

كلية الزراعة

أولاً: الماجستير

الإقتصاد الزراعى



١- أحمد محمود عبد الرحمن هاشم
اتجاهات الشباب الريفي نحو المشروعات الزراعية الصغيرة بمحافظة كفر الشيخ والدور
المتوقع للإرشاد الزراعي في تنميتها
Ahmed Mahmoud Abdel Rahman Hashem
**Attitudes of Rural youth towards small gricultural projects in Kafr el-Sheikh
governorate and the expected role of agricultural extension in their development**

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to identify the trends of young rural respondents towards small agricultural projects in the governorate of Kafr El-Sheikh by constructing a measure of consistency, truthfulness and realism. This measure was prepared along the lines of the Likert scale to measure trends. Cognitive, sensory, and religious) towards small agricultural projects. These statements were presented to ٢٢ arbitrators to determine the veracity and validity of each statement to measure the degree of its representativity and the extent of its suitability in terms of linguistic construction. The scale was applied to ٢٠٠ respondents in Riyadh, The statistical data were collected using the statistical program SPSS. The statistical analysis was carried out by means of the statistical program SPSS . The most prominent results were: ١. By applying the apparent honesty on the scale, it was found that there were V expressions of the initial measure that did not have the approval of at least ٧٥% of the total arbitrators. They were excluded from the scale. The significance of the correlations between the remaining ٢٨ expressions and each of their components The value of the coefficient of self-honesty and statistical accuracy reached ٠.٩٦٢, ٠.٩٦٨ respectively, and the content of the three components of the trend (cognitive, sensory, and developmental) Reaching ٠.٩١٢ and ٠.٩٤٣ , ٠.٨٧٤ respectively. The results showed that ٦٧% of the total sample in the positive trend category, which ranged between (١٠٢-١١٠). The mean of the trend towards small agricultural projects reached ١٠٢.٤ degrees, with a standard deviation of ٦.٦٩ degrees. ٢. With regard to the sources of information that rural youth prefer when they hear about small-scale agricultural projects, their salary is based on their weighted average values, as follows: agricultural programs for small agricultural enterprises on television, agricultural guides, friends, newspapers, neighbors, radio and the Internet. ٤. The main problems faced by small agricultural projects from the point of view of the respondents were their salary, according to their mention, as follows: lack of personal experience in managing small agricultural projects, lack of knowledge of the good sources of funding for small agricultural projects, The lack of knowledge of production inputs for small-scale agricultural projects, the marketing of small-scale agricultural products, and the lack of transportation and road networks suitable for transporting products. ٥. The results of the study of the knowledge of rural youth respondents with concepts and theoretical aspects of small agricultural projects (Table ١٠) showed that ١٢٥ respondents, ٦٢.٥% of the total rural youth surveyed, did not know the definition of small agricultural projects, while ١٤٨ respondents represented about ٧٤%. The total number of rural youth interviewed did not know the components of the micro-agricultural project, and ١٧٥ respondents (٨٧.٥%) did not know the different divisions of the small agricultural projects, while ١٢٠ of the rural youth surveyed did not meet the objectives of the small agricultural projects by ٦٥%, and ١٦١ of the rural youth surveyed ٨٠.٥ percent did not become familiar with the definition of the feasibility study of small agricultural projects,. ٦. A proposal for a plan of action was designed to guide the development of the knowledge structure of rural youth in the field of small-scale agricultural projects and to address their knowledge gaps in this important area, which would support the small agricultural projects under study based on the results of the study, Small Agricultural Projects in Al Qadisiya Village Riyadh Center Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate The level of knowledge of rural youth in the field of small-scale agricultural projects in relation to the extension recommendations on the different fields of small agricultural projects and As well as the results of the problems faced by the rural youth in the area under study, which qualifies them to implement small-scale agricultural projects based on optimal knowledge and recommendations aimed at promoting this important area.



٢- السيد عبدربه السيد نوايه
اقتصاديات الاستزراع البحري في مصر
Elsayed Abdrabo Elsayed Nawaya
The Economics of Mariculture in Egypt

ABSTRACT

Fish farming has a key role in bridging the fish food gap, and it has been shown that the percentage of Fish self-sufficiency reached ٨٦.٦٣% in ٢٠١٦, and contributes about ٨٠% of the total fish production in Egypt. The fish production from aquaculture was estimated at ١,٣٧٠ million tons in ٢٠١٦, but marine fish farming accounted for only about ٥% of the total fish farming in Egypt. Fish production from marine fish farming was estimated at ٦٧,٤٢٤,٠٠٠ tons of marine fish, and the study aimed to measure the economic efficiency of marine fish farms, Estimation of fish production growth rates, And statistical estimation of producing countries. The most important results were, Decrease in fish production from capture fisheries and especially marine fish production.

The production of farmed marine fish accounts for about ٥% of the total fish farming.

The study showed that the most important factors affecting the production of marine fish are the number of seeds used, The amount of food provided, and also the years of experience, As it turns out that the technical efficiency amounted to ٠.٩٦٠, ٠.٩٦٢, ٠.٩٥٤ and the economic efficiency was ٠.٢٩٠, ٠.٣٩٤, ٠.٧١٥ in the three categories respectively, The study recommends the establishment of marine fish hatcheries in Egypt, And the need to activate the role of the extension sector in information orientation for farmers, the study recommends the need to enter new varieties in the process of culture, such as (snake fish & grouper).



**٣- إسماعيل محمد مصطفى عبد ربه هلال
جودة التدريب الإرشادي بمحافظة كفرالشيخ
Ismail Mohammed Mustafa Helal**

QUALITY OF EXTENTION TRAINING IN KAFR EL- SHEIKH GOVERNORATE

ABSTRACT

This study was mainly aimed at identifying the quality of the elements of the extension training process in Kafr El Sheikh Governorate from the point of view of both extension specialists and agricultural extension guides.

This study was conducted in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, where a random sample of ٢٥% of all extension specialists and agricultural extension workers working in the agricultural extension system in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate (٧٢١) were selected as extension specialists and agricultural extension guides in the ١٠ administrative centers in the Governorate. (١٤٩) agricultural extension guides, and several statistical methods were used to process field data.

The main results of the study were as follows:

- The results showed that the vast majority of extension specialists and agricultural extension guides (٧٤% and ٩٧%) respectively stressed the importance of applying quality standards to the six training modules, and about (٥٧%) of the extension specialists and approximately (٨٧%) of agricultural extension guides of the respondents were in the intermediate and low availability category for the quality of the six training components.

- The results revealed that about (٨٨%) of the respondents confirmed that the quality of the training process in Kafr El Sheikh Governorate varies between low and medium.



**٤- آيه محمد عبد المجيد زعفان
التنمية في الزراعة المصرية
Aya Mohamed Abdelmageed zaafan
Development in Egyptian Agriculture**

ABSTRACT

The agricultural sector is of strategic importance, where agriculture contributes about ١٢% of the national product and is considered the main producer of food. The problem of the study is that the agricultural development achieved modest rates that are not commensurate with the general growth rates. The study relied on descriptive analysis methods such as averages, Analysis of data from secondary data published by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. The most important results were that the growth rate of total investment, GDP, total unemployment, national income, total exports reached ١٢.٢%, ١٤.٤%, ٥.٢% ١٨.٦%, respectively, The independent factors included in the estimated model were that the increase in total investment by a percentage of about ١٠% increases the per capita GNI by a percentage estimated at ٠.٠٢%. When measuring the relative variance between the actual and desirable level of national investment, λ , reached about ٠.٧١٦, which indicates that part of the gap between the actual and desirable situation is closed within a single period of time, and the forecast of average per capita GDP increased from about ٢٧.٩٦ thousand pounds in ٢٠١٥ to about ٩٩.٠٤ thousand pounds ٢٠٢٥, an increase expected to reach about ٧١.٠٩ thousand pounds, With an expected increase rate of about ٢٥٤.٣% compared to the current situation in ٢٠١٥.



**٥- هيام عبد الله عبد الرحمن عجيذه
تحليل مضمون بعض المطبوعات الإرشادية الزراعية
Hayam Abdallah Abd El Rahman Egeza
Content Analysis of Some Agricultural Extension Prints**

ABSTRACT

The main aim of this study is to analyze the content of Agricultural Extension magazine starting from January 1st 2012 to December 31st 2016, the Agricultural newspaper from January 1st 2012 December 31st 2010 talking about the nature of the topics mentioned in Agricultural Extension magazine and newspaper generally which are concerned with protecting the environment fields especially, in addition to presenting the mentioned topics in the newspaper. To achieve the aim of the study we used the method of analyzing the content to the newspapers they are (٧٢) these are the results of the study as follows:

First: Results Concerned with Agricultural Extension magazine during the study period:

The results showed that the topics about the Botany Production came in the first place after the others concerned with protecting the rural environment from pollution, the ones about the animal production poultry and fishing besides the topics concerned with protecting the rural environment from pollution after that different topics by order. Rural woman is not under any of previous topics where the third of the percentage ٥٩.٩%, ١٨%, ١٠.٤%, ١٠.٣%, ١.٤% of the total pages of the magazines during the study.

Second: Results Concerned with Agricultural newspaper during the study period:

The results showed that the topics about the Botany Production came in the first place after the others concerned with protecting the rural environment from pollution, the ones about the animal production poultry and fishing after that different topics by order. Rural woman is not under any of previous topics where the third of the percentage ٤٠.٨%, ٢٢.٨%, ١٨.٧%, ١٥.٧%, ١% of the total pages of the newspaper during the study.



**٦- حماده رفاعى محمد عبد الله
الأثر التعليمي للاجتماعات الإرشادية في مجال المغذيات النباتية بمحافظة كفرالشيخ
Hamada Refai Mohammed Abdullah
The Educational Impact of The Extension Meeting in The Field of Plant
Nutrients at Kafr El-Sheik Governorate**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to study The Educational Impact of The Extension Meeting in The Field Of Plant Nutrients At kafr El-sheik Governorate. The study reached a number of results: about ٤٦% of the respondents were characterized by a high level of knowledge of phytonutrients prior to the meeting, compared to about ٧٦%. And that about ٢٦% of the respondents were characterized by a high level of knowledge of plant nutrition Noptrin before the meeting compared to about ٤٣% after the meeting, and that nearly ٢٤% of the respondents were characterized by a high level of knowledge of plant food citrine before the meeting, compared to about ٦٨% after the meeting, And that ٨.٥% of the respondents were characterized by a high level of knowledge of plant food, ascopene before the meeting compared to about ٥٥% after the meeting, and that nearly ٧% of the respondents were characterized by a high level of knowledge of botanic food before the meeting compared to ٢٣% after the meeting, and about ٤٢%. Respondents were characterized by a high level of knowledge of plant nutrients prior to the meeting compared to ٤٨.٥% after the meeting, and ٢٠% of the respondents were characterized by a high level of knowledge of plant nutrition in the population before the meeting, compared with about ٢٥% after the meeting.

**٧- وحدى مسعد عبده الفره
دور القيادة الاروائية الزراعية فى تحقيق استدامة المورد المائى بريف محافظة كفر
الشيخ**

Wagdy Mossad Abdo El - Farra

**The Role of Agriculture Irrigation Leadership in Sustainable Development of
Water Resource at Rural Area in Kafr elsheikh Governorate**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to identify the role of agricultural irrigation leadership in achieving the sustainability of water resources as a main objective. The sub-objectives of the study are : rationalization of irrigation water use, Keeping of waste and pollution, degree of preservation of the rights of future generations of water resources, In addition satisfaction irrigation Leadership regarding the irrigation development project in Rural Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate., a random sample of ٤٠٧ leaders was selected.

The main findings of the research were the following.

- The degree of education of the leaders of irrigation development is a central factor in the selection of agricultural irrigation leadership, in addition to the personal social axes, namely, the ability to activate the leadership role in persuading, persuading and soliciting farmers to form supportive tendencies, and the ability to solve the problems facing development and knowledge. With knowledge and information on irrigation rationalization, as well as compliance and compliance with the irrigation rules of the most important determinants of the sustainability of water resources.



**٨- منى محمد توفيق شاكر
اقتصاديات تسويق بعض منتجات المشروعات الزراعية
Mona Mohamed Tawfik Shaker**

Marketing Economics of Some Products of Agricultural Projects

ABSTRACT

١) Preparing a seasonal guide to the prices of cucumber and pepper crops to identify the most important times of the year, which can increase the production of these crops using greenhouses.

٢) The important of shorting the marketing approach to increase marketing margine of the study crops though establising mechanisms to reduce retail prices to benefit both the producer and the consumer.

٣) Creating and training specialists to manage such projects to learn scientific method in the conservation and development of such projects.

Summary

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٤) The need to expand the establishment of greenhouses for the production of cucumber and pepper at the expense of open field because the expansion of about ٢٥% lead to increase production capacity by about ٨٩%, ١١٤% from the current capacity.

٥) Creating and training specialized tearmes for the protection and developing such greenhouses.

٦) Scientific agencies and researches must play role the expanding of such projects.

٧) Establishing a seasonal price index for the pepper and

conrame product to indicate the prepare tme to increase there yearly.

٨) The production important of increasing the monetary founds to expand the greenhouses.

٩) The important of reduce the marketing steps in order to increate the producers income and reduce consumers prices.

١٠) Spreading the idea of applicating large scale greenhouse because of there efficiency compared with the small scale.

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١٠) Spreading the idea of applicating large scale greenhouse because of there efficiency compared with the small scale.



**٩- راضى بدير السيد صالح
الارشاد البيئى
Rady Bedeer El-sayed Saleh
Environmental Extension**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to identify the knowledge of the farmers concerned about the protection of some components of the rural environment from pollution in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate on a sample of ٢٥٤ subjects. The data needed to achieve the objectives of the study were completed using a questionnaire questionnaire, The most important results were that ٨٧%, ٨٢%, ٨٥.٥%, ٨٤%, ٨٥% were enrolled in the low or average knowledge level of the recommendations, etc. The basis for protecting some of the components of the rural environment from pollution is the basis of protection of irrigation water from pollution, the basis of protection of agricultural soil from pollution, the basis of protecting the air from pollution and the basis of food from pollution. The results also indicate that the independent variables combined account for ٢٩.٥%. Farmers concerned with the protection of some components of the rural environment from pollution based on the value of R^2 .



**١٠- حسين السيد محمد عطية
معارف القادة أعضاء روابط مجمعات الصرف المغطي بأهداف ومهام الرابطة بمركز كفر
الشيخ - محافظة كفر الشيخ
Hussein El-sayed Mohamed Atia
Knowledge of the Drainage complexes Covered Association Members
Leaders about the Associations Goals and tasks in Kafr El-Sheikh Districts-
Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

ABSTRACT

This study was mainly aimed at identifying the level of knowledge of the leaders of the members of the associations of exchange pools covering the objectives and tasks of the Association in the Kafr El-Sheikh Center in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate on a random random sample of ١٧٥ participants. The study reached a set of results summarized as follows: Of the surveyed leaders fell into the low or medium level of knowledge of the goals and functions of the Association. ٩٦% of the leaders were enrolled in the low and medium categories of knowledge of the objectives of the Association, and about ٩٠% of the leaders were enrolled in the low and medium knowledge categories of the Association, The results also indicate that the independent variables combined explain ٢٢.٦% of the variance in the dependent variable based on the value of R^2 , The results indicated that the most important problems facing the leaders of the respondents in the field of agricultural drainage are the problem of the decisions of the Association is not binding, and the weak coordination between the association and the authorities responsible for disbursement, and The lack of extension services in the area of exchange, and the diversity of crops in the pool of one compound causes the increase of faults and problems, the lack of authority for links to public banks, and the most important proposals mentioned by the leaders of the respondents through which to overcome and eliminate the problems encountered in the field of covered drainage, In the extension services to include the largest number of beneficiaries, conducting training courses for the users in the first place, conducting training courses for members of the associations, activating the laws and applying penalties to those who violate the network. The most important methods preferred by the leaders are field visits, Practical demonstration, and practical demonstration of observation and practice.



**١١- علاء السيد عبد السلام السيد كيوان
معارف المرشدين الزراعيين بأسس استخدام بعض الطرق الإرشادية بمحافظة كفر
الشيخ**

**Alaa Elsayd Abd Elslam Elsayd kiwan
Extension Agents knowledge for Using of Some Extension Methods in Kafr El-
sheikh Governorate**

ABSTRACT

this study were mainly based on the knowledge of the agricultural extension workers on the basis use of the agricultural extension methods in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate. The study conducted a random random sample of ٢٢٤ respondents. The results showed that approximately ٧٣%, ٦٨%, ٦٥%, ٧٠% ٨٤%, ٧٧%, ٧٧%, ٨٦%, ٦٦.٥%, ٩١%, ٧٢%, ٥١%, ٦٣% and ٢٨%, and ٩٤%. The lower and intermediate categories in terms of their knowledge level of the basis use of the studied agants, the basis of use, the reasons of selection, The basis of the prepavafion, the basis of implementation, the basis of evaluation for the extension meeting, the basis of the use, the reasons of selection, the basis of preparation, the basis of implementation, the basis of evaluation for the field visit, the basis of use, the reasons for selection, the basis of preparation, the basis of implementation and the basis of evaluation for the extension field. ٢٨.٢% of variance in the dependent variable was interpreted by indenpend variadles based on the value of (R٢).



**١٢- مي إبراهيم بسيونى زهره
الاحتياجات الإرشادية لمزارعى الاسماك بمحافظة كفر الشيخ**

**Mai ibrahim bassiony zahra
Extension Needs to Fish Farmers at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to determine the knowledge extension needs of fish farmers surveyed by the guidelines for fish farming in Sidi Salem, Kafr El-Sheikh governorate, on a sample of ٢٦٠ holders. The main results were summarized as follows: About ٨٨% and about ٩٢% of the surveyed farmers The need for knowledge of technical recommendations for high and medium fish farming and the basis of fish feed in the farm, respectively, and about ١٦%, about ٤%, about ٥%, about ٢٠%, ٢٠%, ٤٨.٥%, ١.٥%, about ٢٦% of the total farmers The respondents do not have a knowledge-based need to establish the fish farms, The basis for the management of water in fish ponds, the basis for the preparation of nurseries, the basis for the receipt and transfer of fry, the basis of disease prevention and the basis for harvesting and marketing. The results also indicate that the independent variables combined explain ٢٠.٢% Knowledge of fish farmers surveyed by the guiding recommendations on the basis of fish farming.



١٣- فهم محمد محمود شتا
دور المشروعات الصغيرة فى تنمية الأسرة الريفية ببعض قرى محافظة كفرالشيخ
Fahem Mohamed Mahemoud Sheta
The Role of small projects in the Development of Rural Families of some
villages in kafr El-shieikh

ABSTRACT

The main objectives of the study are to assess the impact of economic, social, and psychological outcomes of micro- enterprises on entrepreneurs in rural Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, to investigate the determinants of the composite index of the total development impacts, and identifying major problems facing the micro-enterprise activities. Fifteen variables are postulated to be the determinants of the total development impact index. A questionnaire form is designed and a proportional stratified random sample is selected to collect the data from ٣٦٥ entrepreneurs. The findings reveal that, micro enterprises have a positive impact on economic growth, standard of living; a significant impact of social capital such as social prestige, positive values. Besides, the participants hold positive satisfaction toward their communities. About ٧٥,٣% of the entrepreneurs fall in the intermediate and high categories of the total development composite variable. The fifteen independent variables combined explain ٧٦.٧ % of the total variance in the composite scores. Nine variables make significant contributions to the regression equation. They ranked according to their relative importance using Beta scores as follow: Animal Ownership, full-time management, Living possession, problems intensity, community satisfaction, Agriculture land holding, satisfaction with enterprise operation, enterprise Investment value, and enterprise spatial size. The most frequently mentioned problems facing micro-enterprises are: Problems of selling products, complexity of obtaining a loan, lack of establishing exhibitions, Lack of training entrepreneur, Product price instability.



