basis for the emergence of generations that are aware of their condition and are capable of change.

This appears in the early twentieth century when the Ministry of Public Education in that period was conducting a competition among authors to submit books within the framework of the course, to be presented to the Ministry to choose and pick what suits them.

Could you imagine that the geography course for third-year secondary students in the year (1927-1928) was titled (Africa, the Nile Basin, Egypt, and Sudan),

which included the most accurate details about Egypt and Sudan at that time geographically in terms of the exact population, the volume of exports and imports between Egypt and various Countries with their exact value, and by mentioning the most important countries to which it is exported and imported from, industry, foreign relations, natural areas and other delicate and detailed issues of the country all according to recent statistics.



But what is remarkable is that the curriculum dealt with and presented ways to reform the economic situation at this time. In that period, education spread in Egypt among the different classes of people, which made them feel the need to seek change and upgrade their standard of living, which required an increase in public wealth in order to keep pace with this societal development.



So they put forward precise reform plans that dealt with the problems of the time, such as the crisis of agricultural land and the population's drift towards it, the crisis of reliance on a single crop, cotton, and not only that but also proposed alternatives in which Egypt could lead in agriculture in proportion to Egypt's climatic nature and water yields at the time. The course covered the customs system and the rules for determining customs taxes in proportion to the country's economic and political situation, as well as the introduction of the tax rate and an explanation for its rationale so that the recipient understands how goods are determined and customs systems are managed, which was not without presenting the system's flaws, which brought us to the role of industry and how it can exploit available resources to increase internal dependence rather than foreign dependence. This economic proposition was interesting because all this information was presented to a third-year secondary school student to obtain a baccalaureate degree only!



The purpose is for the student to graduate knowledgeable about his country and aware of what is happening around him in terms of political and economic movement, and this purpose appeared in the introduction to the book in their saying “..we have seen the need of students of the third year in secondary schools for a book in geography that combines what differs from its course in the various books that are not within their reach and do not have enough time to review it, so we put this book in the hope that it will meet the need..”. This introduction reflects the need of the Egyptians, after the spread of education among all classes, to an identity to cling to considering the conflict between the national identity and the identity of the British occupation.

مقدمة الطبعة الاولى

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على سيد المرسلين . أما بعد ند رأينا - وقد عدت الوزارة مناهج التعليم - حاجة تلاميذ الفرقة الثالثة لمدارس الثانوية الى مؤلف في الجغرافية يجمع ماتفرق من مقررها في شتى كتب التي ليست في متناول أيديهم ولا تتسع لمراجعتها أوقاتهم فوضنا هذا الكتاب راجين أن يكون سداد الحاجة وتمام المرغوب لا ندعي أن الكمال فيما فعلنا ولكننا توخينا ذلك جهد الاستطاعة والله ولي التوفيق

احمر محمد العروي محمود سامي

Which appeared in the course title “Africa, the Nile Valley, Egypt and Sudan,” explaining Egypt’s relationship and role in its African and Mediterranean surroundings to answer the raised questions about the identity, from which there was no escaping at the time. This comes for the purpose of introducing the student to the national security departments of Egypt and where the Egyptian falls between them. Indeed, those decisions had a role in making the resistance to colonialism and established a collective mind to fight it.



The ministry that was educating its children from the middle and lower classes believed in their ability to change, which was pouring into the idea of building the nation and establishing national constants for the country in the face of the occupation. This tradition of guiding young people by connecting Egypt with Africa and the Nile Valley continued until the end of World War II, and we find it here by presenting the same course with different authors, demonstrating the stability of the learning strategy for raising awareness of the African and Egyptian roles. If the student reads newspapers and magazines, he will discover that the same idea is presented by public opinion, emphasizing that education is not divorced from reality.

جغرافية هوض النيل ومصر والسودان

تأليف

عبد الفتاح علي إبراهيم

أستاذ الجغرافية بمعهد المدین الابتدائي
بمصر

يوسف مجلي

درجة الصف في الجغرافية من جامعة لينز
والفنان بوزارة المعارف

الطبعة الأولى

١٩٤٦

Meanwhile now, after nearly a hundred years, the educational direction has become completely different, so the curricula have become more about presenting the events while leaving the door of research because this information is no longer a major priority as it was in the past compared to the acquired skills, so we are working on acquiring skills that can be employed in the "labor market" and how to enter and compete in it because society has become dependent on the individual's efficiency in performing work, even if it is within a cultural framework. This appeared in the new education development plan, as the change was more concerned with developing the learning mechanism and the individual's skills in research and thinking, and expanding the horizon offered by the course, unlike the previous one when the goal of the course was to know all the details due to the difficulty of accessing them.

These changes are serious and genuine attempts to keep up with what the world has reached around us, but they require a collective mind that is aware of the role of the course format and the learning mechanism in keeping up with the times, just as there was an awareness of the importance of studying the state in all these details in one course for baccalaureate students, as there was a rally around one goal is for the student to feel that the course is in his interest and that he is developing his skills in order to contribute to the learning cycle.



In our current era, I find that working on both sides is extremely important, as the educational and cultural aspect of the citizen is another aspect of the balance of his societal role, which does not depend on his skills and the extent of his ability to employ them, as change or development cannot occur without awareness of current problems and strengths and weakness. The inclusion of the courses on the various aspects of the political, economic, and social life of the state gives the individual space for conscious participation in society with the necessary skills that keep pace with this day.





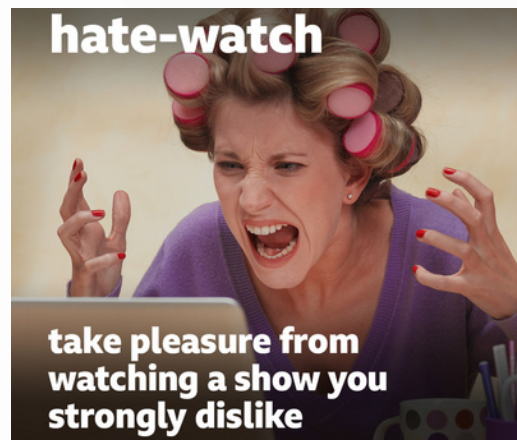
THE PREVALENCE OF TRIVIALNESS

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Have you ever caught yourself binge-watching seemingly useless videos on YouTube or TikTok and mindlessly scrolling for hours? Because I sure have. Sometimes I find myself watching a 5-min craft video that includes impractical hacks. Other times I stumble upon a video of a woman cooking a huge meal for her in-laws, sharing with us her family drama, or pulling a silly prank on her family members. These are all examples of useless, trivial, and invaluable content, as they don't provide any value or benefit to the viewer. But don't get me wrong, I'm not saying that all content is invaluable. There is beneficial content, such as the content on makeup, skincare, travel, book reviews, food, etc. For the sake of this article, I'll only focus on invaluable content.

One of the reasons why people often consume trivial content is because sometimes it's entertaining and funny. They don't exert any effort to consume it, and on top of that, they laugh a little, and who doesn't love a good laugh, especially amid the ongoing economic and political difficulties?

And believe it or not, sometimes people follow certain content because they actually hate it. This phenomenon is known as 'hate-watching',



It's when people watch something that's too bad and cringy, that it's good. But why does it feel good to watch something that we hate? There are biological, psychological, and social reasons for this. Biologically, there is a fine line between love and hate. To clarify, both emotions cause our brain to secrete neurotransmitters, usually serotonin, dopamine, and oxytocin, which are famously known as "happiness hormones" which promote positive feelings. This explains why hating often feels good. Psychologically, humans tend to compare themselves to others. And there's a certain type of satisfaction that we experience when we criticize trivial content and degrade its creators. It makes us feel superior

and smart without working for it. Socially, hating is a bonding experience; it's fun to hate things together. This explains why people often share the content they hate on their social media. They want to discuss how meaningless it is with their friends and laugh about it together. And the same goes for gossiping.

