



ELITE

Generations of Excellence



**FEPS celebrates the Golden Jubilee of the 1970-1971-1972
Classes And the Silver Jubilee of 1995-1996-1997 Classes**

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ELITE

FEPS, WHERE ELITES ARE MADE

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FEPS CELEBRATES THE DAY OF EXCELLENCE

Special Coverage

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Elite hosts Prof. Ola Elkhawaga, Head of the Macro-Economic Stabilization and Reform Project

Mohamed Elsayy - Mostafa Maher

Dr. Ola Elkhawaga was a distinguished guest at the Elite Salon. From academic work to holding the highest positions and responsibilities, her journey is rich with many experiences that we embark on together from its source!

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

Dr. Ola Elkhawaga shared some of the essence of that journey. She mentioned her enrollment in the science department in high school and obtaining a total score that qualified her to join scientific colleges like pharmacy. However, breaking away from the expected path, she expressed a deep desire to join the Faculty of Economics and Political Science. This desire stemmed from keeping up with events at that time, analyzing them, and making connections between them and anticipating their consequences.

2-How was your life in college as a student and what was your relationship with professors like?

Our guest mentioned that as a member of her generation, she was diligent and ambitious,

striving and exerting significant effort to achieve the highest academic honors. However, this did not prevent her from enjoying her time with classmates, socializing, and spending holidays. She also pursued hobbies alongside her studies, in addition to participating in activities such as student organizations and others.

She emphasized that she developed friendly and positive relationships with her professors, from whom she gained a wealth of knowledge and experiences. These relationships were built with knowledgeable individuals who possessed deep expertise in their fields.

3-In your opinion, how does the field of economics affect the personality of its students in general and their professional lives after graduation, especially?

Based on academic and scientific experience, Dr. Ola affirms that studying economics shapes the personality of students and develops their critical thinking. It teaches them that things are not always as they seem and encourages them to view their world through multiple indicators in order to understand the present and anticipate the future. Economics, even if it may seem abstract,

is a collection of numbers that are interconnected. We cannot talk about growth or decline without specific percentages, and any growth or decline in one indicator affects another indicator. This perspective allows economics students to have a comprehensive vision, analyze the present, and consider the future in both the short and long term.

4-The Al Khawaja family has a strong presence in our esteemed college, Please tell us about that close and extensive connection.

Dr. Ola enlightened us about the remarkable nature of that unique family and the bond shared among the cousins who have held various academic, parliamentary, and international positions. In addition to Dr. Ola Elkhawaga, we delve into the distinguished figure of Dr. Leila Elkhawaga, who chaired the Economics Department in our college and served as a board member of the Central Bank of Egypt. She was awarded the Encouragement State Prize in 1996. Also, there is Dr. Dina Elkhawaga, a professor of Political Science in our college and a human rights activist who obtained her doctoral degree in Political Sociology from the Institute of Political Studies in Paris in 1996. Lastly, we remember the late Dr. Abla Elkhawaga, who held the position of Assistant Professor in the Economics Department.

5-You have a rich and diverse journey filled with important experiences that provide valuable examples for our students and graduates. Please tell us more about it.

Dr. Ola Elkhawaga pointed out some highlights from her exciting journey, which is filled with numerous achievements and challenges. Her professional life began with her appointment as a teaching assistant in the Department of Economics, thanks to her excellence and merit. From there, she progressed in the academic ladder, and along the way, she held various other positions, sharing her expertise with various organizations.

For instance, she served as the General Manager of the Research and Awareness Department at the Egyptian Banking Institute. Additionally, she is currently hosting us here from the Macro Economic Stabilization and Reform (MESR) project, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which she leads as the project's president. Her rich and diverse experiences serve as valuable models for our students and graduates.

6-Your career has combined academic knowledge with practical experience. How do you see the relationship between what we study academically and practical experience, and how do you assess the extent of the difference between them?

Dr. Ola Elkhawaga addressed some misconceptions or rather exaggerated assessments regarding the gap between academic study and practical experience. She emphasized that universities are responsible for providing the necessary knowledge that qualifies students in their respective fields of study. They equip students with a strong foundation upon which they can rely when undertaking any position or job. It is not necessary for universities to provide all the knowledge and experiences; instead, it is their responsibility to partially bridge the gap between academic learning and practical application.

7-We have the honor of hosting a distinguished economist, and we are deeply interested in the overall economy. Given the local and international challenges facing our economy, what is your assessment of the current state of the Egyptian economy and its future prospects?

Dr. Ola quickly analyzed the current economic situation in a few words. Egypt is an emerging economy that is actively undergoing rapid transformation and addressing its challenges, striving to achieve satisfactory growth rates. Like many other emerging economies, it faces external crises in a highly interconnected and intertwined global economy. Conflicts occurring in the far west can impact an economy in the far east, and internal decisions in one country can have repercussions for several others.

Dr. Ola also mentioned that it is not easy to present a comprehensive reform plan, as there are differing opinions among the general public and experts alike. Many proposed solutions may not be suitable for the current situation or based on a correct assessment of our resources and capabilities. Furthermore, the government is not disconnected from the concerns of the Egyptian people, and its decision-making process requires time to yield results. Often, criticisms and undermining of its efforts hinder progress.

8-Who does Dr. Ola Al-Khawaja express her gratitude to?

Dr. Ola expressed wide gratitude to her family in the first place, and to her late husband, may he rest in peace, who holds a special place in her mind and heart. She also expressed gratitude to everyone who has accompanied her on this journey, including her classmates and colleagues in both academic and professional environments.

9-Finally, what is your advice to our students and graduates?

Dr. Ola Al-Khawaja provided us with several pieces of advice that, in general, reflect the result of her own experiences and findings. She advised to take academic studies seriously and pay attention to every detail, to maximize the use of time and avoid procrastination, to balance all aspects of life, and to never stop seeking knowledge and learning.

Lastly, we express our sincere thanks and gratitude to Dr. Ola Al-Khawaja, the head of the Macro Economy Reform and Stability Project, for her valuable time and the wealth of knowledge she has shared with us, which will benefit both us and the readers of Elite Magazine.