١٤- محمد أبو النصر محمود أبو النصر الريفى
اقتصاديات الإنتاج والإستهلاك الغذائى للمنتوجات الحيوانية فى مصر
Mohamed Abuo Elnser Mahmoud Elrefy
Economics of food Production and Consumption of Animal Products in Egypt

ABSTRACT

The agricultural sector is one of the important sources of national income. Livestock represents a major component of the agricultural sector in order to achieve the interrelationships between plant and animal production. the value of animal production reached ١٤٢.٨٦ billion pounds, representing about ٤٢.٢٦% of the value of agricultural production amounting to about ٣٣٨.٠٧ billion pounds. The value of red and white meat and fish was about ٥١.٥٥, ٣٠.٧٨, ٣٢.٢٠ billion pounds, representing about ٣٦.٠٨%, ٢١.٥٥% and ٢٢.٦١% respectively of the total value of animal production in ٢٠١٦. The study aimed to study the current situation of production capacity and consumption, Production, consumption, self-sustainment, foreign trade, average per capita, production adequacy, export efficiency and consumption determinants, as well as estimating a standard economic model for the meat and fish market in Egypt. The study was based on secondary data published and unpublished by various agencies, as well as books, research and scientific messages related to the subject of the study. The simple and multiple regression equations were used to determine the most important factors affecting consumption, and the Nerolov model to estimate the desired level of production and consumption, Lower two-phase squares (٢sls). The study includes four main sections preceded by the introduction, which includes the research problem, the purpose of the study, the research method,

the data sources, the classification of the study, followed by a summary in Arabic and another in English, in addition to the references and supplements. The first section deals with the reference review. The review includes the most important studies and economic and technical research on the production and consumption of meat and fish during the period. The second section deals with the current situation of the production and consumption of meat and fish and is divided into two chapters. The first chapter includes the economic importance of producing live products. And the second chapter included the economic importance of the consumption of animal products in Egypt. The third chapter dealt with the specific factors for consumption and the desired or targeted levels of production, consumption and self-sufficiency of some animal products in Egypt and included two chapters. The first chapter includes the specific factors for consumption of animal products in Egypt, The relative disparity between the actual and desired level or the target of production and consumption and the self-sufficiency ratio of meat and fish. The fourth chapter dealt with a standard economic model for meat and fish in Egypt, Two includes the first chapter the theoretical framework of the model market for meat and fish in Egypt and the method of least squares two-stage (2SLS) as reductive and structural economic model standard and included the second chapter on the economic assessment of the model standard market as reductive and structural economic model for standard products under study. The results show that the increase in both production, population, current per capita income and imports of one unit increases the consumption of red meat by 0.015, 0.024, 31.58 and 1.15 thousand tons respectively, and the obtained results indicate that the increase in both production and quantity of imports. In one unit consumption of white meat increased by 0.943, 0.986 thousand tons respectively, and the increase in the consumer price in one unit decreased consumption by 1.11 thousand tons, and the results indicate that the increase in the population, the consumer price of red meat, consumer price of white meat, average script per capita, the real export price of one unit increases consumption of fish by 0.031, 9.05, 21.66, 80.01, 0.012, 0.00 tons respectively, and that the increase of each per capita real income, the amount of exports in one unit consumption decreased by 4.23, 2.49 thousand tons. Each of them respectively.



**١٥ - أسماء محمد توفيق شاكر
معارف الزراع ببعض تقنيات الزراعة العضوية بمحافظة كفرالشيخ
asmaa Mohamed tiw feek shaker**

**Knowledge of farmers with some organic farming techniques in Kafr El Sheikh
governorate**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research was to identify the knowledge of the farmers in organic farming techniques in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate on a sample of 210 respondents. The most important results were that 77% of the respondents were low and medium with some organic farming techniques. And about 18% of respondents with knowledge of these characteristics and precautions were low and medium knowledge, and that about 3% of the respondents had no knowledge of the advantages and precautions of the use of compost, and that about 13% of the water. About 23% of the respondents did not have any knowledge of the advantages and precautions of compost use, and about 12% of the respondents who had knowledge of these advantages and precautions were low and medium knowledge, and that about 6% of the respondents had knowledge of these advantages and precautions. 53% of the respondents did not have any knowledge of the advantages and precautions of the use of green manure, and that about 13% of the respondents who had knowledge of these characteristics and precautions were low and low. And about 5% of the respondents did not have any knowledge of the advantages and precautions of using biological control, and 63% of the respondents who had knowledge of these characteristics and precautions were low and medium knowledge, and that about 58% of the respondents had no knowledge of the advantages and precautions of the use of plant nutrients, and that about 18% of the respondents who have knowledge of these characteristics and reserves were low and medium knowledge, and the results indicate that the independent variables combined explain 19.5% of the variance in the knowledge of farmers interviewed by organic farming techniques based on the value of R².



١٦- مروة صبحي أحمد صابر
العوامل المؤثرة علي دور المراكز الإرشادية الزراعية في تقديم الخدمة الإرشادية
بمحافظة كفر الشيخ
Marwa Sobhi Ahmed Saber
Factors Affecting the Role of Agricultural Extension Centers in Produce of
Extension Service at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to identify the factors influencing the role of agricultural extension centers in the provision of extension services in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate. The questionnaire was used in the personal interview to complete the data of this study. The study was conducted on all extension workers in the agricultural extension centers, As for the sample of the surveyed farmers, two administrative centers were selected in a simple random way by the basket from the administrative centers in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate. The random selection resulted from Kafr El-Sheikh and Sidi Salem, Indicative center of each administrative center, Vosafar Select Arimon village, the village of paper, and the total sample 176 farmers.

The results of the study reached a number of results, the most important of which are the following: ١- ٥.١% of the total number of surveyed workers is low in the role of the agricultural extension centers; ٢- The results showed that ٩.١% The results revealed that the most important independent variables were concentrated in three variables: achievement motivation, age of respondent, Showing that these combined variables account for ٢٩.٢% of variance in the dependent variable, ٣- The results revealed that the most important independent variables were concentrated in five variables: contact with the extension center, number of services obtained from the guidance center, frequency of the guidance center, satisfaction with the orientation center and official social participation. ٥٨,٩% Of variation in role of agricultural extension centers for agricultural extension service.

الاراضى



١- محمد أحمد عبدالعزيز الدالى
تأثير محسنات متنوعه على يسر وإمتصاص العناصر الدقيقه بواسطة نباتات السورجم
الناميه فى تربه رملية تروى بمياه الصرف الصحى
MOHAMED AHMED ABDELAZIZ ELDALI

Impact of various amendments on the phytoavailability and uptake of trace elements by sorghum grown in a sewage effluent irrigated sandy soil

ABSTRACT

Contamination of long-term sewage effluent irrigated soils by potentially toxic elements (PTEs) is a serious concern due to its high environmental and health risk. Our scientific hypothesis is that soil amendments can cause contradictory effects on the element mobilization and phytoavailability depending on the type of element and amendment. Therefore, we aimed to assess the impact of the application (1%) of several low cost amendments and environmental wastes on the (im)mobilization, availability, and uptake of Al, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni, and Zn by sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*) in a long term sewage effluent irrigated sandy soils collected from Egypt. The used materials include activated charcoal (AC), potassium humate (KH), phosphate rock (PR), phosphogypsum (PG), triple superphosphate (TSP), phosphoric acid (PA), sulfur (S), sugar beet factory lime (SBFL), cement bypass kiln dust (CBD), egg shell (ES), bone mill (BM), brick factory residual (BFR), ceramic powder (CP), and drinking water treatment residual (WTR). The mobilization and availability of the elements in the soil were extracted using NH_4NO_3 and ammonium bicarbonate- diethylene triamine penta acetic acid (AB-DTPA), respectively. The above-ground biomass samples were analyzed for the elements studied.

The results confirmed our hypothesis and concluded that although some amendments like S, PA, and TSP can be used for reducing the plant uptake of Al, Cr, and Fe, they might be used with KH for enhancing the phytoextraction of Cd, Cu, Mn, and Ni. Moreover, several wastes such as BFR and WTR might be used for enhancing the phytoextraction of Al, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, and Ni and reducing the uptake of Mn from the studied soil. Although SBFL decreased the plant uptake of Al, Fe, Mn, and Zn, it's increased the plant uptake of Cd, Cu, and Ni. Therefore, the amendments which reduce the plant uptake of an element might be suitable candidates for its immobilization, while the amendments which increase the plant uptake of an element might be used for enhancing its phytoextraction when using bioenergy crops like sorghum in similar contaminated sandy soils. The studied materials offered the potential for effective and low cost media for the treatment of PTEs contaminated sewage effluent irrigated sandy soils. These results should be verified in a field study.

Keywords: Environmental wastes; sorghum; remediation; toxic metal(loid)s; wastewater.

قسم إنتاج الحيوان



١- رائد محمود امين محمود حنيش
تأثير اضافة لبن جوز الهند للمخففات على حفظ وخصوبه السائل المنوي لطلانق
الهولشتين

Raed Mahmoud Amin

FFECT OF ADDITION OF COCONUT MILK TO SEMEN EXTENDER TO CROBRESERVATION AND FERTILITY OF HOLESTIN BULLS

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at the International Livestock Management Training enter (ILMTC), Sakha, belonging to the Animal Production Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt, in participation with Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University, during the period from January to September, ٢٠١٧. The study was carried out to investigate substitution of egg yolk (EY) with various coconut (Cocos Nucifera) milk concentrations in extenders on freezability and fertility of frozen Holstein bull spermatozoa. Semen was collected by artificial insemination twice weekly from five Holstein bulls and ejaculates with ٧٥% progressive motility and more ٨٥% normal sperm morphology. This study was divided two experiments, experiment ١ pooled semen was divided into ٥ equal fraction, one fraction was diluted with Tris-egg yolk extender (control) while the others were instead of whole egg yolk with ٥, ١٠, ١٥, and ٢٠% coconut milk. Extended semen was equilibrated at ٥٥C for ٤h, packaged into ٠.٢٥ml French straws, and then frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -١٩٦C until used, ١٠٠ cows were artificially inseminated. Sperm progressive motility, live sperm, intact sperm acrosome and plasma membrane integrity were evaluated post dilution, post-equilibration and post frozen-thawed processes. Experiment ٢, pooled fresh semen was then divided into two half equal fractions. Thereafter, every half portion was divided into five fractions, the first one was diluted with Tris-egg yolk extender (control) while the others were instead of whole egg yolk with ٥, ١٠, ١٥, and ٢٠% coconut milk and stored at room temperature for ٧٢h. The second half of semen was diluted with the same method applied in semen preserved at room temperature and then was cooled and stored at ٥٠C for ٧٢h . Sperm progressive motility, live sperm, intact sperm acrosome and plasma membrane integrity were evaluated in semen storage at room and refrigerator temperature. The results revealed that ٥% coconut milk extender was more effective in preservation of progressive motility, live sperm, intact sperm acrosome and plasma membrane integrity of Holstein than whole egg yolk extender and other coconut milk extenders. Fertility rates were higher in ٥% and ١٠% coconut milk extenders compared with whole egg yolk extender and ١٥% and ٢٠% coconut milk extenders. It was concluded that ٥% coconut milk extender improved the freezability and fertility of Holstein bull spermatozoa.

Keywords: Holstein Bull Semen, Coconut Milk, Cryopreservation, semen characteristics, Fertility

قسم البساتين



١- |سهيير حسن محمد عمر
دراسات على تحمل بعض نباتات الزينة للتلوث بالعناصر الثقيلة بالتربة
Sohair Hassan Mohammed Omar

STUDIES ON TOLERANCE OF SOME ORNAMENTAL PLANTS TO POLLUTION BY HEAVY METALS IN THE SOIL

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted under the full sun at Orman Botanical Garden, Hort. Res. Inst., Giza, Egypt during ٢٠١٥ and ٢٠١٦ seasons in order to examine the deleterious effects of lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd) and nickel (Ni) heavy metals when applied together in combinations as acetate salts to the soil mixture at the concentration of ٠.٠٠ for each metal as control, ٥٠٠ ppm Pb + ٥٠ ppm Cd + ٢٥ ppm Ni for combination number one (T١) and ٢- ٢- and ٤- fold of these concentrations for combinations number two (T٢), three (T٣) and four (T٤), successively on survival, growth performance and chemical composition of one-year-old transplants of black elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) and seedlings of khof EL-Gamal tree (*Bauhinia purpurea* L.) cultivated in ٢٠ cm diameter black polyethylene bags filled with about ٢ kg/bag of sand and clay mixture at equal parts by volume (١:١, v/v).

The obtained results indicated that no mortality was occurred among the elemental contaminated elderberry plants giving ١٠٠% survival as the control, while in butterfly ones, this percent was descendingly decreased with increasing heavy metal concentrations to become ٥٠% only by T٢ combination against ١٠٠% for control in the two seasons. However, a great reduction in the percent of survival was attained by T٣ and T٤ combinations that decreased the means of such trait to less than ٢٥ and ٢٠%, respectively. A similar response occurred as well with few exceptions in respect of means of vegetative and root growth characters of both plant species, which were gradually decreased as a result of the progressive increment in heavy metal concentrations, with significant differences compared to control means in most cases of both seasons. The inferiority in all previous characters in the two seasons was for T٤ combined treatment, which followed by T٣ one. The results also cleared that pollution resistance indices (PRI%) of the two studied plants were decreasingly declined with elevating metal concentrations. Hence, elderberry plants could tolerate the high levels of metals used in this study, while butterfly ones could not. The results also cleared that chlorophyll a, b, carotenoids, total soluble sugars, N and P% in the leaves of contaminated elderberry plants were gradually decreased in response to the gradual increase in metal concentrations. The opposite was the right regarding leaf content of K and contents of Pb, Cd and Ni in the leaves and roots, which were progressively increased, with few exceptions as the heavy metal concentrations were increased. A similar trend to that of chemical constituents in elderberry plant was also obtained in case of khof EL-Gamal tree one, except for K content in the leaves, that descendingly decreased with increasing heavy metal concentrations.

قسم المحاصيل

١- محمود سالم سالم أحمد

الخصائص المورفولوجية والمحصولية للأرز الأحمر وبعض الأصناف المنزرعة

Mahmoud Salem Salem Ahmed

Morphological and yield characters for red rice and some cultivated varieties

ABSTRACT

There was a significant difference between the two red rice biotypes and cultivated rice varieties for studied traits. But there were Possibility of natural crossing between red rice and commercial rice varieties. The obtained results could be summarized as follow: seed viability of red rice biotypes were higher than the cultivated varieties especially after ١٥ days of heading, the red rice biotypes were early heading and taller than the cultivated varieties. Also, it gave were higher chlorophyll content than the biotypes of red rice, indicated that, could be distinguish between the biotype of red rice and cultivated varieties in early growth stages and could be removed from seed production plots before heading to avoid the outcrossing or apply alternative system for late maturity variety after early maturing variety.



٢- أحمد حسن عبد الحميد مطر

دور الصفات المورفولوجية أعلى عقدة ورقة العلم فى إنتاج تفاوتى الأرز الهجين

Ahmed Hasan Abd El-Hameed Matar

**ROLE OF MORPHOLOGICAL TRAITS ABOVE FLAG LEAF NODE IN HYBRID RICE
SEED PRODUCTION**

ABSTRACT

Floral traits for the parents used in hybrid rice seed production are very effective in hybrid rice seed production in the three line system which used in this study and in the two line system also. The more longer anther, stigma and filament, the wider anther and stigma besides high exertion ratio and angle of spikelets opening are important factors for increasing the outcrossing rate which increase seed set and subsequently, hybrid rice seed production. The aim of this study is to identify the floral characteristics which have influencing out crossing rate of lines responsible for hybrid rice seed production under local environment. It would help designing row ratio estimation for CMS multiplication and F₁ seed production and ultimately helps in building cost effective seed production package development.

With this view, this study was undertaken to contribute in choosing best cytoplasmic male sterile lines (CMS or A lines), maintainer (B lines) and restorer lines (R lines) to use it in hybrid rice seed production depending on its above flag leaf node traits beside some agronomic parameters. Also, it can be used in breeding programme for improving the floral traits of other lines that can serve as good parents in hybrid rice breeding and seed production.

In brief, we found among studied CMS lines; ١٢A line recorded the best one among all studied CMS lines in plant height, flag leaf length, filament length, stigma length, panicle length, panicle exertion, panicle exertion ratio, secondary branches panicle-١, number of filled grains panicle-١, seed set percentage, panicle weight and plant yield characters, while ١٢B line was the optimum line among all studied maintainer lines owing to its high characters like, plant height, flag leaf length, flag leaf area, anther length, panicle length, panicle exertion, panicle exertion ratio, panicles plant-١, number of filled grains panicle-١ and plant yield as a result for the excellent previous traits.

For restorer lines, PR١ line was the best among them in flag leaf length, flag leaf area, anther length, filament length, stigma length, stigma width, panicle exertion, spikelet number panicle-١ and panicle weight.



٢- نعمه محمد قدرى ميلاد
تقييم بعض التعاقيات المحصولية للأرز على إنتاجية القمح
Neama Mohamed Kadry Melad

EVALUATION OF SOME CROP SEQUENCES OF RICE ON WHEAT PRODUCTIVITY

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted on clay soil in ٢٠١٥-١٦ and ٢٠١٦-١٧ seasons at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Kafr El--Sheikh, Egypt, to exploit the land in the period from harvesting early rice cultivars to grow wheat in suitable date by planting the temporary fodder crops to increase economic returns. The trials studied the response of wheat cv. Giza ١٧١ to some crop sequences systems and nitrogen rates. Each experiment included three rice cultivars (Sakha ١٠١, Sakha ١٠٦ and Giza ١٧٩) as a preceding crop, three intermediate crop (maize and berseem fahl as mono-cut forage crops as well as fallow land) and three nitrogen rates (٥٠, ٧٥ and ١٠٠ kg N fed.^{-١}) in wheat. Rice cultivars as preceding crop had no significant effect on plant height, spikes number m^{-٢}, spike length, spike weight and grains number spike^{-١}, ١٠٠٠-grain weight, grain yield, straw yield and harvest index of wheat in both seasons. There was an apparent difference due to intermediate crop in all mentioned traits of wheat, except harvest index in the two seasons. The sequence system of berseem fahl –wheat resulted in a significant increase in plant height, spikes number m^{-٢}, spike length, spike weight and grains number spike^{-١}, grain yield and straw yield of wheat compared with maize–wheat and fallow–wheat sequence systems in the two seasons. However, maize–wheat and fallow–wheat sequence systems substantially increased ١٠٠٠-grain weight of wheat than the berseem fahl–wheat system. Wheat grown after maize or fallow soil was statistically at par in all mentioned treats in both seasons. Plant height, spikes number m^{-٢}, spike length, grains number spike^{-١} and straw yield and of wheat gradually increased by increasing nitrogen rate from ٥٠ to ١٠٠ kg N fed.^{-١}. Spike weight, grain yield and harvest index of wheat was markedly increased by increasing nitrogen rate from ٥٠ to ٧٥ kg N fed.^{-١}, then those decreased at ١٠٠ kg N fed.^{-١}. Application of ١٠٠ kg N fed.^{-١} produced the lightest ١٠٠٠-grain weight of wheat in both seasons, while the heaviest ones were obtained from adding ٧٥ and ٥٠ kg N fed.^{-١} in the first and second seasons, respectively. Grain yield was significantly affected by the interaction between intermediate crop and nitrogen levels. Wheat grown after berseem and received any nitrogen rate was among those having high grain yield in both seasons. It can be concluded that the sequence system of rice-berseem fahl–wheat received ٥٠ kg N fed.^{-١} could be recommended for optimum grain yield of wheat at Kafr El-Shiekh Governorate. This result indicated that application of berseem fahl as intermediate crop can be saved ٥٠ kg N fed.^{-١} without reduce grain yield of wheat, in addition to the producing green forage to use in animal food.