Now let's move on to another separate, yet related idea, which is the current ubiquity of useless content. We live in an era when invaluable content gets millions of views, as opposed to beneficial content. But why has trivial content become so pervasive? There is a myriad of reasons, but let me mention a few.



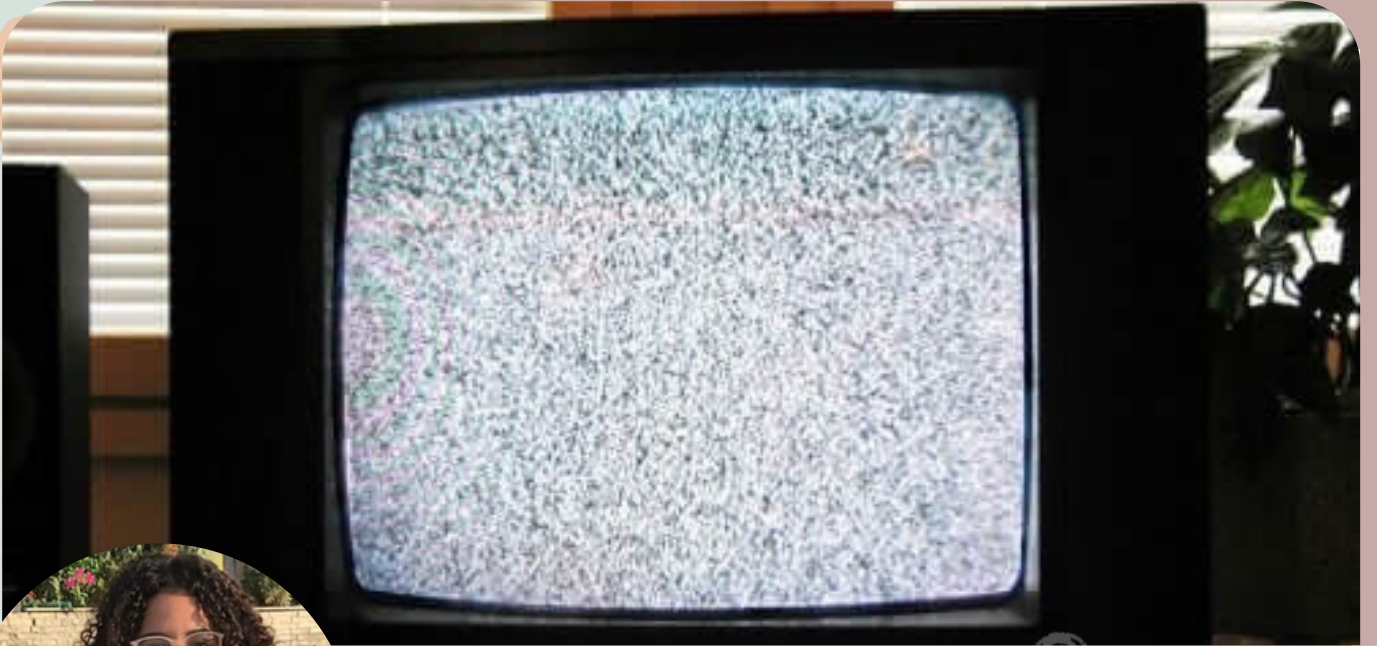
One of the reasons behind the pervasiveness of trivial content is the current shift to digital transformation. Unless businesses and employees keep up with the ongoing technological developments, they'll be ruthlessly swept away, and those who have digital skills will shine. And who has digital skills? You guessed it right, content creators! Those who create trivial content will be the main beneficiaries of this shift because all they have to do is monetize their content. The quality of their content, however, doesn't really matter. And who knows, maybe one day these content creators will have higher social status than teachers, for example, because their content makes more money than educational content. And that is not to say that those who create useless content are lazy. On the contrary, they are very smart. They know which type of content appeals the most to the masses, and know how to make the earn more money.

Capitalism also plays a considerable role in supporting those who create useless content and ensuring their ubiquity. The capitalistic system



recruits and generously pays them to market for goods and maintain the cycle of consumerism. Finally, the prevalence of invaluable content is closely related to the nature of the ruling regime. It is usually the case that autocratic regimes endorse and handsomely fund useless content. Autocracies view eye-opening content as a threat that could lead to the emergence of a socially conscious and politically active generation, capable of challenging the regime. That's why during the Arab Spring, the pranks show 'Ramez the Lionheart' was being aired on the TV channel, MBC Masr. This show must have cost a fortune, but given the ongoing circumstances, it was a necessity to distract people. Ramez Galal's pranks show doesn't add any value to the viewer. In fact, if you take a closer look, you'll realize that this show, and similar ones, promote sadist ideas. Where people find pleasure in watching others suffer, even if it's just a staged prank.

It is unfortunate that we consume useless content at such high rates. But despite that, I don't think that this phenomenon is that odd. Content creators are profit-driven after all. And if trivial content gets the most views and pays the bills, then why would they be compelled to consider doing something else? Of course, it would be great if they used their platform for a good cause, but if not, can we really blame them? They have no obligation to promote national development or to educate others, that's not part of their job description, and we can't hold them accountable. The same goes for their viewers, some people simply don't like educational content or care about having an opinion on the world. And it's slightly unrealistic to expect everybody to appreciate the informative content. Having said that, we should try to be more mindful of the content we consume.



Current Media

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Egypt is currently witnessing an unprecedented rise in the prices of all goods, as the price of the dollar against the Egyptian pound increased from about 24.5 to about 29.5 in less than a month. The value of the Egyptian currency has declined at an increasing rate of about 50 percent against the dollar over the past ten months. This decline, of course, affects the prices of all daily commodities such as food, transportation, medicine, clothing, and anything that may come to your mind while reading this article. When the government devalued its currency by 48 percent in 2016 after floating the pound, people started to give up some luxuries gradually, but this time people are starting to give up their basic needs. If you happen to open any social networking website, in that case, I guarantee you that you will find housewives asking about budget-friendly meals and alternative ingredients to feed their children. People looking for extra professions besides their main profession so that they can provide for their needs and the needs of their children, for example, one egg can cost you from 3 to 3.5 pounds, imagine how much money one would need to provide breakfast for just two kids at school. We didn't talk about picnics, games, school fees, or medicine, we were talking about food, only food, the simplest need in life.

Recently, the Egyptian media and the press have been lacking content, as the programs have become devoid of any interest, and methods of constructive criticism and logical analysis are absent. Even in the middle of the crisis, the media haven't stopped making provocative irresponsible statements.

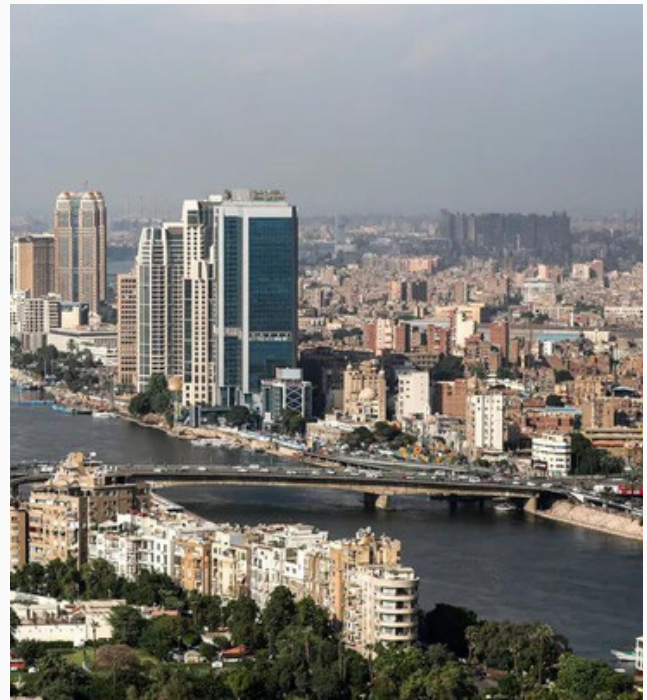
One of the most important reasons for such statements is the absence of freedom of expression, accompanied by the absence of censorship controlling the spread of rumors and lies, half facts, and even the language used. Also, the scriptwriters are ignorant, so the episodes were left to the broadcaster without a well-written script. The first and last goal of the programs has become to make a profit. After television was the citizen's window to the world, the programs have become a broadcaster who reads the most important headlines and improvises the rest of the episode.