Launching of Egypt Climate and Development Report from FEPS

Basmala Nasser Ibrahim - Second Year - Economic
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On Sunday 19th March 2023, Egypt Country Climate and Development Report was held in the faculty of Economics and Political Science.

Presented by Dr. Miski Burhan, Director of the Urban Global Practice at the World Bank and Dr. Nancy Lozana. Discussed by Dr. Sara Adel Mansour, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics. Introduced by Dr. Adla Ragab, Economics professor and Center Director. Under the auspices of the cooperation between CEFRS and World Bank Group.

The main goal of the conference is discussing the climate changes that's happening in the whole world and its consequences, specifically Egypt, and what are the public policies that the government has to take in order to the sharpness of these consequences and the economic burdens that Egypt will face if the scenario of drowning Alexandria and Delta happens. It started with the Dean Dr. Mahmoud Elsaied words who welcomed this conference.

The conversation started by Dr. Miski Burhan who thanked the faculty, the Dean and the students who attended, she praised their awareness and their attempts to solve the climate

problems. She continued, saying that the MENA region is one of the most exposed to danger places, and also, the less prepared one especially when it comes to water security problems.

To find solutions, the world bank organised the climate change report that contained many countries like Iraq, Morocco, Jordan and finally Egypt. She mentioned that they are concerned about food, water and energy more than anything else, accordingly, they decided to increase the spending in MENA region to 10 billion dollars in the next 4 years.

In order to achieve that they made what they called a development road map to help them in expanding their vision.

Followed her Dr. Nancy Lozana who expressed her happiness because of seeing a big room full of young students who care about the environment and its problems. She clarified that the goal of this report is to find an intersection between the climate and development challenges.

What are these challenges and what are the opportunities?

The first challenge is the high uncertainty of availability of water resources. She mentioned that climate changes will lead to higher probability of droughts which will affect the flow of the Nile River that represents 97% of freshwater resource in Egypt and added that droughts will happen at the same time with an increasing demand because of the continuous increase in the population and industries.

The second feature is finding an intersection between dangers and opportunities in cities, today, about 80% of the Egyptian population in the largest 14 cities are exposed to at least one major climate risk, and it's expected for these risks to become deeper, as the population will increase by 40 million in 2050.

Third, the world is going towards green projects, so it's important for Egypt to compete by reducing carbon emissions.

As Dr. Nancy finished, Dr. Sara followed her, who said that she will represent her report in 3 points. The first one is the global perspective, second, the opportunities of the Egyptian economy about reducing the carbon emissions, last but not least, the role of formal and informal organization in the decision making.

She said that all what was mentioned was very good but it was only focused on the role of the formal organizations in forms of laws and regulations, but to convince people to rationalize their water and energy consumption we have to do some behavioral changes.

She continued that from the global perspective, a lot is being achieved but it's still not enough. She mentioned the role of cop27 in getting us closer to the goals of Paris agreement that put 1.5°C as the maximum for the global warming, and clarified that in case we reached 2°C we'll face many negative consequences.

In case of 1.5°C, 14% are exposed to heat waves at least once every 5 years. While 37% are exposed to the heat waves if we reached 2°C.

Also mentioned the importance of giving out part of the GDP of the countries to spend on the ecosystem and the adaptation to the current changes, making it clear that the countries which will pay for those consequences are the developing countries not the countries that caused these emissions which is unfair.

What is being spent annually for the climate changes equals 650 million dollar when it is required to spend 7 trillion dollars to reach Paris agreement goals so what is being actually spent represents only 10%. For Egypt, it's required to spend 250 billion dollars. She ended her presentation with stressing on the importance of the informal organizations and how they affect the spending and the behavior of the people.





Faculty's Celebration of the Excellence Day for the academic year 2021-2022

Editor: Rosanne El Fayed; Translator: Lydia Amir

The Faculty of Economics and Political Science, often called the Jewel of Cairo University, has long been considered a home, a refuge and a place of comfort by the students with the privilege of belonging to such a distinguished academic institution. The Faculty is proud of its motto: Commitments, Excellence and Distinction, which it has carried since its establishment and until today, and has been its most ideal representation. So much so that these qualities have successfully come to characterize its students, whom it often addresses as “My dear sons and daughters”. On Sunday, 14th May, 2023, the Faculty celebrated its yearly Excellence Day, a day of appreciation of the excellent in academia, arts and sports among its dear students, who keep its motto alive and manifest every day. For in Excellence, the Faculty hosted the celebration in an exceptional manner at 11:30 AM sharp, beginning with the inauguration of an Arts Gallery where it showcased the artistic talents and capabilities of its students: Drawing, Embroidery, and building scale models. The Arts Gallery was very popular and admired by everyone present: students, members of the faculty and workers.

The Day began with this Gallery being admired by our distinguished audience, headed by the Vice-President of the University, Dr. Gamal El-Shazly, and our respected Dean Dr. Mahmoud AlSaid, , and the esteemed Vice-Dean of our College, Prof. Hanan M.Aly, Vice Dean for Education and Student Affairs, and the esteemed Vice Dean Prof. Dr. Marwa Beltagy, Vice Dean for Postgraduate Studies and Scientific Research, and Prof. Dr. Mamdouh Ismail, Vice Dean for Community Service and Environment. The celebration then moved to amphitheater no. 1, famously known as “Mohamed Zaki Shafei” amphitheater. The celebration was very carefully planned and organized Vice dean for Education and Students' Affairs to welcome the vast numbers of students who would be awarded and others who desired to be present on this special day.





In accordance with the traditions of our great academic institute and the large family it houses, the awards began by awarding those responsible for the smooth sailing of the Faculty’s day-to-day affairs, who always make themselves available to attend to students’ needs and issues. Thus, the greatest example of Commitments was found and celebrated among the employees in the Faculty’s administrative body, and several among the ladies and gentlemen were awarded Ideal Managers, and celebrated as role models to follow in their work ethic and commitment.

The next order of business was the celebration of the students’ achievements, starting with the top students of each level who were awarded a Certification of appreciation from the Faculty for their exceptional academic excellence. Starting 12:30 PM, the top three students of the graduating years in the economics section were called to the stand, starting with the Arabic section and then moving on to English and French, and then the same was repeated for the Statistics and Political Science sections.