٤- رمضان محمد أحمد سليمان
دراسات على تخزين حبوب الأرز
Ramadan Mohammed Ahmed Soleiman
STUDIES ON RICE GRAINS STORAGE

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out at the laboratories of the Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Field Crops Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt from 1st November, 2014 to 1st November, 2016. This investigation aimed to appraise the effect of storage conditions on some entomological, pathological and grain quality characters of some rice genotypes during different storage periods (٦, ١٢, ١٨ and ٢٤ months from beginning of storage).

This study recommended that cold storage of various rice grains cultivars (at ٥ °C in the refrigerator) when prolonging storage period until ٢٤ months to achieve the best possible storage efficacy, germination and technological characters under the environmental conditions of the experiment in Kafrelsheikh Governorate, Egypt.

قسم الميكنة الزراعية

١- أحمد عبدالمنعم محمد حمص
تصنيع وحدة للتحكم فى تشغيل معدات الري
Ahmed abd elmonem Mohamed Hommos
MANUFACTURING UNIT TO CONTROL THE OPERATION OF IRRIGATION
EQUIPMENT

ABSTRACT

Alternate furrow irrigation (AFI) is gaining interest as a mean of saving water while minimizing loss in crop production. Field experiment was conducted in the experimental farm, faculty of agriculture, Kafr El-sheikh University, Egypt, during growing season of 2016-2017. The present work included the following: Irrigation systems (Furrow surface irrigation and surface drip irrigation (SDI)). However, different techniques had been investigated with surface irrigation (alternative furrow (AFI) and conventional furrow irrigation (CFI) with a furrow length of ٢٠, ٢٠ and ٤٠ m. The experiment was designed as split plot with three replications, where irrigation systems used as the main plot and furrow length as sub-plot. The ranges of mean cowpea yield gained from irrigation system were ٩٢٢.٢٣, ٩١٠.٥٢ and ١١٧٩.٥٢ kg/fed. for CFI, AFI and SDI, respectively. The effect of furrow length and their interaction with irrigation system on yield were non-significant but the irrigation system has significant effect on yield ($P < 0.01$). The maximum and minimum yield was obtained at length of ٢٠ m for SDI and length of ٤٠ m for AFI, which were ٢٤.٢٧ kg/plot and ٢٥.٢٦ kg/plot, respectively. The effect of irrigation system on the water use efficiency (WUE) was highly significant ($p < 0.01$). The average WUE was decreased from ١١.٥٧ to ٨.١٠ kg/m² when the furrow length increased from ٢٠ to ٤٠ m. The range of mean values of WUE due to the effect of furrow length from ٢٠ to ٤٠ m was highly significant ($P < 0.01$) only. The average of (WUE) was increased from ٥.٨١ to ٩.٨٧ and ١٣.٤١ kg/m² for CFI, AFI and SDI systems, respectively. The highest and lowest values of irrigation depth (ID), water application efficiency (WAE), water distribution efficiency (WDE) and applied water (AW) were ١٧.٦٥-١٠.١٢ cm, ٧٥.٢٥-٥٢.٤٦ %, ٧٢.٣٧ -٣٦.٤٥% and ٦١.٢٠-٢٣.٦١ m³, respectively. The possibility of using the drip irrigation system in the clay delta lands with short furrow length to obtain more productivity as well as providing amounts of water and the best choices as it gives us the right amount of irrigation water in the specified time and place. In case it cannot be applied, the alternative is to use the irrigation technology in the alternative system with short lines.



**٢- عوض علي طيوش أوريث
تصنيع وتقييم نموذج أويل لتدريج التمور على أساس الحجم
Awad Ali Tayoush**

**Manufacturing and Evaluation of Prototype for Grading of Dates on Volume
Basis**

ABSTRACT

Locally-manufactured orchard crops graders specifications could not be determined without an adequate methodology takes into account the properties of graded material and also the design factors affect the grading efficiency. An investigation of the possibility of using a rotary drum screen grader prototype for grading dates was carried out, in order to determine the optimum values of affecting design factors for the maximized grading efficiency. A rotating screen grader consists of 244×14 cm frame was manufactured and tested in a local workshop located at Kafr Elsheikh city during the year of 2016. Maximizing grading efficiency of the grader needed to establish an interactive second-order polynomial model generated by a three-factor three-level Box-Behnken statistical design with response surface methodology to determine the effect of independent variables such as rotational speed, inclination angle and feeding rate on grading efficiency which represents the predicted response as a dependent variable. Three different varieties representing dates samples called Bartamuda, Gandila and Shamiyya as known in Egypt were chosen to be graded after studying their physical properties. The generated models predicted the levels of rotational speed, inclination angle and feeding rate to be (26.00rpm; 2.72degrees; and 1kg/min, respectively) are the optimum levels for maximized response of grading efficiency (61.66%) for Bartamuda variety and (26.47rpm; 1degree; and 1kg/min, respectively) for maximized grading efficiency of (77.22%) for Gandila variety and (26.00rpm; 1.08degrees and 0kg/min, respectively) for maximized grading efficiency of (40.98%) for Shamiyya variety. These evident differences between efficiencies for each variety have committed to study the correlation between physical properties of these varieties and maximized grading efficiency, hence principal component analysis was run. Results showed that physical properties such as fruit thickness and sphericity have the greatest negative effect on optimized grading efficiency but a property such as bulk density has a positive one. This study dealt with all factors that could effect on rotating screen graders efficiency for dates to some extent.

قسم النبات الزراعى



١- غادة صلاح الدين عبد الحميد ابو النجا
دراسة تأثير نيماتودا تعقد الجذور (ميلودوجيني انكوجنيتا) علي نباتات الفول البلدي مع
استخدام بعض طرق مكافحة الحديثة

Studies on the effect of root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne incognita*) on Faba bean plants with the utilization of some modern method

ABSTRACT

Root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne* spp., are the major plant-parasitic nematodes attacking many crops. Faba bean is the first legume crop in Egypt in terms of cultivated area, total production and consumption. *M. incognita*, one of the most economically important species of root-knot nematodes, adversely affects plant growth and yield.

Therefore, this study was conducted to apply different methods of control to eliminate the disease of the root-knot nematodes, this study included the following basic points:

١) A survey of the most important nematode species was done on the faba bean plants. The study focused on the areas of growing the faba bean in Kafr El Sheikh governorate.

٢) Study the susceptibility of some varieties of faba bean to the incidence of root-knot nematode and to determine the susceptibility of the host to the infection under the greenhouse conditions at $20 \pm 5^{\circ}C$.

٣) Study the influence of different methods to control *M. incognita* on faba bean plants under greenhouse conditions as follows:

-Use of: some organic and bio fertilizers, some a biotic and biotic inducers, DiTera™ as a bionematicide, Matador™ as a bio-compound and Effect of some chemical nematicide

Results of this study showed that:

seven different species of nematodes were found to be parasitic on faba bean plants: *Meloidogyne* spp., *Pratylenchus* spp., *Tylenchorhynchus* spp., *Xphinima* spp., *Hoplolus* spp., *Trichodorus* spp., *Helecotylenchus* spp. Nematodes were rooted in *Meloidogyne* spp.. The most prevalent by ٥٨.٤% followed by *Tylenchorhynchus* spp. with ٤١.٥% *pratylenchus* spp., ٢٥.٨%, *Xphinima* spp. ٢٤.٥% *Hoplolus* spp. ١٨.٨% and *Trichodorus* spp. ١١.٣%, and the lowest genera spread *Helecotylenchus* spp. ٩.٤%. According to rating scale based on damage index (DI) on nematode, all the tested cultivars were susceptible, except Maser-١ cultivars was moderately resistant to *M. incognita* infection. The results showed that all tested methods of control of *M. incognita* on faba bean significantly reduced the number of the root galling and the number of nematode population (J٢) in the soil and improved the plant growth properties with different rates compared with the control either Chemical nematicides or non-chemical methods such as mycorizine and potassium humate, chili oil, Humin, Salicylic acid and Bion. Also, DiTera achieved high results against *M. incognita* and improve the growth of plants compared to the control. Results of present study requires the use of the tested non-chemical methods to control *M. incognita* on faba bean as an easy, simple and safe.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة قسم المبيدات



١- ريم عبد الله أحمد عبد الخالق
تأثير المركبات الاليلوكيماوية على مكافحه بعض الحشائش المصاحبة لمحصول القمح
Reem Abdallah Ahmed Abdelkhalek
Effect of Allelopathic Chemical on Controlling Some Associated Weeds in
Wheat Crop

ABSTRACT

Egyptian framers get rid of agricultural crop wastes by burning. This could be a severe threat to human health. Hence, attempt had been made to find a good solution to use these crop wastes as bio-herbicides instead of burning. Crop wastes of rice straw, sorghum and sunflower had been investigated for their allelopathic activity under laboratory bioassay. The results of sandwich method showed that the highest reduction in radicle length was observed by sunflower (٧٨.٧٥%) and the least reduction was by rice straw (٢٧%). Also, the plant- box data reflected that the highest reduction occurred by sunflower and rice roots (٨٥% and ٨٠%, respectively) followed by sorghum. The results of greenhouse experiment showed that sunflower wastes had the highest significant effect on chard, wild oat and wheat. Sorghum has negative effect on both chard and wild oat and stimulatory effect on wheat. Regarding anatomical structures, slide photos showed that stem and root diameters in control were much more than treatments. The vascular bundle diameters and numbers in control was higher in control. GC-MS identification showed some of allelochemicals in crop wastes fractions.

قسم النبات الزراعى



١- جيلان صلاح عبد العظيم اليماني
تقييم بعض التراكيب الوراثية لمحصول الكتان تحت مستويات مختلفة من الملوحة
وحمض الأسكوربيك
GELAN SALAH ABD EL-AZEM EL-YAMANEE
EVALUATION OF SOME FLAX GENOTYPES UNDER DIFFERENT SALINITY
LEVELS AND ASCORBIC ACID

ABSTRACT

This experiment was conducted at Lyzometer of Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt during the two growing winter seasons of ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٦ and ٢٠١٦/٢٠١٧ to study the evaluation of some flax cultivars (Sakha١, Sakha٢ and Sakhao) under different levels of salinity (٠, ٤, ٦ and ٨ dsm-١) and spraying with ascorbic acid (AA) (٢٠٠ mgل-١ and ٤٠٠ mgل-١). The data indicate that salinity stress caused significant decreases in all growth characters, yield and its components, physiological and biochemical parameters, the highest salinity level (٨ dsm-١) caused the highest significant decrease but, increases some physiological and biochemical characters. Application of AA at different concentrations exhibited increases in all parameters of three the flax cultivars and decreases in some physiological and biochemical characters either in plants which irrigated with tap water or saline solution as compared with control in both seasons. The higher level of AA was more effective alleviating the adverse effects of salinity stress. Sakha ١ cv. has the best grown cultivars under salinity stress condition (highly significant differences for all salinity tolerance indices). RAPD Molecular marker for three cultivars was also investigated.

Keywords: Ascorbic acid, salinity stress, flax cultivars, salt tolerance.



٢- داليا سيد أحمد محمد سيد أحمد الطنطاوي
تأثير بعض منظمات الإسموزية على الصفات الكيموحيوية والفسيولوجية والتشريحية
لنبات الشعير النامي تحت ظروف الجفاف
Dalia Said Ahmed Mohamed Said Ahmed El-Tantawy
Effect of some osmoregulators on biochemical, physiological and anatomical
characters of barley plants (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) under drought conditions

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to elucidate the mitigating efficiency of foliar application of some osmoregulators i.e., salicylic acid, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, actosol, proline, amino more and compound fertilizer on growth characteristics of barley plants (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) under drought stress during two successive growing seasons of field experiments. Water deficit stress decreased stem length, number of leaves, plant fresh and dry weights and levels of chlorophyll a, b, total chlorophyll, carotenoids, N, P and K as well as yield components. As a response to water deficit stress, reactive oxygen species levels significantly increased resulting in lipid peroxidation, decrease membrane integrity and significant increases in antioxidant enzymes activities such as catalase, peroxidase and polyphenol oxidase. All six treatments alleviated the detrimental impacts of water deficit stress. In addition, drought stressed plants closed their stomata but the osmoregulators used under drought stress conditions increased the number of closed stomata.



٣- سارة عماد الدين احمد عبدالواحد حنبل
تحفيز المقاومة المستحثة باستخدام الكائنات المحفزة للنمو ضد بعض الفيروسات التي
تصيب النباتات البقولية
Sara Emad El-Dein Ahmed Abd EL-Wahed Hanbal
Induction of systemic resistance by plant growth promoting microorganisms
against certain viruses affecting leguminous crops

ABSTRACT

Two experiments were carried out in the greenhouse (pots) and in the field to investigate the effects of induction of systemic resistance by plant growth promoting microorganisms (*Penicillium simplicissimum* GP1٧-٢, *Fusarium equiseti* GF١٩-١ and *Trichoderma asperellum* SKT-١), nanosilica and plant extracts against Bean yellow mosaic virus. Broad bean cultivar Giza ٨٤٢ was used as the test plant in these experiments. Plants treated by fungi, nanosilica and plant extract a significant increase in the plant growth, yield and its components as compared with plant non-treated (infected control). Moreover, a decrease in disease severity and ELISA concentration of the virus for plants treated with fungi, plant extracts and nanosilica compared with infected plants (control). RT-PCR rustles plants treated with fungi, plant extracts and nanosilica showed an increase in gene expression compared to non-treated infected plants.

قسم إنتاج الدواجن

١- حاتم ممدوح عبده الطحان
دراسات غذائية على الدواجن

قسم الالبان



١- غادة أبو المحاسن عبد العظيم عبد الواحد
دراسة شاملة على جبن اليوجورت (اللبننة)
Ghada Aboel-Mahasen Abdel-Azeem Abdel-Wahed
A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON YOGHURT- CHEESE (LABNEH)

ABSTRACT

Labneh or concentrated yoghurt (yoghurt cheese) is a common food in many countries of the world especially in the Middle East and Balkans. Labneh was produced by traditional method from fresh and seven days old bio-yoghurt salted with 0.0, 0.5, 0.75 and 1% salt. Traditional labneh was made using yoghurt starter and ABT-2 with 1% salt. Labneh was supplemented separately with 5 and 10 % date powder of three cultivars (Bartamuda, Sakkoti and Gondaila). , direct formulation method was used instead of traditional method for Producing labneh. Skim milk powder (SMP), milk protein concentrate (MPC) in a powder form and fresh cream were used. Different mixes containing different ratios of SMP and MPC were prepared using standerdized cow's milk (10 % fat) to give final TS of ~26% in the prepared mixes. Ratios of SMP: MPC were 0:100, 10:90, 20:80, 30:70, 40:60, 50:50 and 100:0 respectively. Using fresh or stored bio- yoghurt was successful in making good quality bio-labneh , since the counts of Bifidobacteria and L.acidophilus were always higher than the minimum counts required (6 log CFU/g) to cause the probiotic effect. Variety of date fruit was quite important for composition and quality of the date-supplemented labneh, while a great improvement in chemical composition was recorded with slight adverse effect on the organoleptic properties. a good quality probiotic labneh can be successfully made using the direct formulation method and mixes containing SMP and MPC as 80:20.

قسم البساتين

١- رانيا شوقى عبد الحميد عبد الغفار
تأثير التربة والماء الممغنط والبوتاسيوم فى صورة جزيئات النانو على النمو والمحصول
وجودة ثمار الخيار تحت ظروف الصوبة البلاستيكية

ABSTRACT



٢- مسعد خيرى محمد زكى مأمون
التحسين الوراثى لنبات حبة البركة بواسطة التضاعف و البيوتكنولوجيا
Mossad Khairy Mohamed Zaky Maamoun
Genetic improvement of *Nigella sativa* plant by polyploidization and
biotechnology

ABSTRACT

Pure line seeds of black cumin were used at four separated experiments as follow: the first, seeds were treated with chemical and physical treatments. The second, callus induction and thymoquinone (TQ) estimation of explants, which derived from in vitro germinated seeds and cultured on MS medium with 2, 4-D and kin. The third, the ovules were cultured on MS medium supplemented with different concentrations of BA, Kin, 2, 4-D, and NAA for their gynogenesis. The fourth experiment: The seeds of diploid and tetraploid plants were planted to their progeny test. Results showed that the highest final germination percentages (FGP) were achieved on 200 mg/l GA₃, control wet and seeds cold treatment for 3, 4 and 0 weeks. The biggest values of seed vigor were for 3, 4 and 4 weeks. The callus derived from cotyledon explants grown on MS medium supplemented with 0.0 mg/l 2, 4-D gave the highest value of TQ content. It was observed that gynogenesis of black cumin ovules can be obtained directly on medium containing 2 mg/l 2, 4-D. It also confirmed gynogenic occurrence at 1 and 2 mg/l 2, 4-D. Diploid plant has most superior characteristics than tetraploid. Flow cytometry analysis identifies the regenerated in vitro haploids and confirmed diploid and tetraploid plants as median fluorescence intensity.

٣- عمرو خليفة فايد معاطى عبد الله
استجابة بعض النباتات الطبية للنانوجرافيت والنانو سليكا

قسم المحاصيل



١- أسماء فتحى محمد عطية بدوى
تأثير الري والتسميد على محصول القمح
Asmaa Fathy Mohamed Badawy

EFFECT OF IRRIGATION REGIME AND FERTILIZATION ON WHEAT

ABSTRACT

Wheat cv. Sakh ٩٢ (*Triticum aestivum* L.) was grown on a clay soil at Agricultural Research Station Farm, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate (٦ m altitude, ٣١° ٠٧' latitude and ٣٠° ٥٢' longitude) in ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥ and ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٦ seasons, to study the effect of irrigation regime (irrigation at irrigation at ٤٠, ٥٥ and ٧٠ % depletion of available soil moisture, DAM), nitrogen rate (٥٠, ٧٠ and ٩٠ kg N per feddan), potassium rate (٠, ١٢ and ٢٤ kg K₂O Per feddan) on grain and straw yields and some water relations.

The decrease in DAM from ٧٠ to ٤٠ % at irrigation resulted in substantially increase in spike number m^{-٢}, grain number spike^{-١}, ١٠٠٠-grain weight, straw yield and grain yield in both seasons. There was no significant difference in the mentioned traits between irrigation at ٤٠ and ٥٥% DAM in both seasons. All the mentioned traits was gradually increased by increasing nitrogen rate from ٥٠ to ٩٠ kg N fed^{-١} in both seasons, except ١٠٠٠-grain weight. The weight of ١٠٠٠-grain was markedly increased by increasing nitrogen rate from ٥٠ to ٧٠ kg N fed^{-١}, while it decreased at ٩٠ kg N fed^{-١} in the two seasons. The rate of ٧٠ and ٩٠ kg N fed^{-١} did not significantly differ in spike number m^{-٢}, grain number spike^{-١}, straw yield and grain yield in both seasons. Spikes number m^{-٢}, grains number spike^{-١} and ١٠٠٠-grain weight was markedly increased by each increment of potassium fertilizer in the two seasons. Irrigation at ٤٠ or ٥٥% DAM along with addition of ٧٠ or ٩٠ kg N fed^{-١} were among those treatments having high grain yield compared with the combination of irrigation at ٧٠% DAM and ٥٠ kg N fed^{-١} at any potassium rate in both seasons.