In 2017, a journalist made a statement about the price of the dollar after the floatation of the Egyptian pound, stressing that the price of the dollar will decrease and will never reach twenty pounds. This prompts us to wonder about the reason for that statement, did he deduce this from the economic indicators, or did he decide to adopt an optimistic view? or did he intentionally underestimate the viewer? we cannot say he wasn't aware as according to him, he was a very good student in economics, but did he prefer calming public opinion, because panic at the time of crisis constitutes a danger as great as the crisis itself, so does the simple citizen understand these motives in order to be able to avoid the consequences?

Ignoring the nature of the recipient may sometimes lead to a naive statement. It is never right to tell a citizen in a country inhabited by nearly 30 million citizens below the poverty line about austerity and giving up some commodities until the end of the crisis.



On the 12th of January, one of the broadcasters decided to talk about the vegetarian meals he used to eat in his childhood so that the recipient would take him as an example and deal with the high prices in the same way. To cut it short, he believes that the citizen is still responsible for reviving the Egyptian economy by giving up some types of food, Considering food is a luxury. This was not the first time the media tended to put the citizen in charge of bearing the burden of resolving the crisis. In April of last year, an electronic newspaper published a critical article about the benefits of chicken legs yet, it did not receive much attention. However in December, after a kilo of chicken exceeded the limit of 55 pounds, several newspapers started publishing numerous articles about the benefits of chicken legs compared to their low price, and citizens began to wonder about the secret behind their sudden interest in chicken legs, o the head of the internal trade sector at the Ministry of Supply and internal trade made a telephone intervention in one of the programs in which he talked about the benefits of chicken legs and how luxurious they are as a meal that Egypt exports it to China.



All of the aforementioned statements, motives, and reasons, whether sound or ill-intentioned, lead to one result, which is the misguided citizen whose ambition is not consistent with reality or the future. An uninformed citizen living in a false reality based on rumors. The media gives him counterindications to him, so he acts on the basis of them. He dreams of a bright tomorrow and wakes up the next morning poorer and more miserable than the day before. Everything around him gets on his nerves after he compares his situation with what he sees daily in advertisements promoting food and other consumer goods, and advertisements for a luxurious residence in a quiet neighborhood, then he switches the channel to find that despite his deprivation of all the pleasures of life, he is still the origin of the crisis because of his consumer culture. For how long will the citizen be forced to watch the prestigious male and female media figures in all their elegance, wearing the most expensive clothes and jewelry, either advising them to consume less, endure, and give up goods and meals, or lying to them.

The Egyptian media, whether through television or newspapers, decided to make another attempt to persuade people to eat something that some used to feed their pets, but they forgot a simple detail, can the citizen afford to buy chicken so that the legs become available in the market?

Finally, a tv presenter aimed to mislead citizens, as It took him about ten full minutes of his program to present the benefits of the devaluating currency, its benefits for stimulating tourism and lower prices in the future, and other thoughtless statements, as he continued to review headlines from foreign newspapers and draw shallow conclusions. With time, the media lost its credibility, and it began to reflect a false public opinion.





CHILDREN IN WAR

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Children are affected by war in different ways from adults, as well as in all the same ways. First of all, kids are reliant on the affection, concern, and attention of adults. In times of war, their ties are frequently disturbed by the death of their parents, the parents' intense concern for providing for and protecting the family, and the emotional withdrawal of depressed or preoccupied parents. A relative or an orphanage may be providing the child with temporary care while also providing only a little care for them. Children who are victims of war who become "unaccompanied children," as they are known in refugee settings, lose any adult protection.

Childhood experiences may have a much more negative impact on children's lives than they do on adults. Take into account children who are denied the chance to go to school during a conflict or who are compelled to live in refugee or displaced person camps where they endure appalling conditions while they wait years for normal life to return if it ever does. Consider a youngster who is injured in combat; in addition to losing a limb, their sight, or their mental faculties, they may also miss out on the chance to go to school and have a social life.



The issue of child soldiers, who number in the thousands and take part in military wars all over the world, is one that is not effectively addressed. Although the true number of incidents is thought to be significantly higher, between 2005 and 2020, more than 93,000 youngsters were verified as having been recruited and utilized by warring groups. Some of these young boys and girls, who are serving in government troops and armed opposition groups, are only 8 years old. They might engage in front-line combat, take part in suicide missions, or serve as spies, messengers, or watchers. Sexual slavery of girls is a possibility.

There are several reasons why kids join the service or other organizations. Some are victimized by armed



individuals who kidnap, threaten, coerce, or manipulate them. Others are pushed by poverty to work to support their family. Others, meanwhile, identify with the need to survive or safeguard their communities. Regardless of their role, the recruitment and use of children by armed forces constitute a serious breach of both international humanitarian law and children's rights.

The term "child soldiers" does not adequately describe the numerous forms of exploitation and abuse that young boys and girls experience. They become numb to violence, which might harm their psychological well-being. The things that they were made to do or see have scarred many people. Reintegration programs for children are necessary to assist their transition back into society. Girls often struggle with the societal stigma associated with the idea that they have engaged in sexual behavior.

The majority of child soldiers have not attended school and require more education to support themselves and create more secure lives for themselves.



The psychological damage and the impact have been showcased in several media such as the tv show attack on titan which imitates and has themes of World War two in it. where the characters were recruited as "warriors" at the age of twelve, to integrate into the other side of the war and live as "soldiers" there, in order to grow up in it and take it down from the inside, the impact of this was later shown in the way that a character developed an identity disorder and couldn't really deal with the horrors of the war to a point where he showed suicidal tendencies and even tried to commit suicide even after he safely made it back home.

And it is also shown in the way how the main protagonist was orphaned in the war and went on to train and become a soldier at the age of twelve, growing up in such a state caused him to grow up into an anarchist, those conditions caused him to want what is best for him and his people, which was freedom, and he was willing to do anything to achieve that even trying to genocide everyone else but his people to reach said freedom.

The issue, being as important as it is, is being addressed by a number of organizations, including War Child and Child Soldiers International, who are committed to rescuing and rehabilitating child soldiers in addition to conducting campaigns and increasing awareness of it.



LOGOS HOPE

BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT

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Port Said governorate witnesses reception of the "logos Hope" ship as the first front of its new voyage this year at the governorate's port for two weeks, and the ship is the world's largest floating Book Fair, with passages open to receive thousands of visitors every day.



However, this is not the ship's first visit to Egypt, where it achieved remarkable success as a first time and as a unique experience that encourages cultural exchange and tourism, and the most important thing is that it contains distinctive elements of international books whose humanitarian mission is to spread knowledge.

With a crew of almost 350 volunteers from more than 50 nationalities amid intensive security measures from the concerned authorities and organizing the entry and exit of visitors from students and families from all governorates of the republic reflects the ability of the economic zone to accommodate this event, media coverage and visits of many politicians and diplomats inside Egypt; This prompts us to investigate the origins of the ship's construction and the dates of its first transcontinental cruises loaded with savings from publications in various sciences.