This process was repeated for the top three students of all the other years, and the Distinction was visible as their names were displayed on the screens, and then each student was called to the stand to personally shake hands and received their certificate from the distinguished panel consisting of the Vice-President of the University, Dr. Gamal El-Shazly, and our respected Dean Dr. Mahmoud AlSaid, , and the esteemed Vice-Dean of our College, Prof. Hanan M.Aly, Vice Dean for Education and Student Affairs, and the esteemed Vice Dean Prof. Dr. Marwa Beltagy, Vice Dean for Postgraduate Studies and Scientific Research, and Prof. Dr. Mamdouh Ismail, Vice Dean for Community Service and Environment. They were then called to take a commemorative picture, individually and collectively, to forever keep the memory of this special moment which comes to celebrate and appreciate these students’ hard work and sincere efforts all throughout the year.

It's also worth noting that the most excellent among the students wore an orange sash especially made for the Faculty of Economics and Political Science's Excellence Day, while the panel wore blue sashes. This simple yet significant detail constituted a beautiful physical manifestation of the celebration of these distinguished and excellent students.

Thus, Commitments, Excellence and Distinction were clearly represented on this day, even as the Faculty moved on to celebrate those among the students who were awarded Academic awards and the top students in various student activities. This celebration was meant to showcase how much the Faculty encourages its students to excel in both academic and non-academic fields, such as creativity and arts, and how much faith it has in these students, which is why it chose to award and celebrate them for their hard work and perseverance.

When the celebration concluded, wide smiled graced the faces not only of the top students awarded but of all those who had the intentions and hope to follow in their steps, and there were many looks of joy, pride and ambition to be found within the Mohamed Zaki Shafei amphitheater on this day. The Celebration was unforgettable in the minds of all who had the privilege of attending, and even those who didn't would hear many a story of how the Faculty realized its motto of Commitments, Excellence and Distinction. We, too, are looking forward to many years and celebrations to come, celebrating the Faculty's students, professors and workers who continue the tradition of excellence and distinction.



On this joyous occasion, we must thank those who lead and hold up this distinguished institution with such wisdom, knowledge and skill, the Vice-President of the University, Dr. Gamal El-Shazly, and our respected Dean Dr. Mahmoud AlSaid, , and the esteemed Vice-Dean of our College, Prof. Hanan M.Aly, Vice Dean for Education and Student Affairs, and the esteemed Vice Dean Prof. Dr. Marwa Beltagy, Vice Dean for Postgraduate Studies and Scientific Research, and Prof. Dr. Mamdouh Ismail, Vice Dean for Community Service and Environment who always have their students' backs,

We conclude with a wholehearted congratulations for all those who were awarded on this day, and to many more achievements and successes of our dear students.





Golden and silver jubilee celebrations for graduates of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science

Lydia Amir - L2 - Political Sciences- French Section

On Saturday, the twentieth of May, the Faculty of Economics and Political Science at Cairo University put on the dress of celebration and joy, and its students arrived to find it dressed in colors and golden and silver decorations, to revive its long-standing tradition of celebrating the golden jubilee of the batches that passed fifty years after their graduation, and the silver jubilee of the batches that passed Twenty-five years after her graduation. And due to the conditions of the emerging Corona virus pandemic there was a necessity to postpone this celebration for two consecutive years so, this year the graduates of six batches of the college's batches gathered to celebrate that day, which are the Golden Jubilee batches 1970-1971-1972, and the Silver Jubilee batches 1995-1996-1997.

While the college entrance was carpeted in red celebrating the return of its expatriate graduates, the college halls witnessed warm meetings between old friends and colleagues that it felt like family house where its members and grandchildren meet on a holiday, or a city to which its residents return after long time. The amount of beautiful memories these graduates brought back in every hall and every corridor was indescribable.



At exactly twelve o'clock in the afternoon, the ceremonies began with a meeting of the graduates of the six batches at the Zaki Shafei amphitheater in order to listen to the speeches of the distinguished center stage figures, namely, the Vice-President of the University, Dr. Gamal El-Shazly, and our respected Dean Dr. Mahmoud AlSaid, , and the esteemed Vice-Dean of our College, Prof. Hanan M.Aly, Vice Dean for Education and Student Affairs, and the esteemed Vice Dean Prof. Dr. Marwa Beltagy, Vice Dean for Postgraduate Studies and Scientific Research, and Prof. Dr. Mamdouh Ismail, Vice Dean for Community Service and Environment and his Excellency Ambassador / Adel El-Meligy, President of the Alumni Association,



Also, His Excellency Ambassador / Adel El-Meligy, President of the Alumni Association, described in his speech the amount of pride and overwhelming happiness with the excellence, distinction and achievement achieved by the honorary batches, and praised their service and upholding the status of our beloved homeland, Egypt.



The distinguished graduates were warmly welcomed by Dr. Hanan Hassan, who also praised their achievements and the prestigious positions they reached and the impressive successes they achieved. She was keen to talk about the successes and developments achieved by Cairo University since their graduation. She also emphasized gratitude and credit to the senior professors who contributed to educating and enriching the students' march, and these Alumni are the best role models for the upcoming generations of college students.





As for Prof. Dr. Mahmoud AlSaid, Dean of the faculty of economics and political science, he said that the purpose of the meeting of the six batches is to emphasize the meaning of communication between generations, and that the value of belonging is one of the most beautiful values that the college is keen to instill in the hearts of its students and graduates. He also did not forget to invite all those present, with his vast wisdom and gentle human feelings, to a minute of mourning for the souls of those who left our world from the graduates of the honorable batches in particular and the Faculty of Economics and Political Science across its different generations in general, but their memory remains alive not only among their contemporaries but also among the following generations those through their work and achievements denotes their greatness.

The speeches of the members included the showing of three video clips, the first of which featured Cairo University and its students in the 1970s, the second was specifically about the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, showing its history and its numerous

accomplishments since its establishment, and the third was specially prepared to celebrate the golden and silver jubilee of the faculty's graduates.