Seasonal of applied irrigation water (AW), water consumptive use (WCU) and stored water (SW) were markedly decreased by increasing DAM from ٤٠ to ٧٠% at irrigation in both seasons. The water productivity (kg grain or straw m^{-٢} water) for either AW or WCU was increased by increasing soil moisture depletion from ٤٠ to ٥٥% DAM at irrigation and then it decreased. The water productivity of grain and straw for AW and WCU was increased by increasing nitrogen rate from ٥٠ to ٩٠ kg N fed^{-١} and potassium rate from ٠ to ٢٤ kg K₂O fed^{-١} in both seasons. Irrigation at ٥٥% DAM with ٧٠ kg N and ٢٤ kg K₂O fed^{-١} produced the highest water productivity values of grain for AW (١.١٢ and ١.٠٩ kg grain m^٢ AW), while irrigation at ٤٠% DAM with ٥٠ kg N and without K fertilizer (٠.٦٨ and ٠.٧١ kg grain m^٢ AW) in the two seasons. Increasing DAM from ٤٠ to ٥٥% at irrigation with any combination of NK fertilizer markedly increased the water productivity of grain for WCU, while the increase in DAM to ٧٠% irrigation decreased it in both seasons. The percentage of water application efficiency (WAE) was substantially increased by decreasing amount of applied water by irrigation at ٧٠% DAM in both seasons. Increasing soil moisture depletion at irrigation along with increasing nitrogen rate increased WAE% at the same potassium rate.

It can be concluded that irrigation at ٥٥% DAM with application of ٧٠ kg N and ١٢ or ٢٤ kg K₂O fed^{-١} was the best treatment, which resulted in high grain yield with less amount of applied irrigation water and consumptive use in Kafr Elsheikh Governorate.



٢- بسمه السيد محمد مصطفى السماحي
الثبات الوراثي لبعض التراكيب الوراثية في القمح تحت بعض المعاملات الزراعية
Basma El-Sayed Mohamed Moustafa El-Samahy
Stability of Some Wheat Genotypes under some Agronomic Factors

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station, ARC, Egypt, during the two successive wheat-growing seasons 2011/2012 and 2012/2013. The present work was aimed to evaluate ten Egyptian bread wheat genotypes i.e., (Sakha 92, Sakha 94, Giza 168, Misr 1, Misr 2, Gemmeiza 9, Gemmeiza 11, Sids 12, Shandaweel 1, and Giza 171) under three different planting dates (20th October, 20th November and 20th December), in randomized complete block design (RCBD) with four replications. The obtained results showed that the better sowing date is second date (20 November), where the cultivated varieties recorded the highest rate of grain yield while planting in the other two dates reduced the yield by 10-20%. It is clear from data that genotype Misr 1 which has average mean yield over the average of all environments and (b) not significantly different from unity, therefore, this variety has general adaptability or well adapted to all environments. Giza 171 was the highest variety in the protein ratio by early or delayed sowing date.



٣- حنان عبد العاطي نبيه طه
تأثير معدلات التسميد النيتروجيني والتسميد الحيوي والمركبات المحفزة للنمو على
محصول الأرز
HANAN ABD EL-ATY NABIEH TAHA
INFLUENCE OF NITROGEN LEVELS, BIO-FERTILIZER AND STIMULATING
GROWTH COMPOUNDS ON RICE

ABSTRACT

It can be concluded that the application of 46 kg N fed⁻¹ along with Cyanobacteria or Azospirillum and ascobien or humic acid as stimulating compounds could be used successfully to achieve optimum grain yield of Giza 179 Egyptian rice cultivar with saving 20 % of N fertilizer (22 kg N fed⁻¹) without reduce in grain yield under the same conditions.

قسم الإقتصاد الزراعى



١- فؤاد عوض عبد المهيمن محمد العجواني
التمويل الزراعي في مصر
Fouad Awad Abd El Mohymin El Agwany
Agricultural finance in Egypt

ABSTRACT

Agricultural production is one of the most important pillars of national production due to the importance of its food products. The financial and credit institutions are considered important institutions in the economic structure of the country because of the major role it plays in achieving agricultural and economic development objectives, hence the importance of credit institutions and agriculture in the development of the agricultural sector. Egyptian agriculture is the main source of access to agricultural loans and many credit services in order to provide agricultural products.

The study aims at identifying the current status of short-, medium- and long-term agricultural credit by identifying the role of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt in financing some important strategic crops in Egypt, analyzing the impact of loans on variable and total costs, (FARIL analysis) for different aspects of the banking performance of some village banks in Kafr El Sheikh governorate, and to identify the most important determinants of the demand for the Feddan loans for the most important crops in Egypt.



٢- حاتم مصطفى عبده أبو عالية
دور بعض المنظمات الريفية فى التنمية الريفية فى بعض قرى محافظة كفر الشيخ
Hatem Mostafa Abo Alia
ROLE OF SOME RURAL ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOME
VILLAGES in KAFRELSHIEKH GOVERNORATE

ABSTRACT

This study aimed mainly to identify the problems facing some rural agricultural organizations in achieving their development objectives from the viewpoints of the beneficiaries in Kafrelsheikh governorate. It was divided into three agricultural geographic environments, from each of them it was selected an administrative district, and from each of them it has been selected a village represent the rest of the villages of the district, the choice of these villages conditional on the existence of the four studied organizations, a Village Bank, Agricultural Cooperative association, veterinary Unit, and extension center on each village of these villages. Sample size in this study has been amounted to ٣٢٢ respondents distributed as follows: ١٢٧ respondents of Ariamoon village in Kafrelsheikh district to represent the old agricultural environment, ١٠٠ respondents of Tebah village in the Zawiah area in Already district to represent the new agricultural environment, and ١٠٥ respondents of Sheikh Mubarak village in Baltim district to represent the agricultural environment coastal. Data were collected during the months of July, August, and September ٢٠١٥, by using personal interview questionnaire. To conduct statistical and analytical processes and test hypotheses it was required, necessary to use the following statistical tools: percentages, the arithmetic weighted mean, multiple correlations, partial & multilateral regression, analysis test of variance (F), in addition to frequency tables.

The main finding was

The main results were that there were many problems (administrative, organization and financial) facing these organization and affect the achievement of their goals and there are many proposals to overcome it.



٣- داليا حسين السيد حبيش
محددات السلوك الانجابى للريفيات ببعض قرى محافظة كفر الشيخ
Dalia Hassan El-syed Hebish

**The Determinants of Reproduction Behavior of Women in Some Villages at
Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

ABSTRACT

The majore objective of the present study is to construct, test, and clarify a causal model about human reproduction and its causal links to socioeconomic, cultural, and demographic variables among ٢٩٩ rural women in kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, as well as, identifying the strength of each variable in the model through its direct and indirect effects of the studied variables. The hypothesized causal links of the variables and their ordering in the reproduction model depend on four exogenous variables that precede other variables in the causal model and affect seven endogenous variables in a number of combinationst. Social survey method was utilized. An interview schedule form was devolped. Path analysis technique was utilized. The model was revised.

The findings revealed that: The average number of the total alive births per each wife reached ٢.٧ births. The linear regression analysis showed that the eleven independent variablesl operating jointly explained ٧٢.٨% of the variance in human reproduction. The theoretical model appears to be an effective and capable model for identifying variables that play highly important roles in changing reproduction behavior, the total causal effects of the variables reached about ٨٢% of the total associations. The independent variables affecting human fertility directly or indirectly were ranked according to their total causal effect as follow: number of years of marriage (٠.٥٧), family planning (٠.٥), infant mortality (٠.٢٩), attitudes toward family planning (-٠.١٨), reproductive cultural heritage (٠.١٧), child labor (٠.١٢), monthly household income (٠.٠٩), the standard of living (٠.٠٦), wife's education (-٠.٠٥), breastfeeding (٠.٠٢) and, mother's health (- ٠.٠١٥). Based upon the study findings a number of theoretical and practical implications were presented.



٤- إلهام حسين أحمد العماوى
اقتصاديات الضرائب الزراعية
Sherien Mahmoud Hamdey EL-Deeb
Economics of Agricultural Taxes

ABSTRACT

Egypt seeks to build a competitive, balanced, diversified and sustainable economy based on innovation and knowledge based on justice and social integration within the framework of Vision ٢٠٢٠, which necessitated the search for new sources of finance. Taxes are the most important financial means that enable the State to influence economic and social life and achieve balance. The main objective of the study is to reduce the contribution of agricultural taxes to total revenues. Through identifying the most important factors affecting tax revenues, measure tax performance indicators. The most important results, that agricultural taxes contribute only about ٠.٢٥% in total taxes and the elasticity of agricultural taxes reached about (-٠.٤٠) which less than one, indicating, weak response to changes in GDP and did not represent the tax revenue of the actual tax capacity. The tax arrears were about ١١٥% of the actual revenues. The most important factors affecting agricultural taxes are the agricultural GDP and Agricultural credit. The agricultural tax gap was about LE ٢٨.٨ billion. The results of the study also indicate that there is a wasted tax capacity in the agricultural sector, accumulated savings and low flexibility. Therefore, the study recommends decision makers and officials to amend the tax policy based on a strategic plan adopted by Legislative amendment and calculation of annual linkage by scientific methods and the use of indicators and factors mentioned above in the crystallization of these policies.>



**٥- ولاء عبد الحميد عجيلة عبد الحميد
دراسة وصفية تحليلية لأسباب وعواقب الطلاق على عينة من المطلقات فى مركز
كفرالشيخ**

Walaa Abdelhameed Ajeela

**Descriptive and Analytical Study of the Causes and Consequences of Divorce
on a sample of the divorced women in Kafr El-Sheikh District**

ABSTRACT

This study aims at identifying the most significant causes of divorce according to the divorced women, the outcomes of the divorce on the divorced woman and how satisfying life is for the divorced women, and the most significant outcomes on the children of the divorced woman. To establish these goals, this study has been conducted in Kafrelsheikh city and some of the surrounding villages. The data collected on the divorced women was done through the Snowball sampling through the assistance of journalists to find the divorced women in the villages or in the city, and the news are reported specifying the divorced women in the village or the city, this way the snowball keeps growing in size or in other words, the number of divorced women increases. This study has collecting data from ٢٨٠ divorced women distributed equally between (Kafrelsheikh) city, and the villages of (Mahalat Elqasab, Elhamrawy, Elqarada), the required data was collected from ١٤٠ divorced women from Kafrelsheikh city, the ١٤٠ divorced women are distributed as follows: Mahalat Elqasab ٦٠, Elhamrawy ٤٠, Elqarada ٤٠. The data has been collected in the months of Nov and Dec ٢٠١٦. The study included more than one statistical approach to analyze the data of this study. We used in this study the Arithmetic mean, standard deviation along with the percentages and the repetitions to describe the different variables (Independent and Dependent), The T-test was also used along with Pearson correlation coefficient and Multiple Regression Analysis through the statistical programs bundle SPSS.

The outcomes of the study:

The most significant social causes of divorce according to the divorced women: The husband's accompaniment of bad friends, and the husband's family intrusion into the matters of the married couple after marriage.

The most significant financial causes of divorce according to the divorced women: the husband takes over the wife's jewelry or her inheritance, along with not supporting the family financially nor helping with the responsibilities of the house.

The most significant religious causes of divorce according to the divorced women: ongoing lying by the husband, the repetitive action of leaving the house to hang out with friends.

The most significant responsibly-bearing causes of divorce according to the divorced women: The repetitive action of leaving the house to hang out with friends, and many fights between the married couple.

The most significant psychological causes of divorce according to the divorced women: Many fights between the married couple, and the husband is Disrespect towards the feelings of the wife.

The most significant intimate causes of divorce according to the divorced women: The husband is Disrespect towards the feelings of the wife.

The social outcomes of divorce on the divorced women: others seek after divorced women. Divorced women would have more responsibilities.

The social psychological outcomes of divorce on the divorced women: Mood swings, nervousness, feelings of injustice and alienation.

The social financial outcomes of divorce on the divorced women: The divorced women would have to take care of an extra load of financially supporting themselves.

The level of satisfaction about life on the divorced women: my relationships with others are fine; I am friendly with the people I deal with.

The social outcomes of divorce on the divorced women's children: the loss of the example they would look up to in the house.

The psychological outcomes of divorce on the divorced women's children: the child would feel orphaned despite the existence of their parents.

The financial outcomes of divorce on the divorced women's children: poverty and lack of income.



٦- محمود أمين محمد مسعود منيسي
دراسة تحليلية للمصادر المعلوماتية الزراعية للمرشدين الزراعيين والمزارعين بمحافظة البحيرة
Mahmoud Amin Mohamed Menisy
Analytical Study to Agricultural Information Sources for Extension Agents and Farmers at El-Behira Governorate

ABSTRACT

The process of the transfer of information and knowledge concerning the new agricultural innovations is the first stages of the cognitive behavioral change, and to provide this information on new agricultural practices and appropriate environment of farmers and the rural community to update their knowledge and skills task that requires the need for agricultural supply those agricultural technical information continuously. This depends on the efficiency of the sources from which he receives farmers imparted knowledge in the transfer of knowledge and information and connect the appropriate ways and physical capacities and potential farmers.

The aim of this study mainly analytical study of agricultural information sources for each of the agricultural extension workers and farmers in Beheira. The four governorates were selected randomly, namely Damanhour, Abu Homs, Mahmudiya and Shubra Khit. All the agricultural extension workers sample of the study. ٢٠% of that total number of ٥٠. As for the farmer sample was ٢٧٢.

Data analyzed using statistical software SPSS, Version ١٦, and several statistical methods and tools were used: percentage, repetitions, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Multiparty, and multiple gradient gradients.

- The majority of the surveyed agricultural extension agents (٨٢%) belong to the medium and high exposure categories for the sources of agricultural knowledge in the field of plant production.
- The results showed that (٧٧%) of the farmers surveyed belong to the intermediate and high exposure categories for the sources of agricultural knowledge in the field of plant production.
- The majority of the agricultural extension workers (٩٤%) belong to the medium and high exposure categories of agricultural organizations as agricultural information sources in the field of plant production.
- The results revealed that more than one third of the surveyed farmers (about ٢٧%) are not exposed to agricultural organizations as agricultural information sources, and ٥٣% belong to the low and medium exposure categories of agricultural organizations as sources of information.
- The results showed that more than half of the surveyed agricultural supervisors (٥٨%) belong to the medium and high exposure categories of roads and extension aids as information sources in the field of plant production.
- The results showed that about ٨٨% of the surveyed farmers belong to the low and medium exposure categories of the roads and extension aids as information sources.
- The results showed that the group of agricultural knowledge carriers came first in terms of the efficiency of the exposure of the farmers surveyed, followed by the group of sources related to roads and extension aids, and the group of sources related to the agricultural organizations at ٢٢.٩%, ١٠% and ٨.٤%, respectively.



٧- منى سعد محمد صحصاح
دراسة العوامل المرتبطة والمحددة لمشاركة المرأة الريفية في التنمية المستدامة في بعض قري مركز قلين محافظة كفر الشيخ
Mona Saad Mohamed Sehsah
A Study of Correlated and Determined Factors of Rural women's Participation in Sustainable Development in Some Villages, Qallin District Kafr El –Sheikh Governorate

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to identify the correlated and determined factors of rural women participation in sustainable development in some villages , qallin district Kafr El –Shiekh governorate, The study was conducted in some villages of Qaleen district in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate, where three villages were chosen. The selected villages were Mitt el-Diba ,Nashrt and Al-Shakha. The sample size was ٢٠٠ respondents from the study villages. The data were collected by personal interview

The main research findings were:

١- The results showed that there is a significant positive relationship at the potential level of 0.01 between the participation of rural women in sustainable development and each of the educational level of the respondent, the educational level of husband's respondents, the land ownership of the respondent, the standard of living, exposure to mass communication methods, Leadership, level of ambition, and savings, rural women's awareness of sustainable development. ٢- The results showed that there is a significant negative at the potential level of 0.05 between the participation of rural women in sustainable development and Satisfaction with the services of the community. ٣- The results also showed that the Independent variables explained 22.5% of the variation in the degree of participation of rural women in sustainable development

قسم الميكنة الزراعية



١- رامي زكريا محمد إسماعيل عمارة
تشغيل جرار آلي للخدمة الخفيفة بالخلايا الكهروضوئية
RAMY ZAKARIA MOHAMED ISMAIEL EMARA

Solar Photovoltaic Powered Automated Tractor for Light Service

ABSTRACT

Solar photovoltaic (PV) systems have shown their potentiality in its usage rural projects around the world. With decreasing continual prices of PV systems, it becomes economically attractive and growing experience gained with the use of PV in the agriculture activities, in turn obtaining a significant impact on rural development. The current work aims to study the performance of PV system [power output, (Poutput), and conversion efficiency, (η_{PV})] to operate a developed standalone an electric solar tractor under two tilt angles of PV panel (0° and 20°). Also, control circuits of brush DC motor based on pulse width modulation (PWM) were designed, manufactured and evaluated. The designed system allows controlling speed of the DC motor in both of forward and reversing direction. The obtained results indicated that, the daily average (Poutput) of PV reaches about 1.95 and 2.15 kWh for 0° and 20° tilt angles, respectively. While the daily average of η_{PV} is about 12.2 and 12.2 % for 0° and 20° tilt angles, respectively. These results were corresponding to daily average insolation of 788.89 and 809.22 W/m² at daily average PV module temperature of 36.2 and 27.4°C for 0° and 20° , respectively. The experimental setup offers many advantages such as simple structure, low cost, accurate, quite efficient, and light mass. This work is considered as a primary step for the commercial use of a solar powered electric tractor for light service in the agricultural farm.

الاراضى



١- علاء الدين محمد حسن خطاب
تأثير ظروف الترطيب والتجفيف علي حركية العناصر السامة في أرض ملوثة معاملة
بمحسنات مختلفة

Alaa El-Deen Mohamed Hassan Khattab

**Impact of wetting and drying conditions on mobilization of toxic metals in a
contaminated soil treated with different amendments**

ABSTRACT

Our aim is to investigate the impact of mono-and co- application of different rates of biosolids, compost, and sulfur, and the impact of compost and sulfur application in two rates (1.20 and 2.0%) on the distribution of Cd, Cu, Ni, and Zn among their geochemical fractions and their bio-availability to sorghum and barnyard grass . We measured metal fractions and potential availability, soil pH, plant yield and metal content in both plants .We found that organic matter increased with (biosolids and compost) and pH reduced with (sulfur) highly affected Cu and Zn mobility: plant yield increased with OM and decreased with pH decreased. Cu absorption was higher in the wet soil while it was lower in the dry soil. The biosolid-add Cu was significantly more bioavailable to sorghum plants than the spiked Cu. Co-application of sulfur and biosolids showed significantly higher sorghum uptake of Cu than application of sulfur to the spiked soil with Cu. Zinc uptake decreased in the high compost application rates. Compost decreased the solubility of Cd (in dry soil) and Ni (in both soils). Sulfur increased the solubility of Cd and Ni . Compost decreased Cd and increased Ni in sorghum, but enhanced Cd and degraded Ni in grass. Sulfur increased Cd and Ni in both plants . These results suggest that compost can be used as an immobilizing agent for Cd in the dry soil and Ni in the wet soil; however, it might be used as mobilizing agent for Cd in the wet soil and Ni in the dry soil. Sulfur (with rate 2.0%) can be used for enhancing the phyto-extraction of Cd and Ni from contaminated alkaline soils.