“Logos Hope” was built in one thousand in 1973 in the port of Rensburg, northern Germany, and has served as a cargo ship for a number of companies for ten years. In 1983 it was sold to a ferry company in the Danish Faroe Islands to transport passengers and cargo in the summer between Iceland and Norway. And in March 2004 sold again to a charitable German company that owns a number of floating libraries that roam the ports of the world.

“Logos Hope” had undergone extensive renovations, where the car storage space on the ship had been replaced with a wooden floor designed to be a library that accommodates five thousand books, to begin with. Rooms for crew members and spaces for cultural performances were also added to the ship, and in 2009 a German foundation under the slogan "Good Books for All" officially launched the ship as a floating library.

The ship has visited more than 480 ports within more than one hundred and sixty countries and has received more than forty-nine million visitors on board during the thirteen years since its launch, and about ten million books have been sold on board. These books come from donations to several charitable organizations in the countries visited by the ship, and the ship also sets a symbolic fee for its entry, which contributes to buying books again at low prices that it can sell afterwards.



It is worth mentioning that the ship, which is one hundred and thirty-two meters long, is classified as the largest floating library in the world. The Floating Library contains more than fifty thousand titles. With its cultural wealth, it aims to spread culture all over the world. Short films chronicling the ship's visits to the world's most important ports and interactive presentations about the modern ship are displayed in the reception area to familiarize the public with it.

Daily, there are media reports about various upcoming library visits or collaboration between volunteers, organizers, and Egyptian authorities in an attempt to give the host country a unique flavor of food and performances and to leave an imprint documenting the event.



And therefore, we must not neglect the memories that the return of the ship evokes for most Port Said sons or students who were at the Child stage when the first visit, and in this regard, we recognize the importance of those initiatives about reading and book exhibitions, but what distinguishes this event is its International and cultural diversity, which promotes the values of tolerance, acceptance, and respect for the other.



CONDITIONS OF EGYPT DEAL WITH IMF 2023

Hana Bishr-Third year-Economics-hana.beshr2020@feps.edu.eg

During the IMF virtual press conference, held on the 10th of January 2023, Ivanna Vladkova Hollar, IMF Mission Chief for Egypt, announced the release of the Staff Report for Egypt's Extended Fund Facility. The IMF program, approved in December, supports the authority's own reform program. It is anchored on three main pillars.

First, exchange rate and monetary policies will be focused on a permanent shift to a flexible exchange rate regime because that would help absorb external shocks and help rebuild reserves while gradually reducing inflation. The objective of the exchange rate policy under Egypt's reform program supported by the IMF is for the value of the Egyptian pound to be determined freely against other currencies, which would avoid the build-up of a chronic imbalance in the demand for and supply of foreign currency in Egypt, eliminate import shortages, and preserve the foreign exchange reserves of the Central Bank. Under such a framework one would expect to observe a depreciation in the movements in the exchange rate according to the economic conditions.

Once there is confidence in the application of this framework, it's expected to see stronger investment inflows in Egypt. The ongoing depreciation comes at a time of high global commodity prices. Both factors have put pressure on domestic prices, leading to higher inflation. In this case, two policy responses are critical: restoring price stability by tightening monetary policy or raising the policy interest rate and protecting the vulnerable population with budget support carefully targeted to those in need.

Second, continued fiscal discipline and fiscal structural policies that aim to maintain market confidence and ensure the downward trajectory of the debt-to-GDP ratio while strengthening the budgetary process, increasing transparency, and improving the budget composition to allow for an expansion in social spending.

In order to level the playing field between the public and private sectors, annual reports on tax breaks, exemptions, and incentives should be published to provide greater insight into how to go about leveling the playing field so that private firms don't find themselves at a disadvantage.

Third, a structural reform agenda will help promote private sector investment and secure strong and inclusive medium-term growth by reducing the role of Egypt in generating economic activity, leveling the playing field between state-owned enterprises and private companies, and removing barriers to trade.

Long-term success depends on reforms that improve the capacity of the Egyptian economy to generate foreign exchange through exports and to generate jobs and strong and inclusive economic growth. To deliver on that goal, Egypt's reform program, supported by the new IMF arrangement, includes an extensive package of structural reforms to support greater private sector activity and facilitate trade. The state ownership policy sets out ambitious plans to reduce the footprint of the state and catalyze private-sector investment. It establishes a clear framework to inform which sectors the state will reduce its presence in and how such divestments will be implemented.

How commitments of the EFF program is being measured?

These reforms will not be easy. The proposed structural reforms will take time to implement and deliver the intended results of reducing vulnerabilities to shocks and bringing about a stronger growth outlook. IMF looks forward to supporting the authority's efforts in delivering their reform priorities in the near term and over the 46-month program duration. As a standard, the objectives of the IMF-supported program are met by monitoring targets. Such targets, which are called performance criteria, are set on net international reserves, the primary fiscal balance, the non-accumulation of external debt payment arrears, and there are additional targets on tax revenues, social spending, the maturity of debt, the total debt of the budget sector, and on overnight interbank rate, which is related to monetary policy performance.

Why a flexible exchange rate policy is the right policy for Egypt?

In the past, a heavily managed exchange rate has not served Egypt well. It has led to periods of building imbalances which in turn have then led to the loss of central and commercial bank foreign currency assets, rationing of the foreign currency, and forcing the Central Bank to abruptly devalue the Egyptian pound relative to other currencies. These past devaluations have led to spikes in inflation and have undermined economic activity as consumers and investors lose confidence in the health of the Egyptian economy. So the objective under the authorities' IMF-supported program is therefore to avoid this past management of the exchange rate and allow the value of the Egyptian pound to be determined freely against other currencies. This would help avoid the buildup of imbalances and the demand for and supply of foreign exchange in Egypt and preserve the foreign exchange reserves of the Central Bank. Flexibility in the exchange rate will bring several benefits. It would help Egypt's domestic economy adjust more smoothly to external shocks. It would support the ability of Egyptian businesses to sell their goods and services abroad, and it would encourage greater investment.





CREATIVITY OF THE POLITICAL SONG

Mayar Adel Kaseb - Fourth Year- Political Science

Art is not a mirror of the truth, but rather a hammer with which the truth can be formed. According to what the theory of the fifth dimension described by the Saudi writer Dr. Melha Abdullah, art is used to influence the collective decisions of peoples in some issues and situations, by provoking feelings of victory or disappointment to move them towards a specific situation, relying on the ability of the artist To use his voice to paint a creative painting with the words of the author accompanied by the musical melody, so that the political song comes out to us, so it translates the reality brilliantly and skillfully, and perhaps increases it, so the political song goes beyond the limits of fun, entertainment and joy that it spreads, but rather carries within it a reflection of reality and a monitoring of the social and economic conditions experienced by the citizen It is basically a political situation.

The political song is considered as a real means of history and monitoring. Art documented events and facts that historians did not mention, and at every stage of music, each artist directed his music to express

reality for a specific purpose and in a manner that goes along with the situation.

The political song has a long civilizational history, so we find that the Pharaonic civilization used songs to glorify the ruler, as mentioned in the Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt in the Pharaonic Civilization, when a kind of singing appeared to the ruler as political singing, so singing to the ruler was the prevailing style of singing in the Pharaonic civilization, There is a hymn in the Abu Simbel temple praising Ramesses II, which is more than 3000 years old. The political song was also present during the periods of occupation, as the theaters sang at that time to urge the people to go out and rise up, and the song also used words and symbols to ridicule colonialism, and artists and writers excelled in inserting political meanings into the interior of the song without directly disclosing it. Darwish excelled in that when he sang "Zagloul, O Balah, O Balah, Zaghoul, O Sweet, O Balah.