After this beautiful gesture, a representative of each of the batches celebrating the jubilee ascended the podium, headed by a representative of the class of 1970, who came and was represented by Dr. Nazli Moawad, Emeritus Professor in the Department of Political Science at the College, and the former Vice-Dean of the faculty of economics and political science and Advisor to the President of the Republic at the Thought Center for the Prevention and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons And a former member of the House of Representatives, followed by a representative of the Class of 1971 Professor Dr. Jannat Al-Samaloti, Professor Emeritus of the Department of Economics, and the former Executive Director of the Sawiris Foundation for Social Development, followed by a representative of Class of 1972 Dr. Samiha Fawzi Emeritus Professor of the Department of Economics and former Minister of Trade and Industry, And the same for silver payments.

The students of the college had a ray of hope and confirmation of the glorious future that awaits them, at the moment of honoring the batches celebrating the jubilee, as each of them was honored by name: How many ambassadors, ministers or ministers plenipotentiaries, holders of prestigious positions in United Nations agencies and the League of Arab States, owners of private sector companies, assistants and advisors to ministers, in addition to the esteemed professors from the faculty of economics and political science, who have completed its path and mission and communicated it with diligence and honesty to future generations of its students. It is important to mention that during their speeches, the representatives of the honored batches made sure to highlight their admiration, adulation, and gratitude for the current college students who presented the ceremony, specifically students Islam Jubbah in the fourth level and Osama Al-Bir in the second level.

All the representatives of the batches expressed their pride in belonging to this grand educational edifice, and their hopes to see it progress and develop. They expressed how they hope to see its students occupy the highest positions and achieve the brightest successes and the highest achievements.

If this is to indicate something, it indicates the belief of the faculty administration and its professors in the capabilities of their students and their ability to be an honorable representatives of the faculty of economics and political science, hoping for the day when they see themselves in prestigious positions and employing the knowledge and skills they have acquired to raise the status of our beloved country, Egypt.





The Noble Loser

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

translated by Nancy Amer

He was a handsome young man with wide eyes, graceful steps, sharp intelligence, and a muscular build. He was elegant in appearance, majestic in his demeanor, and swift in his movements. He came from a long and distinguished lineage, and his parents always recounted to him how his ancestors fought in wars, defeated armies, and conquered castles. This made him proud of his heritage, confident in his strength, and certain of his abilities.

He settled in one of the vast farms, where lush trees, bountiful fruits, and beautiful flowers abounded. Every day, as night fell and he departed, the day sneaked into the horizon, the sun rose, and the wind caressed the flower stems, and the birds left their nests and chirped. Here, he began his race, as he stepped on the ground with confidence, racing against the wind with his strength and reaching the sky with his spirit.

One day, one of the farm owner's friends pointed out to him that he should participate with his prized chestnut horse in a horse race. He hesitated initially, but the promise of winning a large sum of money made him agree. The chestnut horse competed in many races and became known for its speed, which was a source of admiration. It was also strong, which brought pride, and intelligence, which caused envy. It

was always the fastest, with the eyes following it. It won, and the bets were placed on it, and it received the awards. Before one of the races began, the chestnut horse noticed a standing dappled horse that he had never seen before. He also noticed some glances exchanged between the dappled horse's rider and his own. As usual, he began to race, surpassing the other horses with his usual speed. Just before the finish line, his rider pulled on the reins, slowing him down and causing him to lose the race to the dappled horse. The chestnut horse was bewildered by this unexpected action from his rider, who always urged him to increase his speed before the finish line. Nevertheless, he obeyed this time. As a result, the dappled horse won the race, and the chestnut horse was left wondering how he could lose when he was so close to winning.

He stamped the ground with his hooves, turned his ears back, bared his teeth, and snorted loudly in protest. His rider tried to lead him back to their farm, but he refused. He began to strike the ground with force, seemingly saying, "I am the fastest, the first, the winner." He wanted to prove to everyone that he was the best. He then started to race again, faster than ever before, as if he wanted to set a record. He reached the finish line in less time than before and, as usual, raised his front legs in triumph. However, this time, he did it to applaud himself and satisfy his pride, rather than to



acknowledge the applause of the spectators.

His rider understood his frustration and tried to console him, but he refused to allow him to ride him back to the farm. He continued to run, and the surprise was that he kept running towards the exit of the racecourse. The spectators were amazed at this wild behavior, and as he approached the gate, they had already closed it. His rider felt relieved, thinking that the chestnut horse was heading back to the farm with him. To his surprise, the chestnut horse jumped over the high fence, but the wires wounded him all over his body. Despite the injuries, he kept running without stopping.

The birds returned to their nests, and the branches stood still, and the sun returned to its chamber, and the night took over, and darkness prevailed. However, the chestnut horse kept running, driven by his determination to prove his worth, even if it meant injuring himself.

In the end, he was the genuine loser, not because he lost the race, but because he lost his sense of purpose. Instead of racing for the sake of racing and enjoying the thrill of the competition, he raced to satisfy his ego and prove his superiority. He forgot that his true value lay in his heritage, his strength, his intelligence, and his spirit, not in his ability to win races.





The Passion to Attain Power: Can it Destroy Somalia?

Rodaina Nader- Third year- - Political Science Translator: Youssef Grant

After deep Focus on the events occurring in our vast and eventful world, including civil wars, invasions, occupations, revolutions, protests, and the seizure of others' properties, which are not rightfully theirs, as well as presidential and parliamentary elections, and various attempts to hold meetings to resolve problems and strengthen international relations, the principle of power and the passion to attain it in various ways have caught my attention.

Power is considered the focal point of the events we are currently experiencing. It is not just an ordinary goal; it is a goal that must be achieved. Power includes a crucial element called legitimacy. Furthermore, legitimacy is the primary means by which power differs from other more general concepts of force.

Moreover, the concept of legitimacy is a value-based interpretation where something or someone is recognized and accepted as correct and sound. In political science, legitimacy is typically defined as the public acceptance and recognition by the general authority of a governing system, where power is derived from mutual consent and understanding, not coercion.