٢- حسام سعيد احمد خضر
دراسة التغير فى استخدامات الاراضى والادارة الزراعية المستدامة في شمال دلتا
النيل باستخدام الاستشعار من البعد ونظم المعلومات الجغرافية

كلية التربية

أولاً : الماجستير

قسم الصحة النفسية



١- سمر محمد أحمد بدوي إسماعيل
خبرات إساءة المعاملة الوالدية في الطفولة وعلاقتها ببعض اضطرابات الشخصية لدى الأحداث
الجانحين والعاديين

Samar Mohammed Ahmed Badawi Ismail

**Experiences of parental mistreatment in childhood and its relationship with some
personality disorders for juveniles delinquent and the normal**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at finding out the relationship between exposure to childhood abuse experiences and suffering from personality disorders in adolescence among juvenile delinquents. The study included 120 juvenile delinquents (100 males and 20 females) with the role of observation of delinquents in Kafr El-Sheikh, Mahalla El-Kubra, Damanhour, and the role of education in Giza. They ranged in age from 14-18 years with an average age of 15.79 years and a standard deviation of 1.26 years. (120) of the ordinary in the secondary and secondary education schools (100 males - 20 female participants ranged in age from (14-18) years with an average age of (15.76) years and a standard deviation (1.27) years. . The course was prepared by Dr. Mohamed Ghanem and the scale of experiences of abuse in childhood. statistically significant differences between the average levels of adolescent and delinquent adolescents on the scale of personality disorders and the measure of childhood abuse experiences towards adolescents The delinquents , And finally the existence of a range of dynamic factors underlying the suffering of personality disorders of juvenile delinquents.

Key words:

Child abuse (physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse), personality disorders, juvenile delinquents.



**٢- هالة بدير السيد جمعة
فاعلية استخدام الألغاز والألعاب التعليمية في تحسين مهارات الانتباه السمعي والبصري
لأطفال الروضة المعرضين لخطر صعوبات التعلم
Hala Bedir Elsayed Gomaa**

The Effectiveness of using Puzzles and Instructional Games in Improving Audio and Visual Attention Skill for kindergarten Children Liable to the Learning Disability Danger

ABSTRACT

This study aims to detect the effectiveness of using puzzles and instructional games in improving audio and visual attention skills for kindergarten children liable to the learning disability danger, and check the continuity of its effectiveness after the follow-up period.

The study sample consists of the sample consists of (٢٠) male and female kindergarten children liable to the learning disability danger in age between (٤-٦) years with mean (٤,٢٨) year and deviation (٠.٤٩٢) year, divided into two equivalent groups: a control group ; (١٠) male and female kindergarten children liable to the learning disability danger, and experimental group; (١٠) male and female kindergarten children liable to the learning disability danger applied to the puzzles and instructional games program.

The study tools include : Stanford's Test of IQ (٥th edition), early detection of developmental learning disabilities list(prepared by Ahmed Awwad,١٩٩٤), pre-academic skills battery(prepared by Adel Abdullah,٢٠٠٥), audio and visual attention skills scale for kindergarten children and puzzles and instructional games program (prepared by researcher).

The study uses the curriculum quasi-experimental,

The study results the effectiveness of using Puzzles and Instructional Games in Improving Audio and Visual Attention Skills for kindergarten Children Liable to the Learning Disability Danger, and check the continuity of its effectiveness after the follow-up period.

Descriptors / Key Words: Learning Disabilities, Audio and Visual attention skills, Puzzles and Instructional games.



**٣- نجلاء عبد النبي محمد حسين المزين
الإفراط في استخدام الأجهزة الذكية وأثارها على القيم الأخلاقية والوحدة النفسية لدى طلاب
الجامعة**

**Naglaa Abd Elnaby Mohamed Hussien Elmezain
Excessive use of smart Appliances and Its of Moral Values and psychological Unity
among University Students**

ABSTRACT

The researcher proposes the following research:

- ١ - Awareness education program to reduce the excessive use of smart devices among young people.
- ٢ - a program to manage time and exploitation through smart devices among university students.
- ٣ - psychological problems caused by the misuse of smart devices among young people.
- ٤ - excessive use of smart devices and its relationship to mental disorders among university students.
٥. Effectiveness of a religious behavioral guidance program for the development of moral values among young people of both sexes.
- ٦ - The effectiveness of a captive guidance program to reduce the excessive use of smart devices among university students.



٤- هناء إبراهيم محمود رمضان
فاعلية برنامج إرشادي انتقائي لمعلمي الدمج لتحسين التوافق النفسي والاجتماعي لدى
المراهقين ضعاف السمع

Hanaa Ibrahim Mahmoud Ramadan

EFFECTIVENESS OF AN ECLECTIC-COUNSELING PROGRAM FOR INTEGRATION
TEACHERS TO IMPROVE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT OF ADOLESCENTS
WITH WEAK HEARING

ABSTRACT

- ١- There are statistically significant differences between the two ranks average of the scores of pupils of the experimental and the control group teachers in the post-measurement on psychological and social adjustment measure (dimensions – total degree) for pupils of the experimental group teachers.
- ٢- There are statistically significant differences between the two ranks average of the scores of pupils of the experimental group teachers in the tribal and post measurements on psychological and social adjustment measure (dimensions – total degree) for the post measurement.
- ٣- There are no statistically significant differences between the two ranks average of the scores of pupils of the experimental group teachers in the post and follow-up measurement on the scale of psychological and social adjustment (dimensions – total degree).

٥- عزة راوى محمد شعبان
سوء استخدام الأجهزة الذكية وعلاقتها ببعض الاضطرابات الوجدانية لدى طلاب الجامعة

Azze Rawy Mohammed Shaban

Misuse of Smart Devices and Their Relationship To Some Emotional Disorders among
University Students

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at detecting a statistically significant correlation between students' scores on the scale of misuse of smart devices and the scale of emotional disorders anxiety, depression, obsessive- disorder and to identify the existence of statistically a specialist differences between the average of university students on the scale of misuse of smart devices according to the variables .study type specialization and study group. The study sample consists of (٦٠٠) students form the faculties of Kafr El-Sheikh university. The scale of anxiety was applied by Mustafa Fahmy and Mohamed Ghali (٢٠٠١) the regression scale prepared by scale Ghareeb Abdel Fattah (٢٠٠٠) and the Measure of obsessive compulsive preparation by Amal Baza (٢٠٠٥) and the scale of misuse of smart devices by the researcher. The study yielded the following results. ١- There were a statistically significant correlation between the scores of university students on the scale of misuse of smart devices and the Measure of emotional disorder anxiety depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder.

٢- The existence of statistically significant differences between the average scores of the university student according to level of abuse of smart devices on the scale of anxiety, depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder.

٣- There were statistically significant differences between the average of university students on the scale of the misuse of the smart devices according to gender variable males and females in farvor of males.

٤- There were statistically significant differences between the average scores of university students on the scale of the misuse of the smart devices according to gender variable of scientific and scientific specialization in favor of scientific

٥- There were statistically significant differences between the average scores of university students on the scale of the misuse of the smart devices according to variable of the lesson group.

Key words

The misuse of smart devices - Emotional disorders - University students



**٦- أسماء عبد الله إبراهيم صحاح
الإبداع الانفعالي وعلاقته "بالتفاؤل - التشاؤم" والدافع للإنجاز الأكاديمي لدى طلاب الجامعة
Asmaa Abdullah Ibrahim Sehsah
Emotional Creativity and Its relationship with "Optimism-Pessimism" and Academic
Achievement Motivation for Undergraduates**

ABSTRACT

The study was designed to identify the relationship between emotional creativity and optimism, pessimism and motivation for academic achievement among university students. The study sample consisted of (٨٠١) male and female students from Kafr El Sheikh University (١٨-٢٢ years) with an average age of ١٩.١١), And the standard deviation (١.٤٤), applied by the researcher the measure of the creative creativity of "Avril" translation (Hosni Naggar / ٢٠١٤), the measure of optimism and pessimism " Translation (Magdy El-Desouky, ٢٠٠٢), the measure of motivation for academic achievement by the researcher, and the results resulted in a positive correlation (٠.٠١), and the existence of positive correlation between emotional creativity and motivation for academic achievement at the level of significance (٠.٠١). There were statistically significant differences in emotional creativity due to gender (male, female) For the benefit of females literature specialization, emotional creativity can be predicted through Variables (optimism - pessimism, motivation for academic achievement).

key words: Interactive creativity - "optimism - pessimism" - the motivation for academic achievement



**٧- نهى سمير محمد عبد السلام
فاعلية برنامج للعب التركيبي لخفض قصور الانتباه لدى الأطفال المعرضين لخطر الإصابة
بصعوبات التعلم
Noha Samir Mohamed Abdel Salam
The effectiveness of a synthetic play program to reduce attention deficit among
children Liable to the risk of learning Difficulties**

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to reduce attention deficit with hyperactive activity through a synthetic play program that was prepared and verified for this purpose in children at risk of learning difficulties. The study was conducted on a sample of ١٢ children and children with active attention deficit (٥: ٦) years with an average age (٥.٤ years) at the medical clinic in the center of Kafr El-Sheikh. These children were divided into two groups, one of them experimental (٦) (٥ males - one female) and a female officer (٦) children (٤ children) The study used several tools that included the list of early detection of developmental learning disabilities in pre-school children (Ahmed Ahmed Awad ١٩٩٤) Stanford Bennett's Intelligence Test Fifth Image Translation and Standardization (Mahmoud Abu El Nil, ٢٠١١) - Diagnostic List ADHD by Suheir Kamel Ahmed and Boutros Hafiz Boutros, ٢٠١٠ - and a program for synthetic play to reduce attention deficit in children at risk of infection Learning difficulties (researcher preparation).

The results of the study resulted in the effectiveness of the training program used to reduce attention deficit with hyperactivity in the experimental group and the continued effectiveness of the program after the end of the follow-up period, which lasted two months.

Keywords: Synthesis / Attention Deficit Hyperactivity / Children at Risk of Learning Disabilities.



٨- ياسمين محمود محمد محمد
فاعلية برنامج تدريبي على المهارات الوجدانية في خفض الشعور بالوحدة النفسية وتحسين
جودة الحياة لدى المراهقين
Yasmeen Mahmoud Mohamed Mohamed
The Effectiveness of a Training program on Affective Skills in Decreasing The Sense
of Psychological Loneliness and
Improving Life Quality Teenagers

ABSTRACT

This study aims to detect the effectiveness of a training Program on affective skills in decreasing the sense of psychological loneliness and improving quality of life adolescents, and check the continuity of the program effectiveness on the experimental group after the follow-up period (month and half), The study sample consists of (٢٠) Adolescents in experimental and control group with mean age (١٤,٥) year and deviation (٠.٧٨), from Sidi Ghazy prep- school for girls and Elhaditha Prep- school for boys, The study tools include: affective skills scale, psychological loneliness scale, quality of quality scale and a training program on affective skills, all the tools are prepared by researcher, The study result to the effectiveness of a training program on affective in decreasing the sense of psychological loneliness and improving quality of life adolescents, and the continuity of the training program effectiveness on affective in decreasing the sense of psychological loneliness and improving quality of life adolescents after the follow-up period. the study recommended the need to pay attention o the effective aspects of adolescents and the work of educational programs for parents on the best methods of dealing with adolescents.

Key Words: Affective Skills, Psychological Loneliness, Quality of Life, Adolescents.



٩- أماني شعبان محمد شكر
فاعلية برنامج إرشادي سلوكي لإدارة الذات في تحسين المرونة المعرفية لدى المراهقين
ضعاف السمع
Amany Shaban Mohammed Shokr
The effectiveness of a behavioral counseling program for self-management in
improving the cognitive flexibility for hearing impaired teenagers

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to reveal the effectiveness of a behavioral counseling program for self-management to improve the cognitive flexibility of adolescents who are hearing impaired. The study sample consisted of (٨) adolescents who are hearing impaired in Al-Amal School in Kafr Hegazi. With a mean age of ١٥.٥ and a standard deviation of ١.٩٥. The study tools included the self-management scale, the researcher's preparation, the cognitive elasticity of the researcher's preparation, and the behavioral self-management program for self-management. The results of the study showed that there were statistically significant differences at level ٠.٠٥ Group. The results also showed that there were statistically significant differences at the level of ٠.٠٥ among the average scores of the experimental group members in the two dimensions and follow the self-management scale and the cognitive flexibility criterion for the benefit of the post-measurement.

•The researcher recommended the need for more integrated extension programs for the study sample of hearing impaired adolescents, their families and their teachers. The study also recommended the need to pay attention to more behavioral guidance programs that will increase self-management and cognitive flexibility at different age levels for a vulnerable group Hearing.

Keywords: behavioral counseling program - self management - cognitive flexibility - adolescents with hearing impaired



١٠- دعاء حسن على الزواوي
فعالية برنامج إرشادي باستخدام القصص الاجتماعية المرئية لتعديل بعض الاضطرابات السلوكية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية
Doaa Hassan Ali Elzwawy
The Effectiveness of a Counselling Program Using Visible Social Stories to Modify Some Behavioral Disorders for Primary Stage pupils

ABSTRACT

The Study Aimed to the effectiveness of a Counselling Program Using Visible Social Stories to Modify Some Behavioral Disorders for Primary Stage pupils and know the survival of the program's impact and continuity of its effectiveness of a Counselling Program Using Visible Social Stories to Modify Some Behavioral Disorders for Primary Stage pupils which was applied after the program .The study sample was consisted of (٢٠) pupils with age (٩-١٢) years from Ahmed Oraby Primary School in Kafr El-Shiekh. The sample was divided into two groups experimental and controlled groups each one has (١٠) pupils (٧ males and ٤ females). The tools of the study were :Scale of some behavioral disorders (lying-Stealing- aggression) and a Counselling Program Using Visible Social Stories(researcher – set up).The study concluded the following results: The effectiveness of a Counselling Program Using Visible Social Stories to Modify Some Behavioral Disorders for Primary Stage pupils and continuity of its effectiveness after the programme.

Key Words: counseling program, visible social stories, behavioral disorders, primary pupils.



١١- أسماء سعد عطية بدوي العادلي
فعالية برنامج إرشادي عقلاني انفعالي سلوكي لخفض مستوى الشعور بالذنب لتحسين تقدير الذات لدى المراهقات
Asmaa saad Atia Eladly
The Effectiveness of A Behavioral Emotional Rational Counselling Program in Decreasing the Guilt Feeling Level for Improving Self- esteem for Female Adolescents

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to search the Effectiveness of Abehavioral Emotional Rational Counselling program in decreasing the guilt feeling level for improving self-esteem for female Adolescents

The study sample consisted of (٥٠) female adolescents,aged between(١٥-١٨) years old, divided into two groups (٢٥) female adolescents as experimental group with standard deviation(٠,٢٤٤),and arithmetic mean(١٥,٢٩), and(٢٥) female adolescents as a control group, with standard deviation(٠,٢٣١),and arithmetic mean(١٥,٢٤), and a clinical sample consisting of two individuals, The study used the semi-experimental method, The study also used the following tools: Guilt Feeling Test (Prepared by/ Amal Abdel-Samie Baza, ٢٠١٢) Self -esteem test (Tranسلated by/ Magdy Mohamed El - Desouky, ٢٠٠٤), a Behavioral Emotional Rational Counselling program (Prepared by/ the researcher), Case Study (prepared by/ Amal Abdel-Samie Baza, ٢٠١٥) and Test sentences supplement for psychological needs (Prepared by/ Mohamed Abdel - Zaher Tayeb, ٢٠١٣).

The results of the study show the effectiveness of A behavioral Emotional Rational Counselling program in decreasing the guilt feeling level for improving self - esteem for female adolescents, and the continuity of the program after two months, the follow up period to make sure of the continuous effect of the program.

Keywords: A Behavioral Emotional Rational Counselling program , Guilt Feeling, Self – esteem,Adolescence

**١٢- ايمان احمد محمد احمد
فعالية برنامج قائمة علي اللعب التركيبى لتحسين المرونه العقلية لدى الاطفال ذوي صعوبات
التعلم**



**١٣- شيرين محمد على عمران
فاعلية برنامج إرشادى انتقائى لتحسين الذكاء الروحى لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية
Sherine Mohamed Ali Omran
Effectiveness of a selective instructional program to improve the spiritual
intelligence of high school students**

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to identify the effectiveness of an selective counseling program to improve the spiritual intelligence of high school students, to identify the possibility of continuing the effectiveness of an selective counseling program to improve the spiritual intelligence of high school students after the two-month follow-up period. The study sample consisted of (١٠) students in the second grade of the secondary school in Nasir Benin by the Department of Kom Hamada Educational and the ages ranged between (١٥ - ١٧) years With an average age of ١٦.٤١ years and a standard deviation of ١.٢٧ years. The researcher applied a measure of spiritual intelligence (prepared by the researcher) and a selective orientation program (prepared by the researcher), a case study questionnaire (prepared by: Amal Abdel Samie Baza), TAT (Arabic: Mohamed Ahmed Khattab) The results showed that there were statistically significant differences at (٠.٠٥) between the average grade of the experimental group members on the spiritual intelligence scale (dimensions - total degree) in the tribal measurement and the favor in favor of Dimensional dimension and traceability measurements on the scale of spiritual intelligence (dimensions - total degree) after application of the program, and the presence of dynamic factors (environmental - personal) behind the rise and fall of the scale on the scale of spiritual intelligence.

Keywords: Selective Counseling Spiritual Intelligence High School Students.



**١٤- رانيا محمد حمدي محمد أبو العلاء
فعالية برنامج إرشادى نفسى دينى في تحسين الصلابة الشخصية لدى مريضات
سرطان الثدي**

**Rania Mohamed Hamdy Mohamed Abou Elela
The Effectiveness of a Religious Psychological Counseling Program in
Improving Self-hardness for Female Patients with Breast Cancer**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to detect the effectiveness of a religious psychological counseling program in improving hardiness in a simple of female patients with breast cancer and check the continuity of the effectiveness after the follow up period. The sample of the study consisted of (١٠) breast cancer patients, in age between (٢٠-٤٥) years old with mean (٣٩.٥٢) years and deviation (٥,٨٦), they received the radiation therapy in El-salama hospital in Tanta,

Gharbia governorate. The sample was divided into two equivalent groups: a control group and experimental group. The following tools were applied on them; Hardiness scale (prepared by /Amal Baza, ٢٠١٢), a religious psychological counseling program (prepared by/ the researcher), the case study for breast cancer patients (prepared by/ the researcher), and test the complement of sentences for psychological needs (prepared by/ Mohamed Abdel-Zaher El Tayeb, ٢٠١٢). The study was depended on the experimental curriculum. The result of study revealed that the effectiveness of the religious psychological counseling program in improving the hardiness for female patients with breast cancer and its continuity effectiveness. As results from a latent factors behind differences in the dynamic profile between the lowest and the highest structure on the scale of hardness profile after applying the program as spelt out the case study and test supplement sentences for psychological needs

Key Words: Breast Cancer Patients, Hardiness, Religious Psychological Counseling Program.