And in the Nasserite period, two currents appeared opposite to the political song, and



there was a tendency to glorify Abdel Nasser for himself, and Abdel Halim carried the banner of this trend, and he sang "Nasser, O Freedom ... O Shepherd of the Arab Nation", and there was a glorification of his works as well. Abdel Halim sang when President Gamal Abdel Nasser decided to build the High Dam, "We said we will build and we will build the High Dam...", and after the nationalization of the Suez Canal, he sang "A blow was from a teacher...".

On the other hand, there was another leader of the political song, Sheikh Imam, accompanied by the poet Ahmed Fouad Negm. Against the status quo at the time, the sheikh said, "Oh, local, our officers are back from the line of fire," and other songs accusing the regime of negligence and calling for change.



With the passage of events and during the January revolution, the political song had taken a new form and a different melody that kept pace with the "Facebook era", but we can be certain that the role of the song had the same effect in fueling feelings, exciting the youth, urging steadfastness

in confronting the regime, and sorting out His flaws. By tracing the course of the political song and merging the melody with the words, we can see that there is a difference in the effect on the people's position, and then there is a difference in the way of raising feelings, as the political singing took different styles, as some political songs came to support the regime and praise the political leadership. And glorify the presence of a particular ruler in power. As for others, they came in opposition, considering the political song as a legitimate and possible means of protest, through which we can use art to express anger or reject what exists, as the song sometimes expresses a defect in the structure of power, opposition to the occupation, and the demand to enter the war for the sake of Independence, and some songs express the principles of revolutions and the achievement of their goals. The political song is a broader revealing means than limiting it to being a song of rejection or resistance, so we see the multiplicity of song forms to represent all political trends.





CERBERUS AND THE MIDPOINT CRISIS

Mai Mamdouh - Junior year - Statistics department

Cerberus in the world of Greek mythology is a three headed fierce dog that has only one mission, which is to guard the underworld's (dead world) gate to prevent the alive from getting in and the dead souls from leaving, and a faithful servant of Hades –the God of the underworld-. You might actually recognize Cerberus as “Fluffy” the three headed dog in the movie “Harry Potter”.



from "Harry Potter and the Philosopher Stone"

The American abstract artist Mark Bradford did use the myth of Cerberus as an inspiration to one of his galleries and specifically to one of the paintings which is ironically called Cerberus, in this painting he expresses the social struggle he feels in his society which leads to his struggle with his own identity.

Bradford sees that Cerberus does actually reflect a state of un-ending anger and rage due to him being in two worlds –life and death- without being able to belong to any of them; that state of in-betweeness which is most probably the reason of his danger.

That disturbed state a lot of us –humans- get into because of wars, economic and social changes, or even the rapid change of the trends of life that makes it difficult to belong to any culture or time or even anything.

When observed alone, each part of the painting does absolutely reflect the struggles of life through the rough lines and the different colors; but as you go further from the painting, you could actually see how it is relatively monolithic, it seems like the state of non-affiliation is a must to get to a wider state of consistency.

And finally, as poetic as it sounds, Cerberus was the only creature that could look in different directions with his heads, and see both life and death together.



"CHALLENGING POWER" THE EL CHAPO CARTEL AND MEXICO

Mostafa Mahmoud Labib - Third Year - Political Science

Violence and violent confrontations have recently spread on the streets of Mexico from the El Chapo gang as a result of the arrest of Ovidio Guzman, a drug gang leader and son of drug lord Joaquín Guzman Lopez. Mexican security forces had earlier arrested Guzmán Lopez in 2019 but released him to avoid the threat of violence from his supporters; he was released on orders from President Andrés Manuel Lopez Obrador to avoid further bloodshed. Things have gone as expected this year.

Members of the gang El Chapo set up barricades, set dozens of vehicles on fire, and targeted planes at a nearby airport. According to Defense Minister Luis Cresencio Sandoval, another 35 soldiers were wounded, and 21 militants were arrested. Guzman Lopez, nicknamed the "Mouse," was taken to the capital by helicopter before being transferred to a high-security federal prison. He is accused of controlling a branch of a notorious gang belonging to his father, one of the world's largest drug trafficking organizations. His father, Joaquín Guzman, is receiving a life sentence in the United States after being convicted of drug trafficking and money laundering in 2019. Mexico has long been considered part of North America from a geopolitical perspective, but is closely linked to Latin America in terms of culture, language, regional organizations, and even the seriousness and influence of drug cartels in the country. Cartels are influential in Mexico because of their control over key sectors of the economy,

such as the illicit drug trade and the illicit arms trade. They use their wealth and power to corrupt officials, bribe law enforcement, and intimidate the general population, allowing them to act with impunity in many parts of the country.

The Sinaloa cartel was one of the most influential in Mexico, led by Joaquín "El Chapo" Guzmán. El Chapo rose to power in the 1990s and became one of the most powerful and terrifying figures in the international drug trade. The Sinaloa cartel is known for its ability to smuggle large quantities of drugs into the United States and use it violence and intimidation to protect its interests.





El Chapo's influence has extended beyond the drug trade. He has also been involved in other criminal activities, such as money laundering, extortion and human trafficking, and has had links to politicians, law enforcement officials and other influential figures in Mexico and abroad. Although he was eventually extradited to the United States and convicted of drug trafficking and other charges, El Chapo's influence on gangs in Mexico has always been strongly present. The Sinaloa cartel remains active and continues to engage in the drug trade and other illegal activities, and other cartels have emerged to fill the power vacuum left by the fall of El Chapo.

Pressure to fight organizations like the Sinaloa Cartel has increased, due to rising drug rates in the United States. Ovidio's recent arrest comes ahead of the North American Leaders Summit, also known as the Three Amigos Summit, a triennial meeting between the heads of state of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Held on an annual basis, leaders will discuss a range of issues of common interest, including economic, security and energy issues, in Mexico City next week, which U.S. President Joe Biden will attend and discuss security issues. And that the timing of the raid on Guzman, which US authorities have wanted for years for allegedly contributing to a surge of fentanyl flowing across the US-Mexico border, is seen to coincide with Biden's planned trip to Mexico City. Mexican officials have denied that the operation's intent was political in nature to present the country as a more cooperative partner working with the United States and Canada toward North America's global influence. Biden flew to Mexico after a jaunt to El Paso, Texas, on Sunday his first visit at the southern border as president even though the number of illegal immigrant crossings has risen dramatically in the past two years.





food crisis



HOW DOES THE WORLD FACE THE PROBLEM OF FOOD?

= Muhammad Baghdadi - PhD researcher

Many questions arise in the economic arena, how can the global economic situation be evaluated in light of such situations? Are we in a food crisis? International crises and wars cannot go unnoticed without influence and influence, tension and attraction from here and there, and the emergence of new policies and modern alliances and the collapse of existing alliances, which makes the countries of the world in the wind, especially since we are talking about two countries that are the global breadbaskets (Ukraine and Russia), the world is waiting Painful economic damage due to the increase of the food crisis all over the world, which negatively affected prices and made them jump higher. According to the World Bank report, there is a disaster threatening certain countries as a result of the food crisis, as nearly 6 million Somalis face what is worse than food insecurity.

The data give strong indications that the world is approaching severe food crises, as global investments are moving towards technology, electronic commerce, the Internet and the virtual world. How can technology serve humans in basic commodities, apart from many questions, including how the world can be self-sufficient in basic commodities? How can basic commodities be provided? How can the agricultural area be increased?

The world no longer needs violence, and the universe needs attention. Nutrition is declining at rates that cause fear and anxiety. The unprecedented rise in food prices may lead many groups to poverty, malnutrition and diseases. There is inflation that clearly affects developing countries as a result of the poor management of international funds and banks by developed countries. With the beginning of 2021 AD, Western banks pumped trillions of different unsupported currencies, which helped Increasing inflation rates in the world, including the European Union and Washington, unprecedented sanctions against Russia, which is one of the most prominent producers of energy resources and food exporters in the world.