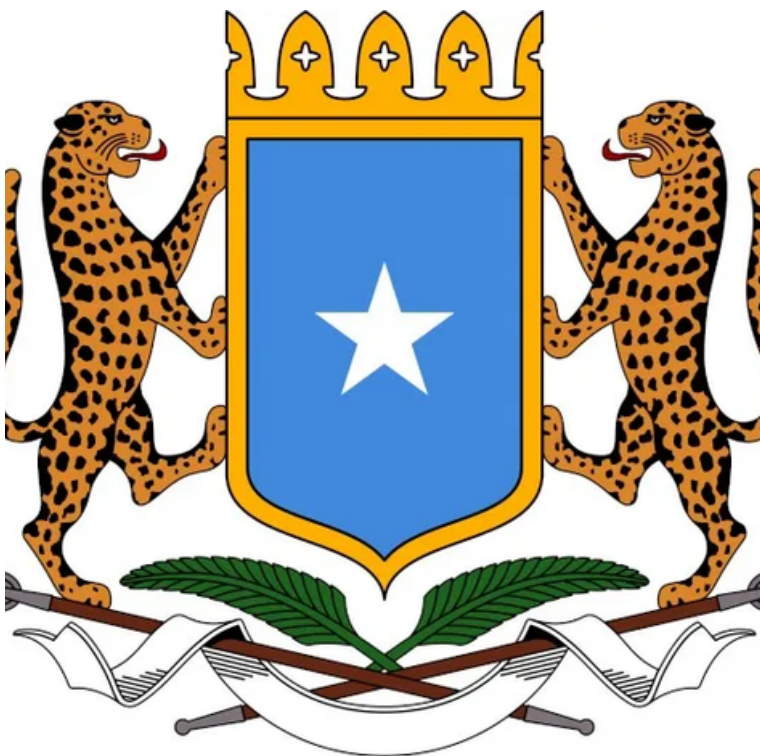
Hence, we can clearly define power as the legitimate use of force exercised by an individual or a group over others in socially acceptable ways.

This leads us to the question: What if power is applied in an illegitimate manner?

To answer this question, let's examine the ongoing events in the African continent, specifically in Somalia. It is worth noting that both the African continent and the Arab world are filled with terrorism that seeks power without legitimacy.

The ultimate goal of politicians and those involved in politics is to maintain power and influence, particularly when they have a shallow understanding of power. Power, for them, means control, strength, and influence, which often leads to selfishness and a lack of concern for those around them. They view power as the supreme purpose of their lives and the ultimate goal.

As mentioned earlier, this article will focus on a situation characterized by political instability, weak political institutions, and the pursuit of power beyond legitimacy. This excessive passion for power transforms into terrorism, extremism, and divisions within countries. This is what we will explore in Somalia.



Somalia: Somalia is considered the most homogeneous country in Africa in terms of culture, religion, and language. Additionally, Somalia is one of the most important countries in the Horn of Africa. Unfortunately, Somalia has been suffering from 23 years of insecurity, internal instability, harsh climate, and numerous tensions that affect it.

Somalia suffers greatly from political corruption, institutional weakness, political fragmentation, terrorism, kidnappings, human trafficking, and many other illegal and inhumane activities. The main reason for this institutional weakness is the extreme ambition of the Shabaab movement to control governance and seize power.

Organized terrorist groups, through the Shabaab movement, have continued to carry out terrorist operations in Somalia. They carried out 43 attacks in the third quarter of 2021, which represents a higher percentage compared to the attacks committed in the second quarter of 2020, and it is expected to continue to increase. We witness the intensification of Shabaab attacks against the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) present in Somalia.

I can clarify that the political and security situation indicates a lack of security, stability, and strong transparent institutions capable of stopping this violence. Moreover, there is a lack of strong management that controls the sale of weapons in the markets. The incidents that have occurred in important locations, such as police headquarters, serve as evidence.

Additionally, the Shabaab movement has carried out numerous terrorist operations targeting military bases. Military bases are considered crucial and powerful in any country. Also, if any clashes occur between the people and the police, military bases intervene to resolve the issues. However, if military bases are absent from the beginning and are attacked, they become weak, marginalized, and easily seized without much effort. We can also infer this instability from the continuous operations happening every day, every month in Somalia.

Furthermore, the Shabaab movement employs various tactics such as assassinations and targeting soldiers in the Somali army and officers. The Shabaab movement relies on the insecurity and instability of Somalia. Whenever the situation is stable or calm, they carry out terrorist acts.

In the end, terrorism in Somalia is one of the most heinous crimes on the planet. Terrorism in Somalia includes explosions, protests, kidnappings, killings, torture, and the destruction of all states and regions in Somalia. In recent years, we have only seen measures that lack respect and appreciation for human beings and humanity in general. Even if the Shabaab movement works to overthrow the Somali government, they must consider the impact on civilians, children, youth, and the elderly.

The Shabaab movement will not stop until it achieves its goals, which include overthrowing the Somali government and gaining power, even if through illegitimate and inhumane means.



How to Survive
Inflation



How to survive Inflation : Seven Tips

Hana Bishr - third Year - Economic - hana.beshr2020@feps.edu.eg

On 16 March 2020, the US Federal Reserve launched a policy of raising interest rates for the first time in 4 years to control the inflation rate in the United States, which reached 7.9%, levels, a first of its kind in forty years. It is a quarter of a percent 0.25%. The US Federal Reserve proceeded toward raising interest rates until the end of this year. As expected, some Arab central banks directly started raising interest rates, such as the Saudi, Kuwaiti, Emirati, and Bahraini central banks as their currencies are affected by the value of the US dollar. All these boosted inflation levels are putting a burden on people's purchasing abilities. This article will tackle some of the answers on how to manage your financial matters, dealing with financial crises and challenges. This article will also provide you with the most important initial advice, or a simplified practical guide with clear solutions.

1st advice: Do not buy expensive or luxury goods or goods whose prices have been subjected to price shaking.