١٥- اسماعيل عبيد محمد علي
فاعلية برنامج إرشادي لتخفيف الاكتئاب لدى الوالدين وأثره على السلوك العدواني
لدى الأبناء المعاقين عقلياً القابلين للتعلم
Ismail Obeid Mohamed

The effectiveness of a counseling program in reducing depression among
parents and aggressive behavior of educable mentally handicapped children

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of a counseling program to reduce depression in parents and aggressive behavior in children with mental retardation are the learning, and the continuity and effectiveness. The study consisted of two groups consisting of (١٢) students of Educational Department of Hamul, AlZaafran elementary school of grade fourth, fifth grade, and families of these children. They were divided into two groups, group first (٦) students and their families are divided into NS The experimental group (٦ students) and control group, and the researcher must list "Beck" Ahmed Mohamed Abdel khalek, depression (٢٠١٥) and a theStanfwrdr intelligent makeup photo safwat al Faraj (fifth, ٢٠٠٠) and the aggressive behavior of children (AmalBazah, ٢٠١١), and then applied research the counseling program on the experimental group, the study revealed differences between the experimental group and the control group in the post measurement on the Depression Scale for the measurement. After me, the results also showed there were significant differences between the experimental group and the control group in the post measurement on the aggressive behavior scale for post measurement, the study found that there were differences in the statistical differences between the mean scores of the level of the experimental group in the pre and post measures of depression scale for post measurement, and found that there were statistically significant differences between the the mean scores of the experimental group in the pre and post measures arranged in M For later measurement of measuring aggressive behavior, the study found no statistically significant difference between the mean rank scores of the experimental group in the post test followed up runners Depression Scale), and the results showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group in post test followed up indices (levels) the measure of aggressive behavior. Key words: pilot program, mentally disabled, depression, aggressive behavior.



١٦- أحمد فرج فهمى أحمد السمان
فعالية برنامج تدريبي قائم على التنظيم الانفعالي لتحسين استراتيجيات تقديم الذات
فى خفض الرهاب الاجتماعي لدى المراهقين الموهوبين

Ahmed Farag Fahmy Ahmed El saman

**The Effectiveness of a Training Program based on emotional Regulation to
Improve the Strategies of Self-Presentation in reducing Social Phobia Among
Gifted Adolescents**

ABSTRACT

The Study aimed at identifying the effectiveness of a training program based on emotional regulation to improve self-presentation strategies in reducing social phobia in a sample consists of (٢٠) male and female students of gifted adolescents: The study used the measurement of emotional regulation, the scale of self-presentation strategies, the scale of social phobia for gifted adolescents, all prepared by the researcher, the guide of the detection of gifted adolescents Prepared by Amal Abdul-Samee Baza (٢٠١٤), the researcher's modification and the case study form for adolescents with special needs. Prepared by Amal Abdel Samie Baza (٢٠١٥), The Study concluded the effectiveness the program which is prepared in this study in improving the strategies of self-presentation and reducing social phobia among gifted adolescents.

key words: Emotional regulation - Social phobia - self-presentation Strategies - Adolescents - Gifted.

قسم إعداد المعلم الأكاديمى

قسم أصول التربية



١- **ذكرى عبدالتواب محمد الصيفي**
مشكلات التوجيه الفني في مرحلة التعليم الأساسي بين الواقع والتشريع"دراسة ميدانية
بمحافظة كفر الشيخ"

Zekri Abdel-Tawab Mohamed El-Sefi
Problems of the Technical Supervision in Basic-Education between Reality and
Legislation Field Study in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate

ABSTRACT

Study presented to: Kafr El-Sheikh University - Faculty of Education - Foundations of Education Department.
The research problem: The current study aims to identify the problems of technical Supervision in the Basic-Education stage and methods of treatment. The descriptive approach and the historical method were used. The questionnaire tool was used to guide a sample of ٢٨٠ Supervisors from Kafr El-Sheikh governorate. Most important results: The study concluded that: There are problems facing the technical Supervision process in the Basic-Education stage, and the problems related to the teacher and the manager are the most influential, with ٦٠% compared to ٥٦% for the problems related to the technical supervisor. In the forefront of the roles played by the technical supervisor by ٨٠%, and the administrative roles were ٧٤%. This is due to the importance of the professional roles assigned to the technical director. The key words: Technical Supervision



٢- **سارة محمد إسماعيل القلغاط**
الكفاية الداخلية لنظام إعداد المعلم بكلية التربية جامعة كفر الشيخ
Sara Mohamed Ismail Al- Qulfat

Internal efficiency of teacher preparation system, Faculty of Education, Kafr
El-Sheikh University

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to know the level of Internal efficiency of teacher preparation system at faculty of Education, Kafr El-Sheikh University , It dealt with the factors and problems that affect the internal efficiency , the challenges faced by faculties of education and the renewable roles of the teacher, Internal quantity efficiency of the

college was measured on eighteen departments which students enrolled at the college from the academic year ٢٠١٢/٢٠١٣ to graduation ,and the internal adequacy value reached (٩٤.٥٪) which is high.



**٣- زغلول صابر فرج محمد العتري
تنمية رأس المال الاجتماعي لدى الكبار في الريف المصري " تصور مقترح في ضوء
مدخل التنمية المستدامة "**

**Zaghoul Saber Farg Mohammed Al - Etriby
The Development of Social Capital for Adults in the Egyptian rural areas" A
suggested concept in the light of approach sustainable development**

ABSTRACT

There is no doubt that the efforts of the State in the areas of sustainable development in rural areas cannot succeed in isolation from the participation of the State together with civil society in all its categories and parties. In this context, the concept of social capital comes as a modern concept that reflects the interrelationships and capacities of civil society and the state with its official institutions as a form of capital that share with each other to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

The study aims to identify the reality of social capital in the Egyptian rural population through its variables and dimensions, and to identify the role of government and non-governmental institutions in the countryside in the formation and development of social capital in order to develop a proposed scenario for the development of social capital for adults in rural Egypt in light of the entrance to sustainable development.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the analytical descriptive method was used. The standard interview tool was used to identify the reality of the social capital of a sample of adults in rural areas and the extent to which different institutions contributed to its composition and development. The study was applied to a random sample of ٢٠٠ individuals from two different villages in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate.

The study reached a number of results, the most important of which are the low level of confidence in both governmental and non-governmental institutions and their rise in individuals, And the growth of the traditional social network of family and neighbors, while the network of formal social relations is clearly declining. In light of these results, the study presented a suggested scenario to the development of social capital for adults in rural areas in the light of the entrance to sustainable development.



**٤- عبد الباسط محمد عبد الصمد شاهين
تربية المرأة في كتابات محمد الغزالي "دراسة تحليلية"
Abdel bassit Mohammed Shaheen**

"Raising women in the writings of Mohammed Al-Ghazali "Analytical study

ABSTRACT

The researcher will analyze the writings of Sheikh Mohammed Al-Ghazali related to the subject of women's education to find out the methods that can be used in the present age and how to be free from traditional methods

that are no longer suitable for raising women in this age and analyzing these writings, meanings must be examined in different contexts.

This research employs the curriculum by monitoring the most important views on the subject of women's education and analysis of the educational implications of Mohammed al-Ghazali in order to obtain an overall picture integrated reflect the thought of Muhammad al-Ghazali in general in this regard. The current study will follow the subject of women's education and borrow it from its parachutes, Al-Ghazali's books and audio tapes, and collect information related to it from these parishes, through tracking the particles or most of them to reach the colleges or



٥- سارة زكي أحمد العساوي
القيم المرئية في روايات " تشارلز ديكنز" و"تشارلوت برونتي"
Sara zaki Ahmed
Moral Values in Charles Dickens and Charlotte Bronte novels

ABSTRACT

The research aimed to analyze the moral values implied in Charles Dickens and charlotte Bronte's novels "Oliver Twist", "David Copperfield" and Jane Eyre, and illustrate the moral value of literature This study is important in implanting values on the generation and in building the man. The study also focused on the relationship between the Egyptian literature and the English literature.

٦- حماده حماده شلبي
رؤية طلاب الجامعة لدور وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي في تشكيل الوعي السياسي
"دراسة اثنوجرافية"



٧- طارق أنور عبدالجيد عجلان
المضامين التربوية في شعر عبد الرحمن الأنودي " دراسة تحليلية "
Tarek Anwar Abd El-Gayed Aglan
EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS IN ABD EL-RAHMAN AL- ABNOUDY'S POETRY
"An Analytical Study "

ABSTRACT

Abdul-Rahman Al-Abnodi lived a period full of historical events during his life and residence in Egypt at the political, economic, social and cultural levels, which affected his idea, culture and poetic vision. Abdul Rahman al-Abnodi was faithful to the poet, his raw material and his oral heritage, which is the heritage of his entire nation his scientific thesis on the mission of the Arab people (the "Hilali biography") is a sign of this. Abdul Rahman Al-Abnodi was creative in various fields of knowledge, a dramatic poet with a heritage spanning more than half a century, a lyrical poet and a distinguished sundry.

قسم التربية المقارنة و الإدارة التعليمية



١- أحمد زغلول محمود العبادي
الإدارة الذاتية للمدرسة كمدخل للامركزية صنع القرار التعليمي بالتعليم قبل الجامعي
بمصر " تصور مقترح "

Self-Management of School as an Approach for Educational Decentralized
"Decision Making in Pre-University Education in Egypt "A suggested perspective

ABSTRACT

- The educational administration authorizes the school administration to provide the school with the necessary furniture.

- Teachers can enrich the curriculum with courses suitable for the environment and the needs of actual learners.
- The school administration fills the deficit in human resources working with the help of the Board of Trustees and members of the community.
- The school administration authorizes the school administration to provide the school with educational and technological means and any other educational tools.
- Management of the school continues with the colleges of education and specialized training centers according to a specific program.
- The school staff contributes to the development of the financial expenditure plan according to the financial allocations available to the school.
- The school administration authorizes the board of trustees to collect financial and in-kind donations to serve the educational process.
- The school administration works to raise the rates of job satisfaction by taking into account the views and suggestions of school staff.
- Parents, Board of Trustees and community members are informed of the results of the school self-assessment.
- School staff are informed of the financial budget of the school.
- School management disseminates the culture of collective decision-making with clear mechanisms.
- External monitoring committees focus on educational effectiveness within the school.
- School management uses standardized measurement sources when measuring the performance of its employees.



٢- أحمد محمود إبراهيم جمال
التطوير التنظيمي كمدخل للإصلاح الإداري بمدارس التعليم الثانوي الفني الصناعي في
محافظة كفر الشيخ

Ahmed Mahmoud Ibrahim Gamall

Organizational Development as an Approach to Administrative Reform in
Industrial Technical Secondary Schools in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate

ABSTRACT

- ١- The need to develop the leadership skills for those who work in the school and to participate in the development in the work plan with in the school.
- ٢- The need for financial and literary motivation for dusting wished work teams.
- ٤- Increasing the area of cooperation between the teaching staff and the school administration.
- ٥- Providing the opportunity for the school administration to distribute tasks and competencies according to the school needs.
- ٦- The need for continuous training of staff within the school and following up the trainees and evaluate their performance periodically.
- ٧- To activate the role quality teams within the secondary industrial schools.
- ٨- The need for new systems of supervision that are neutral and realistic.



٣- أميرة أحمد أحمد النجدي

**التنمية المهنية للمعلم كمدخل لتحقيق الميزة التنافسية بالتعليم الثانوي العام في
جمهورية مصر العربية**

Amira Ahmed Ahmed Elnagdy

**Teacher's Professional Development as an Approach to Achieve Competitive
Advantage in General Secondary Education in Egypt**

ABSTRACT

The objectives of general secondary education must be in accordance with the requirements of the age. It is clear, declared and procedural. It can be measured through the general practices and behaviors of the students in addition to their performance and success in the labor market and university life

Transition from the concept of training programs to the concept of comprehensive professional development programs and flexible general plan for all teachers of secondary education in Egypt

The role of the professional academy of teacher and the training units should be activated

Apply the academic accreditation of professional development institutions in Egypt with high quality standards

Apply the professional accreditation of the teacher as a stipulation for promotions and performance standards.



٤- محمود عبد التواب محمد الصيفي

تصور مقترح لتطوير آليات البعثات التدريبية للمعلمين بجمهورية مصر العربية

Mahmoud Abdel Tawab Mohamed El Saifi

**A suggested perspective to develop teachers' training missions procedures in
the Arab Republic of Egypt**

ABSTRACT

The results of the research concluded that:

- Changing and improving the attitudes of teachers who are positively motivated towards training
- In-service training abroad has achieved specific objectives, the most important of which is the work to change the attitudes of teachers who are sent to work and gain new directions for the profession.
- For training abroad, educational contributions to the specialists represented in providing them with new and modern in the field of scientific specialization and in the field of teaching aids and their uses and new in the systems of examinations and evaluation of students.

The research reached a number of recommendations:

- Expanding the assessment of training needs of teachers and better planning of training programs abroad.
- Examine the extent to which the training missions achieve their goals and meet them with the nature of the Egyptian society, its systems and traditions.
- The preparation of sufficient for the outbound to include language and cultural preparation and serious use of the computer with a calendar aimed at the objective selection of the best elements of the teachers.

Keywords: (training mechanisms - training missions for teachers)



**٥- ماهر إبراهيم الدسوقي رضوان
إصلاح نظام التعليم الإلزامي في فنلندا وسنغافورة
وكيفية الاستفادة منه في مصر**

Maher Ibrahim El-dsouky Radwan

**Reforming the System of Compulsory Education in Finland And Singapore, And
How to make use of it in Egypt**

ABSTRACT

Educational systems in most countries of the world are witnessing a series of educational reforms in order to enhance the quality of school education. These reforms included most elements of the educational process, including the educational administration, which implements all educational tasks and activities in schools, raising the efficiency of teachers, Or accounting and evaluation.

The stage of compulsory education is one of the most important stages of education because it provides students with the necessary skills to learn, such as reading, writing, calculation and the necessary degree of citizenship culture. The compulsory education stage improves the productivity of society and its scientific, economic and political institutions, the state considered compulsory education a human right, but it was obligatory for it to educate its children at compulsory age. Hence, the importance of providing compulsory education to all individuals as a minimum of education is a duty of to him.

The reform of compulsory education has focused on basic learning needs, broadening the vision of education for all, universal access to education and promoting equality, expanding compulsory education and its means, enhancing the learning environment, achieving equal opportunities for compulsory education, eliminating gender disparities in compulsory education and improving all The qualitative aspects of education and ensuring excellence for all so that learners have tangible results in education and basic life skills.

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The reform of compulsory education has focused on basic learning needs, broadening the vision of education for all, universal access to education and promoting equality, expanding compulsory education and its means, enhancing the learning environment, achieving equal opportunities for compulsory education, eliminating gender disparities in compulsory education and improving all The qualitative aspects of education and ensuring excellence for all so that learners have tangible results in education and basic life skills.

قسم علم النفس التربوي



١- شيماء أحمد إبراهيم صالح الحداد
الذكاء الوجداني والرضا الوظيفي وفاعلية الذات كمنبئات بإدارة الضغوط الصفية لدى
معلمات الروضة

Emotional Intelligence, Job Satisfaction, and Self -Efficacy as Predictors of Classroom Stress Management for Kindergarten Female Teachers

ABSTRACT

Study Title: Emotional Intelligence, Job Satisfaction, and Self-efficacy as Predictors of Classroom Stress management for Kindergarten female Teachers.

The study aimed: to identify the contribution of emotional intelligence, job satisfaction, and self-efficacy in predicting the Classroom Stress management for Kindergarten female Teachers, in a sample of kindergarten female teachers consisted of This(١٠٠) teachers. To achieve aim, the Researcher used the following tools: Bar-On" Scale of Emotional Intelligence, Translated and Prepared / Sahar Farouk Allam(٢٠٠١), The Measure of Job Satisfaction, Prepared/ Hanan Abdelfattah Almalahi & Saada Ahmed Abushoqa(٢٠١١), The Measure of Self-Efficacy, Prepared/Huydeh Hanafi Mahmoud (٢٠١٢), The Measure of Classroom Stress Management, Prepared/ by the Researcher.

The results of the study showed that the Behavior Style in Classroom Stress Management Can be Predicated through The Following Independent Variables : Self – Efficacy, Emotional Intelligence and Job Satisfaction, , the Emotional Style in Classroom Stress Management Can be Predicated through The Following Independent Variables: Emotional Intelligence, Job Satisfaction, the Avoidance Style in Classroom Stress Management Can be Predicated through The Following Independent Variables: Emotional Intelligence, Self – Efficacy and Job Satisfaction.

٢- حنان محمد محمود مرسي
تأثير أساليب التفكير لدى المعلم ومناخ حجرة الدراسة على التفكير الابتكاري لدى تلاميذ
المرحلة الابتدائية

Hanan Mohamed Mahmoud Morsy The Effect of Teachers' Thinking Styles and Classroom Climate on Creative Thinking for Primary Pupils

ABSTRACT

This Study aims to determine the effect of teachers' thinking styles and classroom climate on the creative thinking for primary pupils. It also aims at identifying weather teachers' thinking styles and classroom climate are influenced by variables such as gender, level of experience, and the content of the taught subjects. The sample consists of ٢٠٠ students (males and females) in the fifth grade and ٢٠ teachers (males and females) from an

elementary school located in Sedisalim. Using Harrison and Bramson's thinking styles' test, Flanders' classroom climate measures, and Willians' creative thinking measures the study found that there are some preferable thinking styles for elementary education teachers. These are analytical thinking, ideal thinking, and realistic thinking respectively. The study also found that there is significant correlation between teachers thinking Styles and classroom climate using teachers' compound thinking style and their direct contact with pupils, realistic and their indirect contact with pupils, and analytical thinking style and their direct contact with pupils. Moreover the study revealed that there is a significant statistical impact of classroom climate on pupils' creative thinking except for elaboration- risk taking and overcoming setbacks on which classroom climate was proved to have no effect on them with regard to teachers' indirect contacts. There is no significant statistical evidence regarding the effect of teachers thinking styles on primary pupils' creative thinking except for originality that teachers thinking styles were proved to have influence over it with regard to the analytical thinking style.

Key words: Teachers Thinking Styles, Classroom Climate, Creative Thinking.



٢- صباح إبراهيم شفيق صقر
بروفيلات القدرات النفس لغوية لدى التلاميذ ذوي صعوبات التعلم غير اللفظية
Sabah Ibrahim Shafiq Sakr
Psycholinguistic profiles for Normal and Non-Verbal Learning Disabilities Pupils

ABSTRACT

The Aim of this study was to identify the forms and characteristics of Psycholinguistic Abilities of students with non-verbal learning Disabilities The basic sample consists of (٥٠) students and (٢٥) students with non-verbal learning Disabilities and (٢٥) of normal students of the fourth grade pupils of kurtour Educational administration. With an average age of (٩.١٠) years and a standard deviation (٢.٢٢).One of the measurements and tests used in this thesis is the Raven test of tracking matrices (Aziza Rahma ٢٠٠٤, the rapid neurological scanning test prepared by Mostafa Kamel (١٩٨٩), Student Behavior Assessment Scale for Learning Disorder Counting by Mostafa Kamel (١٩٩٠), a diagnostic battery with verbal and nonverbal learning Disabilities Prepared by Hosny Al-Najjar and others (٢٠١٦) and the Illinois battery of linguistic self-abilities written by Kirk and others and translated by Azza Azzam (٢٠٠٧). The study also found a number of results, including the existence of statistically significant differences between the average score of students with non-verbal learning Disabilities and normal students in favor of the normal students. The characteristics and form of the profile of linguistic self-abilities are different for students with non-verbal and ordinary learning Disabilities in favor of the normal.