Indicators of the continuing rise in energy and food prices in the world are inevitable, as an inevitable result of the continuation of series of violence in the world, the increase in the population, the lack of resources and the rise in foreign exchange rates with the increase in the number of consumers in the world and the decrease in the number of producers and the emergence of new forces on the economic arena and the collapse of other entities and the rise and fall of currencies Various with market fluctuations and a miscalculation of the economic positions of some entities.

With the increase in global competition between different currencies, especially the currencies of adults, including the dollar, the euro, the pound sterling, the yen, the yuan and the ruble, and everyone is looking for a strong economic seat in global markets with different sources of currency strength, there are agricultural, industrial and commercial countries, and we are now looking for ourselves and basic commodities. The world has been lost and technology has taken possession of it with its various clutches and its mighty forces, and it has taken away from us ages, periods, times and difficult times, which made us lose our balance and made us gasp for it, which made us easy prey in front of others.

Gentlemen, we are in dire need of unity to solve global problems. We are not on isolated islands. Rather, we are in a spongy piece whose north approaches its south and east follows its west. We unite to stop the bleeding of the collapse of nature in an attempt to eradicate desertification, soil erosion, and the lack of agricultural space. Otherwise, the consequences will be dire in light of the inflation that swallows up. Everyone is between slander and the rise of major commodities with the collapse of the food basket entities in the world. There are questions that must be resolved, the first of which is how to deal with the provision of goods and food in the world How can we increase the agricultural areas of wheat in the countries of the world without sitting down and making decisions to study the feasibility of fertile agricultural lands that will grow wheat, while determining the prices of oil and gold in the world and controlling the different markets. The time has come to pursue the rest of the successive collapses that the world incurred while fighting nature and mismanaging the cultivated areas with the rise in oil and gold prices.





Adornment of Stars

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The universe is built layer upon layer, governed by a set of rules that complete each other. They differ to converge, and they conflict to compose. From a seed grows a tree, from a morsel of food comes an animal. Fruits of various colors, sizes, and tastes are watered with the same water. From two parents arise peoples, tribes, races, tongues, and dialects, each living its own life, preoccupied by its own beings, some of which existed before humans and will continue after them, and every living thing below you is nothing but nations like yourselves. Consider the crow that judges the crow that steals, destroys, or violates, and decides on punishments corresponding to the crime, even though the crow does not understand or bear any responsibility. Desires and whims conflicted with interests and agreed with others, and barriers and borders were built, and nations lived side by side, and the victor and the vanquished lost. They made truces and broke them, then built and developed not for construction and architecture, but for domination and protection. Some nations became high and mighty, while others declined, were defeated, weakened, and humiliated. Nature was disturbed, and the earth vomited from its womb to erase those on its surface, and defeated nations were displaced and forced to flee from one misery to another. And you see that a weak creature, if it were determined that it should overcome the strongest of creatures, it would overcome, or that it should be brought down to a people with a descent, it would be brought down. This is what is implied by a whole set of terms such as the theory of chaos or the flapping of a butterfly in the east, which can cause hurricanes in the west. You see that the rotating ship, the moving planet, the difference between night and day, and the shining constellations in the dark night, were all created by God according to a known

measure, and He has decreed for them movement and rest. And our galaxy, which contains countless stars, was not created for the sake of their gathering or dispersion, for any meaning in people's lives and relationships, or for any impact on events other than what God created them for, such as guiding caravans and fleets in the dark, guiding animals in empty rafts and stormy seas, and protecting them from wandering and straying, and calculating time, and the seasons of planting and harvesting. Allah says, "And it is He who has made the stars for you, that you may be guided by them through the darkness of the land and the sea. We have indeed made plain Our Signs to a people who know" (Quran 6:97). He also says, "It is He who made the sun a shining light and the moon a reflected light, and determined their stages, so that you might know how to number the years and calculate time. God did not create all these without a true purpose; He explains His Signs to those who understand" (Quran 10:5). The stars that explode, or the meteors that burn, or the eclipses of the sun and the moon are not a sign of God's satisfaction or wrath, nor does their coincidence with great events have any causal or consequential relationship. When the sun was eclipsed on the day that Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) (peace be upon him) died, people claimed that it was eclipsed due to the great calamity that had befallen the Messenger of God (peace be upon him). At that time, he (peace be upon him) said: "Indeed, the sun and the moon are two of the signs of Allah, and they do not eclipse for the death or life of anyone, so when you see them, then pray. We do not know how a wise person turns his vision to the sky and weaves imaginations of creatures among the stars, and takes symbols of them from their forms,



then adds empty qualities and connotations to them due to a need in himself or foolishness in his mind. And even if the speaker is misguided, the follower is even more misguided! Astrology was considered a science, if it is true that it is a science, in Babylonian and other ancient civilizations, and it had its scholars, disciples, and enthusiasts. In it, they believed that they could predict events and occurrences by studying the positions of the sun, moon, and planets. It is not fitting for a wise person who uses even the slightest bit of his mental faculties to predict anything about his future except what he can deduce based on a logical set of premises that lead to a logical event or a logical series of events, while taking into consideration the stability of other factors. For example, when we say, "if you study, you will succeed," you may study and fail due to an external factor that was not taken into account. And a person with a sound heart should not be discouraged by the fear of the external factor and should continue in certainty, and the external factor should only take precautions and alternatives. When Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib, may Allah be pleased with him, went out to fight the Khawarij on the day of Nahrawan (38 AH), an astrologer presented himself to him and pointed out a specific time of day that he should march at and warned him not to march at any other time or he and his companions would suffer greatly. The Imam, however, disobeyed the astrologer and marched at the time he was warned against, and he and his companions were victorious and praised Allah, saying, "I only wanted to show people his mistake, and I was afraid that an ignorant person might think that we only won by the knowledge of the astrologer.

And how would the hesitant not be misled by the astray of astrologers, even if it is true sometimes, or what people transmit of what reality has approved as a prophecy that the wise have denied? This is mentioned in the saying of Allah: 'And We have certainly made the heavens with constellations and We have adorned it for the observers.' (15:16) 'And We have protected it from every devil expelled [from the mercy of Allah] except one who steals a hearing and is pursued by a clear burning flame.' (15:17-18) In another verse, Allah tells us how the jinn that are subservient to a sorcerer or a priest are taught about the unseen, as narrated by the Prophet Muhammad: 'When Allah decrees a matter in the heaven, the angels strike their wings in submission to His statement, like a chain on smooth rocks. When fear is lifted from their hearts, they say, "What has your Lord said? They say, "The truth, and He is the Highest, the Most Great." Those who steal a hearing listen to it, and they pour it out to one another like a chain of command, sometimes the flame overtakes the listener before they pass it on to the one behind