The rational person, in the simplest possible definition, is the one who acts according to

reason or logic, and therefore their behavior if making a financial decision will be in their financial interest. However, behavioral economists have discovered that a large proportion of people do not act rationally such as when they buy luxurious or expensive goods that they do not even need. The first reason is, based on many significant studies, a large proportion of consumers who buy luxurious goods are in a financial situation that does not allow them to buy these goods. Behavioral economists say that this approach usually manifests a certain feeling of self-satisfaction wherein a person lacks self-confidence and does not respect themselves. The second reason is that a person's purchase of luxurious goods, which neither their income nor their financial capacity allows them to buy easily, is to generate a sense of belonging to an upper-rich class and this boosts a false sense of superiority. However, sometimes this feeling turns against them. According to a study conducted by Boston College and Harvard Business School, this uncomfortable feeling that you feel after purchasing a luxurious good that you cannot financially afford, or

need is called the impostor syndrome from luxury consumption. you can never measure the value of yourself or success by exaggerating the consumption of luxuries good. the result will be a shortcoming in things you need, and an increase in the size of your debts reaching levels that you cannot repay afterward. In addition, there are commodities whose prices have risen dramatically in a way that is not commensurate with their costs on the real ground This happens because of an exaggerated reaction from the companies producing these commodities motivated by greed and desire to make the best profit of the current tense economic situation. However, when the situation gets better, these goods will come close to their fair price.

2nd advice: Do not be carried away by installment offers.

Certainly, you have noticed the emergence of new companies in the Arab world whose business model is all based on installment sales, whether this commodity is sold at interest or at the price of cash. These companies are the equivalent of “buy now, pay later” companies that exist in the West. In general, the business of installment companies flourishes much more in times of economic crisis because people are tired of their financial conditions, and they resort to buying in installments. In a nutshell, there are two problems with buying in installments. The first problem is that installment offers make you more susceptible to, what behavioral economists call, Impulsive buying, which is a term that means making purchases of goods or services without planning for them and often without you needing them. In other words, people suddenly rush and buy something because they were exposed to an outside stimulus without thinking. the second problem is the possibility of defaulting on paying the installments, especially if you do not have certain assets that you can sell to pay the indebtedness. The installment is a debt that must be paid. In addition to paying interest for

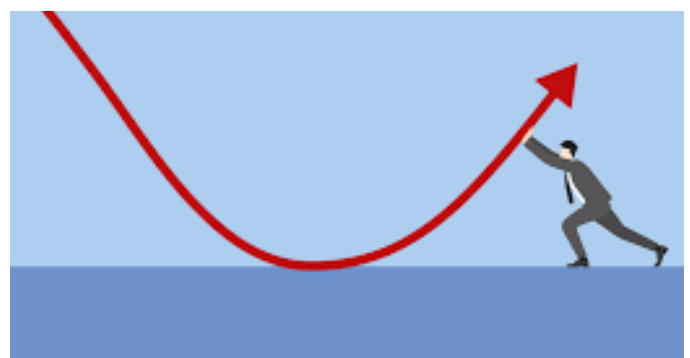
delaying, you may be imprisoned as well. Unfortunately, the working environments in the Arab region are considered unstable in other words, you may find yourself jobless at any time, with your income being cut off. That's why I highly recommend buying in cash if possible.

3rd advice: raise your value to increase your income.

Your effort at work has a price which is the salary you receive at the end of each month. If you look around, you will find people doing the same job as you and getting paid more than you. Perhaps because they are more experienced than you, this is one of the main reasons indeed, therefore you must raise your value for a salary hike. You should not waste your time even if you have finished your daily tasks, if there is still spare time you have got to learn whatever skills you lack. so, watch the time you spend as it tends to be what you are on now.

4th advice: Do not quit your job to follow your passion.

Do not leave your stable job to follow your passion or enthusiasm, especially in times of global economic crisis. do not take risks in such times as this will probably cost too much. If your job ends at 4 or 5 PM then you have from 5 to 9 PM, maybe even 10 PM, as spare time, five hours per day in which you can follow your passion in whatever way you wish, learn new skills, discover new fields, do not resign if you have no other guaranteed source of income. Only if you have a better job offer with more advantages do it. And most importantly, I highly recommend not quitting your job to launch a private business. On the other hand, establish a company or a project



while you are still in your job, no matter how hard it is to cope with both, and never leave your job unless your project is really fruiting.

5th advice: Don't be reckless in launching a business.

In times of economic crises and recession, do not launch a business recklessly. Of course, there are great opportunities in times of economic crises, but such difficult times are dangerous because you may lose the money you have and become financially broken, so please do not waste your money on a project you barely studied. Do not invest in a field until you carefully study it in detail and consult domain experts. Don't rush out and pool your money in a mutual fund company, as these types of financial vehicles are not trustworthy.

6th advice: Buy gold or do not buy gold based on the internal/external Economic situation.

The rise in its price after the devaluation of the pound is due to purely local reasons and has nothing to do with global prices so buying gold will be a reasonable choice but, given the situation where the price rise is due to currency differences as the case with other commodities that are linked to international prices, buying gold is not preferable at these high prices, as it will probably decrease during the coming months, so one would better wait until its price drops and then buy it. You must buy spikes, not gold crafts choose a reputable company that has a good reputation in the market, and don't buy from small or unknown shops just because the workmanship is less. There are reputable Arab companies now, and you can sign up for an account to sell and buy gold starting from 10 grams and above and in ounces. As well, Considering Buying gold, one cannot say that it is an investment in the literal sense of the word, but it will save your assets from inflation.

7th advice: Health is the most important thing.

Economists and experts see health from a further and deeper perspective as one of the most important financial assets. To be accurate, it is the most vital asset, so one must preserve it, preventing diseases, and saving you huge amounts of money. There are dozens of economic studies and research that measure the economic costs of disease. Among the costs of the disease, there are, what economists call, the value of lost output, and this is the result of stopping or declining productivity, and it affects not only you and your financial status, but the economy of the entire country. Your body must be preserved as much as possible in order to stay well and not be financially drained in the long term, and therefore, maintain your health, sleep enough, eat healthy food as much as possible, reduce fast food, and consume as much as possible according to what is available





Amazighi Arabs or Arab Amazighis

Salwa Amr Wally - Fourth Level - Political Science

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Amazigh is an inseparable part of the formation of peoples and history in the countries of North Africa and knowledge of their culture and tribal composition opens the door to further communication between the Arab peoples in Africa and Asia. One of the reasons for our interest in researching and exploring the nature of this component is the issuance of a decision by the Moroccan King in May to make the Amazigh New Year, which falls on January 13 of each year, a national holiday, similar to the Hijri and Gregorian New Year. The decision came as an embodiment of the Royal care for Amazigh as a key component of the Moroccan identity, and within the framework of the constitutional consecration of Amazigh as the official language of the country, which the Amazigh movement in Morocco fought peacefully in the second half of the last century to convince the state and the political class, in general, to recognize Amazigh as an official language along with Arabic.