Keywords: Profiles –Psycholinguistic Abilities- Non Verbal Learning Disabilities



٤- محمد محمد عباس غازي
تأثير نوعية ومدّة استخدام الانترنت على مهارات التفكير العليا لدى تلاميذ المرحلة
الاعدادية
Mohammed Mohammed Abbas Ghazy
The effect of type and extent of using the internet on higher thinking skills among Prep stage Pupils

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to detect the effect of type and extent of using the internet on higher thinking skills (critical thinking, creative thinking) among prep stage pupils. The sample consisted of (٨٧) students of third-graders Prep, use Finder tools: Data collection form (int (critical thinking test preparation Gaber Abdel Hamid Jaber Ahlam Hassan El-Baz (٢٠٠٨), testing Abraham to creative thinking (Technical localizations Magdi Abdel Karim Habib, ٢٠٠١), the study found a set of the following results: A statistically significant effect to type on the calendar of the arguments as a skill of critical thinking. And critical thinking skills of finding, identifying fallacious, A statistically significant effect to type on the calendar of the arguments as a skill of critical thinking. And critical thinking skills of finding, identifying fallacious, A statistically significant effect to type on the calendar of the arguments as a skill of critical thinking. And critical thinking skills of finding, identifying fallacious, A statistically significant effect to type on the calendar of the arguments as a skill of critical thinking. And critical thinking skills of finding, identifying fallacious, A statistically significant effect to type on the calendar of the arguments as a skill of critical thinking. And critical thinking skills of finding, identifying fallacious, A statistically significant effect to type on the calendar of the arguments as a skill of critical thinking. And critical thinking skills of finding, identifying fallacious, A statistically significant effect to type on the calendar of the arguments as a skill of critical thinking.

Keywords: quality and duration of Internet use, critical thinking, creative thinking , prep stage.



٥- أحمد محمود حامد بلتاجي
السعة العقلية وعلاقتها ببعض الأساليب المعرفية لدى التلاميذ ذوي صعوبات التعلم
Ahmed Mahmoud Hamid Beltagy
Mental Capacity and its Relation to Some Cognitive styles for Students with Learning Disabilities

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to know the relationship between mental capacity and some cognitive styles for students with Learning Disabilities. The study sample consisted of (٢٢) of students with learning disabilities and (٢٢) of normal students in the fifth grade of primary school in Sidi Salem Educational Administration at Kafr El Sheikh Directorate of Education, their ages varied between (١٢٠-١٣٢) months with an average of ١٢٧.٥٩ and a standard deviation of (± ٢.٢١), while their Intelligence quotient (IQ) ranged from ٩٢ to ١١٥, with an average of ١٠٢.٦٨ and a standard deviation of (± ٧.٧٩). By using a set of tests and measures, the study found a set of results; that there is no statistically significant correlation between the mental capacity and the cognitive styles for students with reading disabilities and there is no statistically significant correlation between the mental capacity and the cognitive styles for normal students, there are statistically significant differences between the average scores for students with reading disabilities and normal students in mental capacity, there are statistically significant differences between the average scores for students with reading disabilities and normal students in cognitive styles that are the subject of study.

Keywords: Mental capacity - Cognitive styles - Learning disabilities.



٦- أحمد رجب علي غليش
التفكير الابتكاري والذاكرة العاملة والمرونة المعرفية كمنينات بحب الاستطلاع للتلاميذ ذوي صعوبات التعلم
Ahmed Ragab Ali Ghalish

Creative Thinking, Working Memory, and Cognitive Flexibility as Predictors of Curiosity for Pupils with Learning Disabilities

ABSTRACT

The present study aims to reveal the predictability of curiosity through creative thinking, working memory and cognitive flexibility. The sample of the study consisted of ٣٣ student in the fifth grade of Ali Ibn Abi Talib School, Alshaheid Fathy Alsaeid Mousi School and Alshoka Primary school of the Kaleen Educational Administration in Kafr Elsheit Governorate at the academic year ٢٠١٧ – ٢٠١٨. The following tools were applied on the students: Torrance Scale of Creative Thinking (١٩٦٦), Working Memory Test (Prepared by Alaa Aldin Alsaeid Alnajjar, ٢٠١٤), the cognitive flexibility scale prepared by the researcher, the curiosity scale prepared by Abdullatif Khalifa (٢٠٠٠), and the rapid neurological survey test prepared by Abd Elwahab Kamil (١٩٨٩). The findings of the study were: there was a statistically significant positive relationship between the scores of cognitive flexibility and the curiosity among fifth grade students with learning disabilities, There was a statistically significant positive relation between the scores of working memory and the scores of curiosity among fifth grade students with learning disabilities, also There was a statistically significant positive correlation between the scores of creative thinking and curiosity among the fifth grade students with learning disabilities, and the scores of creative thinking, working memory and cognitive flexibility predict the curiosity scores among fifth grade students in Primary school with learning disabilities.

Keywords: curiosity, creative thinking, cognitive flexibility, working memory.



٧- محمد ابراهيم أبو السعود خليل التفكير التأملّي والذكاءات المتعددة كمنبئات بالحل الإبداعي للمشكلات لدى العاديين وذوي صعوبات التعلم بالمرحلة الابتدائية

Mohammed Ibrahim Abu El saoud Khalil

Reflective Thinking and Multiple Intelligences as Predictors of creative problem - Solving Among Normal and learning - Disabled primary stage Pupils

ABSTRACT

Reflective thinking and multiple intelligences as predictors creative problem solving among normals and learning disabled in primary stage. The present study focused on the relationship between Reflective thinking and creative problem solving among normals and learning disabled, as well as the relationship between multiple intelligences and the creative solution of the problems of normal and learning disabilities in the fifth grade Through the degrees of both reflective thinking and multiple intelligences Toinvestgat the relationship,a reftive thinking scale peepared by the researchwr was applied.In addition,acreativw problem solving scale by the researcher and multiple intelligecies Inventory weve also applied to a sample of (١٢١) students and students of the fifth grade of primary and normals puplis with learning disabilities, during the second semester of the academic year ٢٠١٧/٢٠١٨. The ages ranged between (١٢٠--١٢٦) months. With an average of ١٢٢ months and a standard deviation of ٢.٨ months. Analyzing the data obtained using the appropriate statistical methods, the results showed a statistically significant correlation between statistical thinking and the creative problem solving of life / mathematics among normal people, as well as the existence of a significant positive correlation between the multiple intelligences and the creative problem solving of life / And the possibility of predicting the creative creative problem solving to of life / mathematics through the Reflective thinking and multiple intelligences of normal puplis

Keywords: Reflective Thinking, Multiple Intelligences, Creative Problem Solving, Learning Disabilities in Mathematicsthe

Keywords: Reflective Thinking, Multiple Intelligences, Creative Problem Solving, Learning Disabilities in Mathematics

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



١- إحسان عبد الجواد عبد النبي مرسى حجاج
فعالية وحدة مقترحة قائمة على المنهج السيكلوساني لتنمية الثروة اللغوية لدى تلاميذ
الصف الثامن من التعليم الأساسي

Ehsan Abd Elgwad Abdelnaby Morsy Hagag

**The Effectiveness of a Suggested Unit Based on the psycholinguual Approach to
Develop Linguistic Repertoire for Basic Education Eighth Grade Pupils**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at the effectiveness of a suggested unit based on the psycholinguual approach to develop linguistic repertoire for basic education eighth grade pupils. In order to achieve this objective, the study prepared its tools which are consisted of the following:

A list of linguistic repertoire skills suitable for basic education eighth grade pupils to make it as a benchmark, in the light of which the unit is developed,

A list of psycholinguual specifications to make it as a benchmark in developing the unit,

Testing the linguistic repertoire skills in order to determine the initial level of the sample students and measuring the effectiveness of the unit, whereas the test is applied in advance and thereafter.

The study used the experimental approach which depends on two groups; one of which is an experimental group and the other is a control group. Having applied the unit, the study reached several results including the following:

The level of students in linguistic repertoire skills suitable for them is weak.

The proposed unit is effective in the development of linguistic repertoire skills.



٢- مريم أحمد عبد الخالق شعلان
فاعلية استراتيجية قائمة على نظرية تريز في تنمية بعض عادات العقل وتحصيل العلوم
لتلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية

Mariam Ahmed Abed Elkhalek Shalaan

**The Effectiveness of Using a Strategy Based on TRIZ Theory on Developing
Some Habits of Mind and Science Achievement for Preparatory Stage Pupils**

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to develop some habits of mind and science achievement for pupils in preparatory stage, using a strategy based on the theory of TRIZ, The sample consisted of ٦٠ preparatory participants, they were divided into two groups: an experimental group of ٣٠ pupils and a control one of ٣٠ pupils. The tools included a measurement of the habits of the mind and an achievement test in science, and the research tool were administered before, and the teaching was provided where the experimental group was taught with a strategy based on TRIZ theory, and the control group was taught in a traditional way, followed by the administration of the research tools. The researcher used the descriptive and quasi-experimental methods to analyze data statistically. Results indicated a statistically significant difference at the ٠.٠١ level of significance between the mean scores of both groups. Difference on each of the habits of mind individually and on the habits of mind as a whole in favor of the experimental group, Difference on achievement test in science at each individual level: Comprehension- application- Analysis – synthesis and evaluation and on the achievement test as a whole in favor of the experimental group. There is no significant difference between groups (Knowledge). The research results also proved that there is a strong correlation between the dependent variable of the habits of the mind and science achievement. Keywords: Triz Theory – Habits of Mind – Science Achievement.



٣- عصام حسن شفيق أبو عيانه
فاعلية استراتيجية بناء المعنى في تنمية مهارات التفكير المنطقي وكتابه البراهين
الهندسية لتلاميذ الصف الثاني الإعدادي

Esam Hassen Shafek Abo Ayana

**The Effectiveness of meaning construction Strategy in Developing Logic
Thinking Skills and Geometric Proof Writing for Second Year Prep Pupils**

ABSTRACT

The Current study acquires its importance from several faces where it:
Teachers in the field may benefit from the development and improvement of teaching methods.
it benefits Mathematics teachers by providing the necessary guidance and suggestions to teach content in accordance with the strategy of building meaning.
Provide a guide to the teacher in how to provide the educational material in such a way that students can enjoy the material in accordance with the strategy of building meaning.
to direct the attention of those interested in the educational process and those responsible for the importance of developing thinking in general and logical thinking to the learners.
Building logical thinking skills test and the test of the skills of writing the Geometric proofs for Second Year Prep which may benefit researcher and teachers of mathematics in the preparatory stage.
the results of this the study may help authors of mathematics books, by providing guidance and suggestions to formulate content, according to the strategy of building meaning.



**٤- كامل فتحي مجاهد محمد
الخرائط الذهنية الإلكترونية واثرها في تنمية حل المشكلات الهندسية والتفكير البصري
لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادي
Kamel Fathy Megahed**

**Electronic Mind Maps and Their Effect on the Development of Solving
Geometric Problems and Visual Thinking of Pupils in the Preparatory Stage**

ABSTRACT

1. Research the effectiveness of using the strategy of "electronic mental maps in the teaching of mathematics branches and different stages of other studies.
2. Expanding the field of scientific research in the strategy of mental maps in general and the strategy of "electronic mental maps" in particular to more results in the service of scientific research.
3. Conduct a similar study to the current research on students and teachers in the faculties of education, the Mathematics Department.
4. Conducting a comparative study between the strategy of 'electronic mental maps' and other teaching strategies on the impact of each step on the development of visual thinking skills and solving engineering problems in learning mathematics.
5. Study the impact and effectiveness of other strategies and educational programs proposed to develop the skills of thinking and solve the problems of engineering.
6. Study on the impact of the use of electronic maps on achievement of the use of electronic maps on achievement and acquisition of innovative thinking skills.
7. Conduct a similar study in other subjects (science – English).



**٥- رامى كمال الدين صادق السعودي
نموذج التعلم المقلوب التفاعلي وأثره في تنمية مهارات التعلم التشاركي والاستيعاب
المفاهيمي في العلوم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية
RAMY KAMAL EL DEN SADEK EI-SOUDY**

**An Interactive Flipped Learning Model and Its Effect on Developing
Cooperative Learning Skills and Conceptual Assimilation in Science for
Preparatory**

ABSTRACT

Research Objective: The current research aimed to investigate the impact an interactive flipped learning model on the development of cooperative learning skills and the conceptual assimilation in science among middle school students. The research sample consisted of (١٠١) male/female students divided into two groups i.e. the first one is experimental group and consisted of (٥١) students in Martyr Captain SHADI ALAA AL ASI Elementary & Preparatory School from second preparatory grade students. The second one is control group and consisted of (٥٠) students in ABDUL BUDAI KHAFIJI Preparatory school affiliated to West Mahalla Directorate of Education in Gharbia Governorate. The research tools are represented in cooperative learning skills performance note card, cognitive achievement test for cooperative learning skills, and conceptual assimilation test in science. The research tools were pre-applied and then the teaching process was provided. The experimental group was taught via an interactive flipped learning model. The control group was taught in the same way followed by the post-application of the research tools. The researcher has used analytical descriptive and Experimental Research with a quasi-Experimental Design for monitoring and processing scores statistically.

Research Findings: the research concluded that there is a statistically significant difference at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the mean scores of the experimental group students and the scores of the control group students in the post-measurement of the cognitive achievement test of cooperative learning skills, cooperative learning skills performance note card, and conceptual assimilation test in science in favor of experimental group students, and there is a statistically significant correlational relationship at the level of

significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the scores of the students in the research sample in the post-performance of the research tools.

Key words

An Interactive Flipped Learning Model - Cooperative Learning Skills - Conceptual Assimilation in Science.



٦- وسام إبراهيم عثمان مصطفى
تصميم بيئة تعلم الكترونيه قائمة على تطبيقات الهواتف الذكية لتنمية مهارات انتاج
برمجيات الواقع المعزز لدى أخصائي تكنولوجيا التعليم

Wesam Ibrahim Osman Mostafa

Designing An E-Learning Environment Based On Smart Phone Applications To
Develop Augmented Reality Production Skills For Instructional Technologist

ABSTRACT

This Research aimed to design an e-learning environment based on smart phone applications to develop augmented reality production skills for Instructional technologist in KFS government, The researcher used The descriptive analytical and the quasi-experimental curriculum, The experiment applied on a sample that consisted of (٢٠) Instructional technologists, The Researcher used some tools included: (Cognitive achievement Test attached to augmented reality production skills, Note card performance rate augmented reality production skills, and Product evaluation card for the augmented reality production), After studying the sample inside the environment and applying the tools pre and post application, The most important research resulted the effectiveness of proposed environment in all the fields (Cognitive achievement, Developing skills, and Practical performance).

Key Words: E-Learning Environment, Smart Phone Applications, Develop The Skills, Augmented Reality, Instructional technologist.



٧- هديل إبراهيم أحمد محمد الشامى
برنامج تدريبي لإكساب معلمي الرياضيات مهارات استخدام برمجية الراسم الهندسي
واتجاهاتهم نحوها

Hadeel Ibrahim Ahmed Mohammed El Shamy

Training Program to Assist Math Teachers Acquire the Skills of Using
Geometric Sketchpad and Their Attitudes Towards It

ABSTRACT

Research Title: " Training Program to Assist Math Teachers Acquire the Skills of Using Geometric Sketchpad and Their Attitudes Towards It ".

The aim of the research is identifying the effectiveness of the training program on the achievement of mathematics teachers in acquiring the skills of using the Geometric Sketchpad and their attitudes towards it .To Achieve this objective the researcher used the quasi-experimental design with one sample .The sample consisted of (٢٥) teachers of the mathematics teachers of the preparatory stage of East Kafr El Sheikh Educational Administration participants were randomly selected. The researcher prepared a training program , then applied the research tools: skills Geometric Sketchpad (G.S.P) list , knowledge achievement test, an observation card, and attitude scale .Results indicated that the training program was effective in developing the target skills.

Key Words: Training , The Skills , Geometric Sketchpad ,Attitudes



٨- هبة الله على عبده شهاوى
التعلم المقلوب و أثره في تنمية بعض مهارات البحث التاريخى وأبعاد الثقافة الرقمية
لدى طلاب كلية التربية

Flipped Learning and its Effect on Developing Some Historical Research Skills and Dimensions of Digital Culture among Faculty of Education Students

ABSTRACT

The Research Aimed To Develop Some Of The Skills Of Historical Research And The Dimensions Of Digital Literacy For Third Year Students Of The Faculty Of Education Through The Flipped Learning Model. The Researcher Used The Descriptive Analytical And The Quasi-Experimental Curriculum. The Sample Consisted Of (٤٦) Male And Female Students From The Third Years, History Department At The Faculty Of Education, Kafr El-Sheikh University :The Sample Is Divided Into (٢٢) For The Control Group And (٢٢) For The Experimental Group. The Researcher Used Some Tools Included : (A Test Of The Skills Of Historical Research _ A Test, A Note Card And A Scale To Measure Dimension Of Digital Literacy). The Tools Were Applied Before And After The Two Groups For The Academic Year (٢٠١٧/٢٠١٨). The Results Revealed That There Was A Statistically Significant Difference In The Post-Application Of The Historical Research Skills Test And The Digital Literacy Dimensions Scale For The Experimental Group. There Was Also A Statistically Significant Difference In The Pre-Post Measurements Of The Historical Research Skills Test And The Digital Literacy Dimensions Scale For The Benefit Of The Post Measurement.

Keywords: Flipped learning, Historical research skills and Digital Literacy.



٩- محمد سعيد مصطفى سعيد خير
فاعلية استراتيجيه قائمة على المصادر التاريخية لتنمية مهارات البحث التاريخي
والاتجاه نحو المادة لتلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية
Mohamed Said Mostafa Said Kheer
Effectiveness of a Strategy Based on Historical Resources in Developing
Historical Search Skills and Attitude towards the course for Preparatory Stage
Students

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research: the use of some historical sources (historical documents, photographs and old maps) to develop the skills of historical research and the attitude towards the subject of social studies for students

in the preparatory stage.

Sample of the study: consisted of ٦٥ students and students of the third grade preparatory students were divided into two experimental and control groups.

The research tools were prepared: (the historical research test and the scaler for attitude towards the subject credibility and reliability of both were calculated. The unit was prepared using historical sources during the months of October and November ٢٠١٧. The research tools were applied (historical research test, The sample should be applied both before and after, and then teaching to the experimental group using the historical sources strategy and the control group in the manner used in the schools.

Search results: - Results revealed:

A - There is a statistically significant difference at (0.01) between the average scores of the students of the experimental group and the control in the test of historical research skills in favor of the experimental group.

(B) There is a statistically significant difference at the level of (0.01) between the intermediate scores of the experimental group and the control in the measure of the direction of the material. This difference is due to teaching using historical sources (historical documents, old maps and photographs) for the experimental group.

Description of the research: The research consists of five chapters, a summary in English, the number of (٢١) tables and (٤) forms, and (٩) supplements, and ١٥٢ references Arab and foreign.

Keywords: Historical Resources - Historical Research Skills - The Attitude Towards Subject .



**١٠- سعاد سمير حسن يوسف الرفاعي
أثر استخدام بعض تطبيقات الويب٢في تنمية التحصيل و مهارات التفكير في تدريس
مقرر ادارة الأعمال لدي طلاب الثانوي التجاري**

soud Samir Hassan yousef elrefaey

**In The Achievement And The Effect of Using Some Application Web
Development Of Thinking Skills In The Course OF Business Administration Of
Commercial Technical Studentes**

ABSTRACT

The current research aims to identify the effectiveness of an web٢ Course on improving Business Administration, thinking skills and learners' motivation towards Business Administration for students of the first grade commercial secondary education.