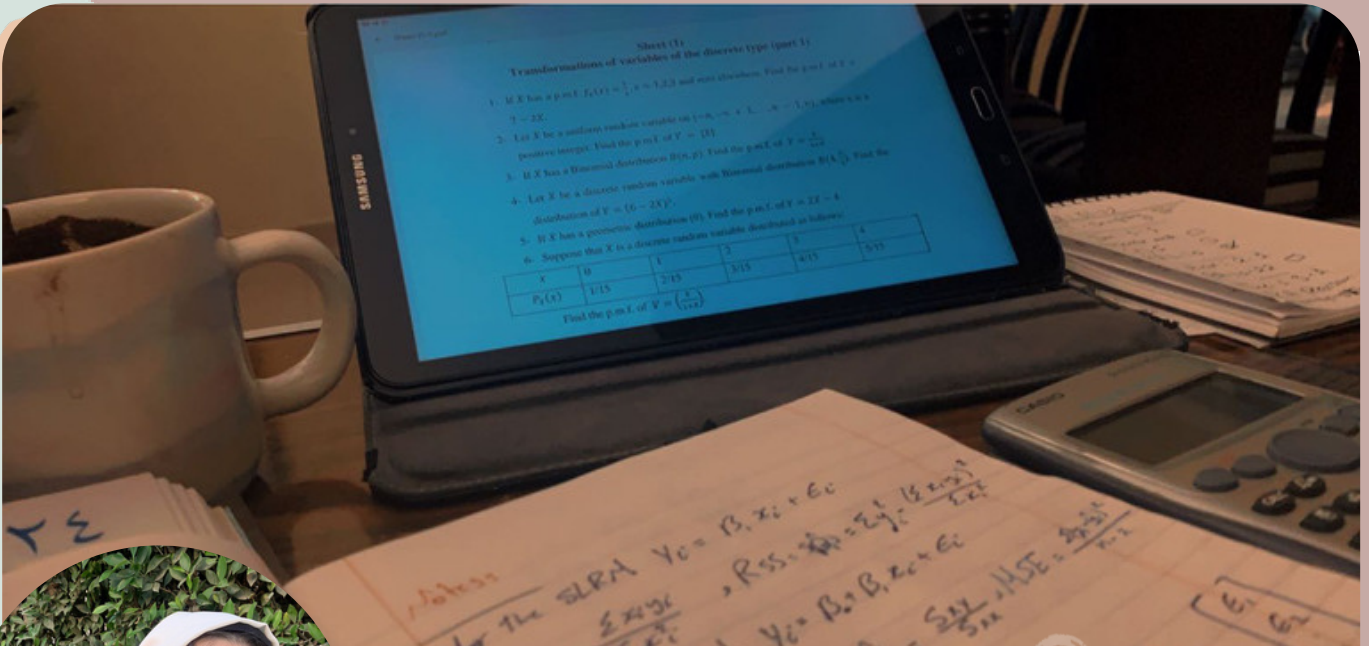
them and burn him. Sometimes they do not catch it until they pass it to the one behind them, until they throw it to the ground.

Know your qualities. You are someone who loves goodness and seeks to please people. You are preoccupied with their troubles and tend to show compassion towards them. However, you are introverted, moody, and often unable to control your emotions. Nevertheless, you are creative, have strong opinions, and possess a refined sense. As you are born under the sign of Leo, a life partner born under the sign of Gemini may not be suitable for you, as they have a non-serious nature and also seek to form relationships and be present in groups.

Your horoscope today. You are born under the sign of Leo and have the ability to achieve your goals no matter how difficult they may seem. You are extremely generous and loyal to those around you, and closely follow events. However, you have a quick temper and little patience. Today, on February 13th, the circumstances surrounding your life partner may increase problems, but try to appreciate them and do not let anything disrupt your relationship, so that you can live with them successfully.

Perhaps you don't distinguish much between the paragraph "Know your characteristics" and the paragraph "Your luck today," and to know that we created the former, while we transferred the latter from an expert - if his description is correct - in horoscopes. Does it make sense for a discerning person to be convinced that he and everyone born between July 22 and August 22 are characterized by those traits, and that everyone born before or after that period is characterized by different traits?! All of this is nonsense that contradicts the rational mind, which only submits to what is seen and sensed and what the mind assumes and experience verifies. It is madness to conduct research on a sample representing millions of people who were born between July 22 and August 22 over the years to come up with a set of traits that distinguished them. In an experiment conducted by psychologist B.R. Forer in 1948, he revealed that people always tend to clothe their personalities with a loose description that can be applied to hundreds of personalities, and the experiment came in the form of a test to assess the extent to which the following text applies to their personalities (from zero to 5): "You need love and appreciation, so you criticize yourself, you certainly have some weaknesses in your personality, but you compensate for them..." The average score of the applicability of that text to their personalities was 4.26, and the test was repeated several times and the result was always around 4.2. Forer tried to convince the subjects of the experiment that he was able to analyze their personalities without telling them that they all underwent the same text, not a unique text for each of them.





HOW TO SURVIVE THROUGH THE SEMESTER

Jumana Khaled - Statistics

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Well, this might have been an easy task to do in school, little sub-grades, you only need to study for the final, you'll pass, and might even get a high mark! Moreover, we were used to attending our classes and receiving every information from our teacher, our books weren't as big, all information included, and it won't hurt much if you skipped a class. What a life, huh?

As we grow up, our responsibilities grow. College is a whole other world, and you have to keep up, study every lecture, get a high mark on every quiz, do every assignment, write every research, and even this might not be quite enough for you to get a high grade. Relatable, right? Well, this wasn't enough pressure, so the pandemic came, everything became online, and all our exams were a somehow open book. We stayed home all day, barely attended a lecture, yet got high grades. Sounds great! Except, the pandemic isn't as tragic now as it was before. They made a vaccine, the flu isn't as bad, and everything started to stabilize, as well college.

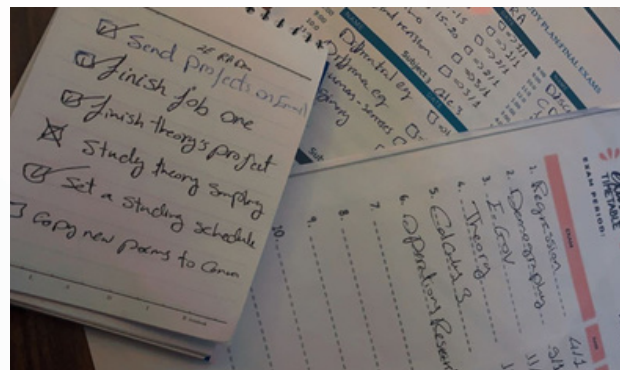
Chop, chop, you lazy student, you have a full-time college life, five days per week, and only god knows how many hours each day. Of course, that was shocking, after two to years of absolute relaxation. Even if you wanted to attend the early lecture, you could do that in bed. Now, you have to go out every day and focus and keep up and study

and do your assignments, projects, and research, but WHEN! You barely relax, you can hardly sleep, and fun isn't an option. Well, my friend, I think you should listen.

There are three little highlights you shall keep in mind:

1. Be organized

I might sound like your mum now but trust me, being organized is the key to a better life, let alone college. How can you be organized? SET A ROUTINE. A part of your life has to be a little systematic, like adjusting your sleep schedule, which can help a ton. Probably hard at first, but later on, you'll want to sleep in your time. Make a to-do list every day, wake up, and write your little to-do list for the day - remember I said little, you're a hero, yes, but with human limits- even better if

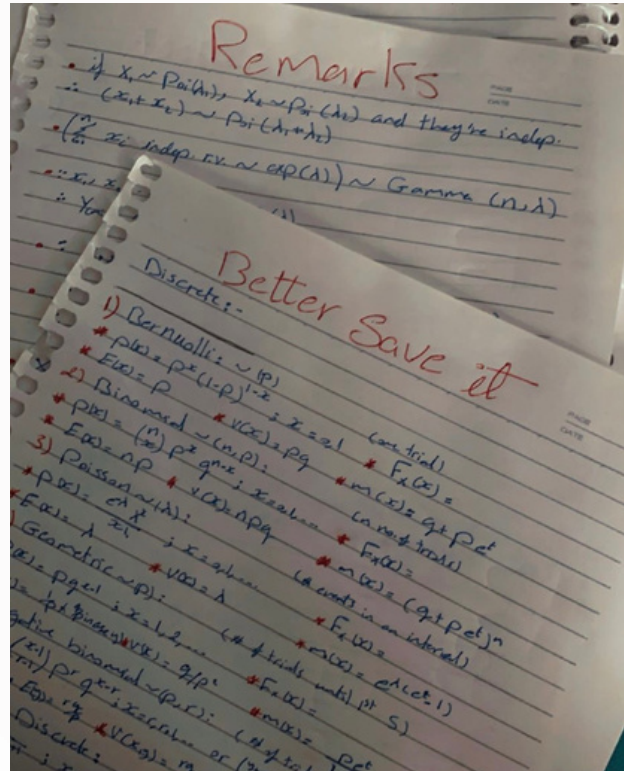




you could set timings for every action in your list, write reasonable tasks that you can achieve. You can make just a brief to-do list for the week in case you're crumbled in quizzes and assignments. It won't be as specific as the daily one but just for highlighting things so you won't forget.