The Amazigh are an ethno-linguistic group living in the Maghreb region of North Africa along the Mediterranean coast and the Atlantic coast, some of them speak the Moroccan dialect as their native language, although about 16-25 million people speak several Amazigh languages. There are many Arab-Berbers who identify primarily as Arabs and secondarily as Amazigh.

The Arab Amazigh came as a direct result of the Islamic conquest of Morocco and the intermarriage between Arabs and Persians who migrated to those areas, the indigenous Afro-Romans and other Amazigh; in addition to Arab tribes such as the Beni Hilal and Beni Selim, who were originally stationed in the Arabian Peninsula, who conquered the region, intermarried and mixed with the local rural Amazigh population, and were a major cause of linguistic, cultural and ethnic Arabization in Morocco.

There are also other scenarios about the origins of the Amazigh based on evidence corresponding to some of them based on the sciences of Anthropology and history, and others, such as the historian Abdurrahman Ibn Khaldun, who considered the Amazigh Canaanites from the birth of Canaan Ibn Ham Ibn Noah, peace be upon him, the Canaanites are not Arabs, they are not Sons of Sam. In another direction, some believe that the origin of the Amazigh goes back to Europe, based on linguistic and human data suggesting that the Amazigh man is descended from the Gauls who colonized North Africa.

Some scientists also rely on the findings of archeology and ancient arts, according to which the first man in history was found in some regions of Africa, and therefore the Amazigh man did not migrate to North Africa but was found there from the very beginning and his origins are local. Another trend is to connect the inhabitants of this region with the Levant and the Arabian Peninsula since they were displaced from there to North Africa as a result of wars or climatic and other fluctuations.

As for the word Amazigh, it is a word that combines "imazigen" and its feminine "Tamazight". In their native language, it means a free, noble person. The Berbers are also known as Libyans, especially in classical texts, which is a Greek word derived, and the Greeks also wrote a lot about them in Greek sources, the most important of which are the sources of Herodotus. The alphabet used by the Amazigh is called "Tifinagh", it is one of the oldest alphabets in the world, completely different from the Arabic and Latin alphabets. They have been used since more than two thousand years BC by the inhabitants of the region in their native habitat stretching from the west of ancient

Egypt to the Canary Islands, and from the borders of the southern Mediterranean to the depths of the Sahara Desert in Niger and Mali.

Their entry into Islam was at the end of the seventeenth century, and in the Middle Ages new religions appeared that were influenced by Islam and adopted some of its rituals while adhering to their native language and rituals, and from these religions there was the religion of the bourgeoisie that appeared in the coastal region of eastern Morocco, and the adherents of this religion had adhered to the religion of their prophet Saleh Ibn Tarif, they worshiped one god named yakush and took their teachings from their religious book, which consists of eighty chapters, they also prayed ten prayers a day and eggs and animal heads also appeared in the religion of ghumara, which is similar to the bourgeois in most respects, except that they observed two prayers only at sunrise and sunset. Today, the most widespread religion is Islam, with the Berbers retaining some holidays and customs of their own.



Information about this culture to distinguish it in its location and content within North Africa, but let's ask a question about the Moroccan situation in particular. Does the Royal decision come as the beginning of a strong focus and representation of the Amazigh within the African continent in the future?



The 23rd Job Fair: Expanding Career Horizons

Youssef Grant - 2nd Year - Political Science

"Tonight resembles last night!" Under the auspices of the President of Cairo University, Prof. Mohamed Othman El-Khasht, and the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Prof. Mahmoud El-Said, the Faculty of Economics and Political Science organizes the 23rd Job Fair, with the participation of 38 entities representing the public, private, and civil sectors. It is worth noting that our annual Job Fair is quickly recognized by various media outlets, including newspaper articles and television coverage. In this brief overview, we will highlight the key points.

On the other hand, the participating entities in this year's Job Fair included the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Supply, as well as the Ministry of Youth and Sports and several government agencies, including the Information and Decision Support Center affiliated with the Cabinet, the Central Agency for Organization and Administration, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics,

the Consumer Protection Agency, the Internal Trade Development Authority, and a large number of private sector companies.

Dr. Mahmoud El-Said, the Dean of the Faculty, pointed out that the Job Fair provides over 600 training opportunities and about 400 job opportunities in various fields for students and graduates of the Faculty. The Faculty also aims to provide decent job opportunities for its students by activating a unit for employment and training to serve as the executive arm of the Faculty in providing various training programs and employment opportunities.

On another note, Dr. Ashraf Sobhy, the Minister of Youth and Sports, was represented by Ms. Manal Gamal, the Head of the Central Administration for Youth Empowerment, who attended the opening ceremony of the Job Fair. The students enjoyed her speech, in which she mentioned that this Fair, according to her, is part of a series of Fairs organized by the Ministry of Youth and Sports in cooperation with

universities and institutes. It reflects the interest of Dr. Ashraf Sobhy, the Minister of Youth and Sports, in preparing young people for the job market and providing them with suitable and decent employment opportunities. She also highlighted the initiatives implemented by the Ministry to qualify young people for the job market, including the "Develop and Change" and "Egypt Job Platform" initiatives in cooperation with Microsoft and CARE Egypt Foundation, as well as other platforms and initiatives that provide training and employment opportunities for college students and graduates through the Ministry's training and employment officials. FEPS also was honored by the presence of Mr. Thomas Schama Resident Representative of Hanns Seidel Foundation.

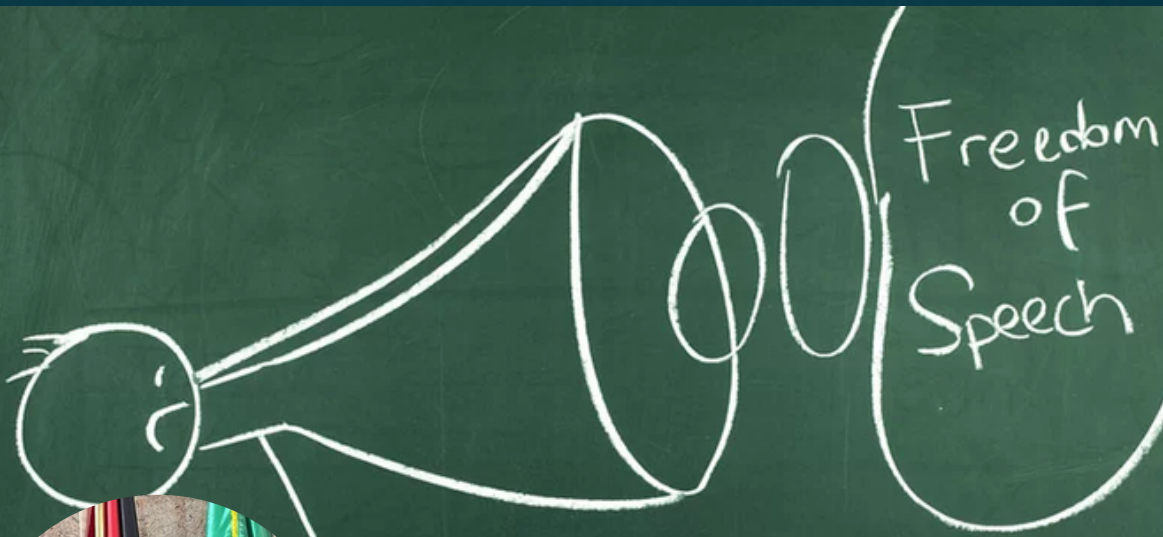
As is customary, we conducted interviews with a number of students and graduates. The questions were as follows: How was this year's Job Fair different from previous ones? This question was directed to a student in the Department of Political Science, and their response was: "I remember attending in previous years, and I believe there is a clear increase in the number of participating entities in the Job Fair. I recall that in the first year I attended, the number of entities did not exceed 25, while today we may have reached around 40. I also remember what Dr. Mahmoud El-Said mentioned earlier, that the Faculty seeks to create various training opportunities for students. Despite the difficulty of finding training opportunities specifically for the Political Science department, I found suitable training opportunities in the Ministry of Planning and the Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies, as well as an excellent training opportunity for those interested in content creation through a free training opportunity provided by Vertical Network. Therefore, this Job Fair focused on providing students with training opportunities and expanding opportunities for Political Science students in particular."

We then moved on to a group of first-year female students who were asked about their first experience at the job fair. They expressed their happiness in participating in the fair and their enthusiasm to apply to the organizations and entities in the coming years, even if they were not accepted due to their lack of experience as first-year students. One of them also expressed gratitude to the organizers, including their fellow students, for their tangible role in organizing the entry and exit processes to provide a fair opportunity for all participants and attendees.



In the end, the job fair experience was considered a remarkable experience that students of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science live periodically. We hope to repeat and organize it well as we are accustomed to by our college administration. A memorable moment was when MP Mohamed Abu El-Enein attended the 22nd job fair for the students of the Faculty of Economics and Political Science and stated: "Students of economics and political science are the torchbearers of enlightenment and ideas in the new republic, and it is from you that intellectual, political, and economic enlightenment emerges, drawing the vision of the new Egypt."





Freedom of Speech and Education

Ashrakat Elemam - Second year - Economics
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Between remote learning and drowning in textbooks, we find that the educational process is already happening "with pen and paper." Students learn their subjects, take exams, and everyone succeeds. But the question arises, to what extent does each student have a real impact, and to what extent is there a return on investment? The main purpose of education is to create aware generations with a present mind in reality, in order to create a youthful base capable of building and developing. Therefore, relying on books and memorization deprives learning of its flexibility and slows down the process of development, especially with the rapid development of life.

Today we see images of flexibility and linkage between the curriculum and reality through simulation models, school radio, field visits, school newspapers, and other activities that connect the student to what is happening beyond the school walls. This is not new, but an extension of attempts since ancient times to connect school students with current events while leaving space for presenting opinions and expression.

In 1959, "The Girls College" issued a regular school newspaper that reflected the ongoing events and the collective thinking of society at that time, which was "building an enlightened Arab generation." All participating students were linked to the ideology of the era and the desires of the post-1952 revolution and the departure of the British from Egypt in various aspects, so they presented what happened from different perspectives according to their interests. This included topics such as art and literature in the battle, women in the battle, stories that reflect their ideas towards the political climate in the country, which ultimately creates a youth with a mind connected to reality.



Cairo was not the only center for spaces of opinion and education, but the governorates had their share of them as well. In Alexandria, for example, journalism had an active role, such as the "New Ramel Secondary School" newspaper, where the school newspaper, especially for its presence in a governorate other than the capital, reflected the reality of the governorate and its students in particular, and the events of the country in general. We find topics such as the two rockets, the National Conference for Popular Power in 1962, constructive criticism of the school in its own newspaper, the High Dam, and other topics that are part of their daily lives.

We find that connecting students to reality is not limited to presenting interests and vital topics, but there is also space for dealing with officials. In this issue, we find the school students in a press meeting with "Hamdi Ashour," a local government pioneer in Alexandria, in which the students seize the opportunity to answer their questions about the application of leadership in the governorate and the various projects present. The purpose of these press meetings is to open their minds about the problems and solutions in their governorate because there is no escape from those obstacles that will be in their hands sooner or later.



Nubia also had a share of media coverage, as the school newspaper covered journalism in various centers in Aswan! This allows expression not to be limited to a school framework, but rather enables students to seek more and more outside of it, while highlighting activities and initiatives in Nubia through presenting continuous development attempts.

All schools in the different places mentioned in this article are completely government schools, but today we find that local government schools treat students as if they are just a number, an additional figure without an opinion or individual entity, which ultimately represents more than half of the population!

These diverse newspapers from different governorates are a testament that writing and expression have important roles in spreading the culture of change among youth. In order to encourage young men and women to develop and urge them to initiate and take action, it cannot be done if their hands and tongues are tied. Having spaces for expression from an early age develops an individual's ability to have their voice heard and use it as a tool for change.

The pursuit of change and development must be accompanied by a space for the growth of ideas and their penetration into reality, in order to achieve the desired education outcome.