2. Study well

Studying is so easy when you're doing it the right way. I would first like to highlight something: you have to have an understandable source of information, like attending lectures, sections, or even reading the slide. You should get that information from somewhere and understand it because if not, you might suffer studying. My studying technique consists of three steps: listening, summarizing, and solving. This listening part includes understanding the whole subject and fully knowing what you'll read in the slides/book mean. Next, you will pass by the section you're studying and summarize what you need to know, what will help you solve, and just some hints of the important parts. It's very helpful to summarize yourself and not depend on someone else. Then, you get your sheets and start solving. You might struggle at first, let yourself check the summarized paper if you need help. Then by the middle of the sheet, you won't need that paper anymore. It's also important to focus, don't distract yourself. If you can't understand a question, pass it and go back to it later, you don't need to ask your friend for it now and spend 3 hours watching TikTok just on your way!



3. Have your own time

Your peace of mind matters the most in this equation. If you can't keep that, it will be hard for you to achieve much without being drained out. Treat yourself, make some coffee and breakfast at the beginning of your day, and grab some sweets next to you for when you are tired. While making your daily to-do list, set some free time and stick to it. Even if you have much to do, let it be your lunch break and spend some time away from work. You should set yourself a free day in your week, and fix it, even if that day starts after a college day. Allow yourself to get a good meal, hang out with friends, have some fun, watch your series, and even sleep if you wish, that's your very free day! That if you want to do anything you can do it that day.



I hope this helps and wish you all higher grades than your anxiety level before the hardest exam, heroes. You deserve it.



Student Burnout

Mennatallah Walid, Level 2, Economics, French section

““What a semester! but are we ready for the next?” a usual question which students ask themselves. In fact, behind this thought, begin the series of self-evaluation that has no specific base. In other words, it is this time of your life when you start to measure your work compared to the results, when you analyze and value your own professional action and its results in order to stabilize or improve it. At the end of this procedure, some of us come to a conclusion: I am BURNOUT.

From experiences told and some of what we live, it's not familiar to acknowledge the condition of “student burnout”, its factors or anything related. You may even have this type of problem without noticing it. The scientific definition by the National Academy of Medicine calls that Burnout is a syndrome characterized by high emotional and physical exhaustion. Apparently, there are symptoms, causes and treatment.

(An advice from the writer, try to evaluate each of the next 3 parts of the article on yourself)

Symptoms, a very medical expression, except in this context, it holds two dimensions as mentioned in the definition: the emotional (mental) and the physical. Mental or emotional suffering are simply the combination of some feelings which scholars have in any phase of their educational life but mostly recognized in the college phase. To be realistic, certainly during the number of years you spend in your university whatever is your major or field, you will sometimes feel distressed.

And with its different dimensions, students' biggest trouble is the time of their mental health breakdown:

High depersonalization, low sense of personal accomplishment, lack of motivation and interest, impaired ability to focus, decreased academic performance, depression and mood swings ... there is no need to continue since there are tons of others because of our individual differences.

Beside of this all, Burnout appears to some in the form of physical tiredness like severe fatigue or issues in the overall well-being. This part is preferably left to doctors to analyze it and help in its treatment.

However, all of those symptoms are not dangerous but manageable and curable from the day you admit you have it.

Burnout doesn't happen overnight or because of one clash. So, before passing on how to treat the condition, it is interesting to know what are the causes. Why should someone make it to the point of zero energy?

The flame starts in overall with the academic stress. Then, come the series of internal and external factors. In some cases, the level of student burnout varies according to their environment (school, universities, faculties, family troubles, financial issues...). People's decision about environment plays a role too, as the problem of our generation is that many of us do not choose their path, instead they are told to be a doctor or lawyer or to study what will help to shape future career and gain money.



Others are placed in a college that matches their senior results. Therefore, the external factors do influence but are still considered subsidiary.

Meanwhile, the internal factors are all about the student himself, his reaction to his academic duties and others. When you are asked to work to achieve a certain goal. Academic stress appears not only when the content is too much handle, but when there is no time to even try to do it. Besides, we are at the end humans, so we do have a certain capacity to accommodate the information. In this part, it varies according to the personality. Managing your educational life include some sort of system you apply daily. SB appears whenever your system struggle from disorder or turbulence, which means an unbalance sanity. Furthermore, it develops with your motivation to work, time management, focus, satisfaction with your social life and taking care of your health regularly.

CHANGE

Treatment means you need to change everything, starting from admitting your condition, recognizing the warning signs and asking for help.



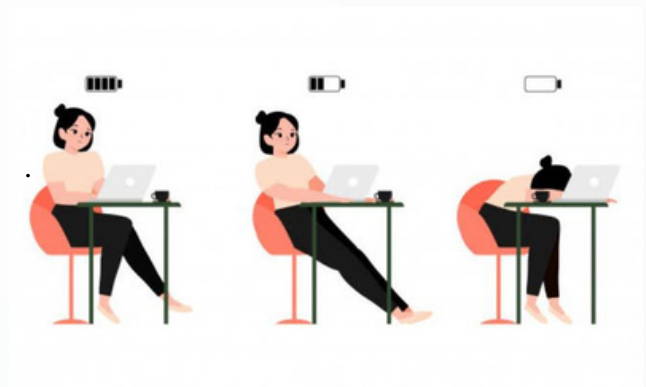
You probably skipped to this part right away if you are truly burnout, so to switch from zero energy to a better fully charged version, you need to follow some advices and it's not a life coach speech, but genuine life rules that may help you survive the next years and change from perspective.

Stop overloading and comparing yourself

Your academic life is important, this is not negotiable, but at the same time it is the end of the world. Take break of overthinking your grades and comparing your situation to others. Because basically progress is never similar. Find your way to achieve and conquer something that can fulfill the feeling of depersonalization. Developing your talents could help or maybe learning something new. Specialists admit that the hobbies you engage in could boost your output at work. Also, if your hobby includes physical activity, you could be boosting your memory and cognitive abilities even more, according to a Stanford University psychological experiment.

Time Management and sleep!

A friend of mine once yelled at me: Sleep, sleep, sleep! You can never imagine how much your body needs this.





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Talk about your issue and build a better community around you!

Support, the one thing we all need the most. Surviving hard days is not because of your strength, but with your people helping you and pushing towards the best. University life is about finding yourself, not only in what you study, but in who you are spending it with. Be brave to ask, to interact, to confront and to build strong friendships and relationships.

Work on your weaknesses and stop regretting!

“The one who falls and gets up is stronger than the one who never tried. Do not fear failure but rather fear not trying.” This is a fact. Time by time, we learn from our mistakes, and failing helps us to improve our mindset not to get disappointed.

At the end, what you have just read, is based on true experience. So, stop wondering if it exists or not because it does, and to overcome I already started, by writing this article.

PS: there are curious online psychological tests that help you check on yourself, you may try one

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https://www.psycom.net/quizzes/burnout-quiz?sg_sessionid=1676242622_63e96beab4200.02609924&__sgtarget=-1&__sgbrwsrid=c72c3f0d841a7dba743e4dc7b2f52eb8

<https://mywellbeing.com/burnout-quiz>





Caricature



By MennatAllah Walid