The researcher used a mixed quantitative/qualitative method (analytical and quasi-experimental approaches) to identify the effects of the Effect web٢ curriculum (independent variable) on Business Administration, thinking skills and learners' motivation (dependent variables). Participants were (٥٠) students of the first grade commercial secondary education. Research tools included Business Administration test, thinking skills test and learners' motivation scale after verifying its validity and reliability.

Results indicated the positive effect of the web٢ course on all research variables. Results indicated that:

There are statistically significant differences on $P \leq 0.05$ between the means of pre- and post-measurements of the experimental group on the test of Business Administration concepts in favor of post-measurements.

There are statistically significant differences on $P \leq 0.05$ between the means of pre- and post-measurements of the experimental group on the test of thinking skills in favor of post-measurements.

There are statistically significant differences on $P \leq 0.05$ between the means of pre- and post-measurements of the experimental group on the learners' motivation scale in favor of post-measurements.

- Key Words: web٢ Course - Business Administration - Thinking Skills - Learning Motivation – Business Administration – Business Education.



١١- سحر منير علي عبد الله نصار
تقويم منهج العلوم للصف السادس الابتدائي في ضوء مهارات القرن الحادي والعشرين
Sahar Monir Nassar

**Evaluating Six Graders' Science Curriculum
In the light of 21st Century's Skills**

ABSTRACT

The goal of current research to Evaluating Six Graders' Science Curriculum in the light of 21st Century's Skills, it has been used the descriptive method and the product quasi-experimental, has been prepared by the researcher the list of skills for the twenty-first century to be met by the curriculum of the science sixth grade primary, and the methodology of Science in the field (objectives, content, learning activities, evaluating) In the light of 21st century skills, and test preparation skills for the 21st century for pupils in primary six, to prepare a concept proposal to develop the curriculum of the science sixth grade primary school in the light of 21st century skills in the light of the results of the analysis of the organization and the extent of the pupils' acquisition of the skills of the 21st century, and continue research into several results, including: not about the relative weight to be the 21st century skills (٥٠٪) in any of the areas of the four (goals, content, activities educational, evaluating), the level of acquisition of sixth graders elementary skills 21 Lite help (٨٠٪) type in the dimensions of the test skills and test as a whole.

Key Words:

(Evaluating of Curriculum, Science Curriculum, 21st Century's Skills)



١٢- كمال محمد محمد الحفناوى
تطوير إستراتيجية للتعلم المعكوس قائمة علي التعلم التعاوني عبر الويب وأثرها علي
تنمية مهارات البرمجة الشينية لتلاميذ الصف الثالث الإعدادي

Kamal Mohammed El Hefnawy

**Developing a Strategy of Flipped Learning Based on Cooperative Learning Via
web and its Effect on Improving Object-oriented Programming Skills among third
Prep Pupils**

ABSTRACT

The current research aims to reveal the development of flipped learning strategy based on collaborative learning across the web and its impact on the development of the object-oriented programming skills of the third grade students. The experimental two-group design is used, which depends on the pre application of the research, then carry out the experimental treatment, then apply research tools later. The experimental design included an independent variable, the Web-based flipped learning strategy, and the dependent variable included the cognitive achievement and skill level of the object-oriented programming skills. The main tools of the research were the achievement test and the skill level observation card for the object-oriented programming skills. The research sample consisted of (٦٢) students from the third grade, who were divided into two groups (control - experimental). The T-Test was used to make the two comparisons between the two groups (control-experimental) and the ETA (١٢) to calculate the effect of the flipped learning strategy on achievement and the skill level of the object-oriented programming skills in case of statistically significant differences between two groups. The results of a statistically significant difference (≤ 0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group students in achievement development and the skill performance level of the object-oriented programming skills in favor of the experimental group.

Key Words : Flipped learning strategy ,collaborative learning across the web, the development of object-oriented programming skills.



١٣- رمضان محمد إبراهيم محمد

برنامج تدريبي قائم علي نظام إدارة التعلم الافتراضي (Sloodle) وأثره في تنمية مهارات تطوير ملف الإنجاز الإلكتروني لدى معلمي الحاسب الآلي

Ramadan Mohammed Ahmed Soleiman

A training program based on virtual learning administration system (Sloodle) and its impact on developing Computer Science Teachers' Electronic Portfolio Skills

ABSTRACT

This study recommended that cold storage of various rice grains cultivars (at 0 °C in the refrigerator) when prolonging storage period until 24 months to achieve the best possible storage efficacy, germination and technological characters under the environmental conditions of the experiment in Kafrelsheikh Governorate, Egypt.



١٤- حسام الدين عبد الحميد فريد غازي

توظيف بعض أدوات الويب ٢.٠ في تنمية مهارات البرمجة وإنتاج المشروعات الإلكترونية لدى طلاب كلية الهندسة

Hossam ELddin Abd El Hamid Farid Ghazy

Tools in Developing Programming Skills and 2.0-Employing Some Web Producing Electronic Projects for Undergraduate Engineering

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of using some of the Web 2.0 tools such as social networking site, Facebook, YouTube, Google, Google Drive, the Easy Class educational platform for developing programming skills of C++ programming language, and the production of electronic projects for students of the Faculty of Engineering. The researcher used descriptive and quasi-experimental methods. A sample of 18 third year students at the department of communication electronics and computer were selected to participate in the experiment. The researcher used several research instruments: C++ cognitive test, C++ programming skills observation checklist, and a E-project evaluation form. The results showed that there were statistically significant differences at (0.01 α) between the mean scores of the pre and post-test scores for the cognitive test scores in favor for the post administration. There were statistically significant differences at (0.01 α) between the mean scores of the pre and post-test scores for the observation checklist scores of the psychomotor domain in favor for the post administration. The results of the arbitrators' opinions according to the evaluation of the electronic projects evaluation checklist showed that the criteria for evaluating electronic projects are achieved with more than (V%) in the Electronic Projects of engineering students.

Search Keyword:

Web 2.0 - Programming languages - Electronic project



١٥- مارجریت مجدی یعقوب إسحق
تأثير بعض استراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفة علي تنمية التحصيل ومهارات التفكير في مادة الاحصاء لدي طلاب المدارس الثانوية التجارية

Margreat Magdy Yacoub Ishak

The Effect of using some Strategies of Metacognition in The Achievement and development of Thinking Skills in statistics of Commercial in Technical Students

ABSTRACT

The Current Research aims to identify the the effectiveness of strategies of Metacognition on improving achievement , thinking skills and learns motivation towards statistics for students of the third grade commercial secondary education .The researcher used a mixed quantitative method (modeling , concept mapping , self – question) to identify the effects of metacognition strategies (independent variable) on study achievement , thinking skills (dependent variable) on . Participants were (٤٠) students of the third grade commercial secondary education . Research tools included statistics achievement test , thinking skills test and learners " motivation scale after verifying its validity and reliability .

Results indicated that :

There are statistically significant differences on $P \leq 0.05$ -١

Between the means of pre – and post – measurement of experimental group on the test of concept achievement in article of statistics .

There are statistically significant differences on $P \leq 0.05$ -٢

Between the means of pre – and post – measurement of experimental group on the test of thinking skills in article of statistics .

- Key Words : Metacognition – Thinking – Skills – Study achievement –Business Education



١٦- حسام شفيق عبدالنبي أحمد يوسف
اثر وحدة تعليمية الكترونية فى تنمية بعض المهارات الحياتية لدى التلاميذ المكفوفين بالمرحلة الاعدادية

Hossam Shafik Abd El Naby Ahmed Youssef

The Effect Of an Electronic Educational Unit on Developing some Life skills Among Blind Prep Stage Pupils

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to investigate the effect of an Electronic Educational Unit on developing life skills among blind prep stage pupils . The research sample consisted of (١٢) blind prep stage students . The researcher used the cognitive achievement test for life skills and life skills scale . The research tools were applied in advance , then the Electronic Educational Unit were presented to the students , followed by the application of research tools . The researcher has used the descriptive analytical method and experimental design quasi-experimental in order to monitor grades and processed statistically . The results of the research revealed that there are an effect of the Electronic Educational Unit on developing life skills among blind prep stage pupils .

Keywords : Electronic Educational Unit – Life Skills – Blind students



١٧- يارا عبد الله إبراهيم حجازي
مدى اكتساب تلاميذ المرحلة الاعدادية لمهارات الاستقصاء في ضوء تحليل محتوى كتب العلوم: دراسة تقييمية

Yara Abdullah Ibrahim Hegazy

The extent to which prep stage pupils acquire inquiry skills in the light of science set books content analysis : An Evaluative study

ABSTRACT

Research Objective: This research aimed to develop a suggested model in the light of the analysis of the science curricula of the preparatory stage, and to measure the extent to which prep stage pupils acquire inquiry skills. The sample consisted of (٦) textbooks with two books per class for the first and second semesters. (١٤٠) students in the school of the martyr Mohammed Salah al-Din Preparatory Girls in the village of Damro Department of East Mahalla al-Kubra, (٤٨) students in the first grade preparatory, (٤٥) students in the second grade preparatory, (٤٧) Third grade preparatory school, The research tools included a list of acquire inquiry skills, a content analysis card, and a scientific inquiry test. The researcher used a mixed research approach that combines a qualitative research approach with quantitative research methodology, This is the current study, which used the analysis of the content of the science books in the preparatory stage in the light of the acquire inquiry skills. The scientific inspection test scores were monitored and processed statistically.

Research Findings: The research concluded that The content of the science curriculums for the preparatory stage, of the first and second semesters does not include acquire inquiry skills by ٨٠% or more - There is statistically significant difference at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq ٠.٠٥$) in the scientific inquiry skills included in the science books for the preparatory stage in the three grades attributed to the class - Acquire inquiry skills are not available for the preparatory stage students in the three grades by ٨٠% or more - There were no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq ٠.٠٥$) in the extent to which students in the three-year preparatory stage of the science inquiry skills were attributed to the grade.

Key words:

Evaluation of the content of scientific curriculums - Acquire inquiry skills.



١٨- رائد عطية بركات البكري
فاعلية برنامج قائم على استخدام المدخل الوظيفي في تنمية المفاهيم الفقهية لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي الأزهري

Raed Atia Barakat El-Bakary

The Effectiveness of a Program Based on the Using the functional Approach in Developing Fikh Concepts Among First Year Prep Azhary Pupils

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the effectiveness of a program based on the functional approach to the development of jurisprudential concepts in the first grade students in Azhari. In order to achieve this objective, the study prepared its tools, which were as follows:

- A list of concepts of jurisprudence suitable for students of the first grade preparatory Azhari; to make it a standard in which the program is built.
 - List of job entry specifications; to make them a standard in building the program.
 - Test the concepts of jurisprudence; in order to determine the initial level of students sample study, and measure the effectiveness of the program, where the test is applied tribal and periodically.
- The study used the experimental method, which depends on two groups, one experimental and the other control, and after the application of the program, the study reached several results, including:
- The poor level of students in the jurisprudential concepts appropriate to them.
 - The effectiveness of the program in developing jurisprudential concepts.



١٩- هبة شمس الدين عبد القادر عمارة
أثر استخدام خرائط المفاهيم في علاج بعض صعوبات تعلم التاريخ لدي تلاميذ المرحلة
الإعدادية

Heba Shams Eldin Abd Al Qader Emara
The effect of using Concept Maps to reform some history learning difficulties
with preparatory stage

ABSTRACT

Research Aim: Trying to recognize the effect of using historical Sourcing reforming some learning History Difficulties with preparatory students.

It is formed of ٧٠ Pupils (Male – Female) of ١st preparatory stage in Ah-Wehda preparatory school which were divided into Experimental and Control Groups.

Research Procedures: A test of Learning of history difficulties was prepared and the unit was prepared using Historical Sources Research Tools for history learning difficulties were applied on both groups both before and after teaching to experimental group was by using historical sources and teaching to Control group was by the usual way of schools.

Research Result:

Results revealed that there is a statistical

.significance difference in the post application of History learning difficulties test for experimental group

Concept Maps - History learning

Key Words:

Difficulties



٢٠- أشرف محمد يونس إبراهيم
أثر استخدام التعليم المدمج في تنمية مهارات الفهم التاريخي والاتجاه نحو المادة لدى
تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية

Ashraf Mohammed Younis Ibrahim

The Effect of the Use of Integrated Learning in Developing the Historical
Understanding Skills of the Preparatory Students

ABSTRACT

Objective of the research: The current research sought to recognize the effectiveness of learning built on the .development of the historical understanding of students in the third grade preparatory
Research tools: The research tools were compiled from a list of historical understanding skills, teacher's guide, .historical understanding test and a measure of the direction of the material
Sample of the research: The sample of the research consisted of ٧٠ students and their students in the third grade preparatory class were divided into experimental and control groups and the number of each group was ٣٥ students. The two units were taught according to the integrated instruction. The research tools were applied on the .sample Which was the test of historical understanding
Results: The results revealed that there was a statistically significant difference between (٠.٠٥) between the average scores of the experimental group and the students of the control group in the tribal and remote application and the historical understanding test in favor of the experimental group.
:key words
.Integrated education
.Historical understanding skills



٢١- ياسمين حسن فؤاد حسين عبدالله
وحدة مقترحة في مادة العلوم لتنمية بعض مهارات الاستقصاء والقيم العلمية لدى
تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية في ضوء المعايير القومية

Yasmen Hassan Foad Hussein AbdAllah , Science Teacher

Proposed Science unit for Developing Some Induction Skills and Scientific
values among prep stage pupils in the light of National Standards

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to develop some scientific inquiry skills and scientific values for pupils in the preparatory stage, using Proposed "energy" Science unit in the light of National Science Education Standards (NSES) , The sample consisted of (٦٢) preparatory participants, They were divided into two groups : an experimental group of (٣١) pupils, and a control one of (٣١) pupils, The tools included a test of scientific inquiry skills and a scale of scientific values, and the teaching was provided where the experimental group was taught with Proposed "energy" Science unit in the light of National Science , and the control one was taught in a traditional unit in the school book , followed by the administration of the research tools, the researcher used the descriptive and quasi-experimental approaches.
Results indicated a statistically significant differences at the level of significance (٠.٠٥) between the mean scores of both group. Difference on each of the scientific inquiry skills individually and on the scientific inquiry skills a whole in favor of the experimental Group , Difference on each of the scientific values individually and on the scientific values a whole in favor of the experimental Group . The research results also proved that there is a strong correlation between the dependent variable of the scientific inquiry skills and scientific values.
Key Words : Proposed Unit – Scientific Inquiry Skills - Scientific values – National Science Education Standards



**٢٢- علي سلامة بدير علي
واقع استخدام الفصحى داخل الفصول الدراسية من قبل المعلمين والمتعلمين في
مراحل التعليم العام "دراسة تحليلية"**

Ali Salamah Beder Ali

**The Reality of Using Al-fuṣḥá by Teachers and Learners inside the Classroom in
General Education Stages Analytical Study**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at identifying the reality of the use of spoken fuṣḥá inside the classroom by teachers and is used by teachers of Arabic learners in the general education stages by identifying the extent to which al-fuṣḥá is language and teachers of other subjects inside classrooms in the general education stages, to what extent al-fuṣḥá used by learners in classrooms in the general education stages, and also by revealing whether there are differences between Arabic language teachers due to changes in the stage of study, experience, gender, qualification, specialization, and revealing whether there are differences between teachers of other subjects tern back/due to the variables of stage, experience, gender, and specialization.

in the classroom in the The study also aimed to identify the reasons for the weakness of the use of al-fuṣḥá general education stages from the point of view of teachers and mentors due to the variables of the school stage, years of experience, gender and job.

The test of the sample of the study was selected by using the random class method. The study sample was in the classroom by teachers and learners in the general education stages formed with regard to the use of al-fuṣḥá through the application of observation card from ٢٠ male and female teachers of Arabic language, (١٠) teachers form each stage from the stages of the general education from the selected grades in the community of study (١٨) teachers from other subjects and (٦) teachers for each stage (٢ social studies teachers, ٢ science teachers ,and ٢ maths teachers) from the courses itself (٢٠)) For each of the same grades.



٢٣- حنان عبد الحميد الشاذلي النمكي
فعالية برنامج مقترح قائم على البرمجة اللغوية العصبية لتنمية مهارات الأداء اللغوي
الشفهي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to know the effectiveness of a proposed program based on NLP to develop oral language performance skills among primary school students. In order to achieve this goal, the study prepared its tools which consisted in preparing a list of oral language performance skills suitable for first grade pupils. Light. And a list of NLP strategies to make them a standard in program building. And to test oral language performance skills to determine the initial level of the sample and to measure the effectiveness of the program. And the note card verbal language performance skills, in order to assess the performance of students in quantitative skills and measure the effectiveness of the program, where the card is applied before and after. After implementing the program, the main results can be summarized as follows:

- The study found that the level of pupils in the verbal language performance skills is poor.
- The study reached the effectiveness of the proposed program in the development of verbal language performance skills.



٢٤- مروة طه صبحي الحداد
فاعلية برنامج مقترح للنشاط العلمي قائم على مدخل STEM لتنمية عمليات العلم
ومهارات القرن الحادي والعشرين لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية
Marwa Taha Sobhy Elhadad

The Effectiveness of a Suggested Scientific Activity Program Based on STEM on
Developing ٢١st Century's Skills and Science Processes for Prep Stage Pupils

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to develop ٢١st century's skills and science processes for pupils in preparatory stage, using program based on STEM, The sample consisted of ٧٤ preparatory participants, they were divided into two groups: an experimental group of ٣٧ pupils and control one of ٣٧ pupils. The tools included a basic science processes test and ٢١st century's skills test, and the research tool were administered before, and the teaching was provided where the experimental group was taught with a program based on STEM, and the control group was taught with a traditional way, followed by the administration of the research tool. The researcher used the descriptive and quasi-experimental methods to analyze data statistically.

The study found that there were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (٠.٠٥) between the average scores of the experimental group and the control group on the test of the basic science processes, each skill separately and the test as a whole for the benefit of the experimental group. There were also statistically significant differences at the level of significance (٠.٠٥) The average scores of the experimental and control group students on the ٢١st century skill test showed each skill separately for skills (creativity and innovation, collaboration and communication, leadership and responsibility), and to test the ٢١st century skills as a whole for the experimental group. A relationship between some of the skills of science processes and ٢١st century skills

Keywords: STEM Entrance - Science Processes - ٢١st Century's Skills.



٢٥- رانيا عبد السميع عبد السميع يوسف
فاعلية استخدام ملف الإنجاز الإلكتروني في تنمية مهارات التفكير المنطقي والكفاءة
الذاتية لدى طلاب كلية الهندسة

Rania Abd El-Samee Abd El-Samee Youssef

The Effectiveness of Using E-Portfolio on Developing Logical Thinking and Self-Efficacy Skills of Faculty of Engineering Students

ABSTRACT

A sample of (٢٠) freshmen students in the preparatory stage at the Higher Institute of Engineering and Technology. Instruments included a Logical thinking test and a Self-efficacy scale. Results indicated that there were statistically significant differences at the level of (٠.٠١) between the mean scores of students in the research group in the pre and post administration of the test logical thinking test in favor of the post-administration scores. Moreover, there were statistically significant differences at the level of (٠.٠١) between the mean scores of students in the research group in the pre and post administration of the test Self-efficacy scale in favor of the post-administration scores.

Keyword: E-portfolio, logical thinking, self-efficacy.

ثانياً : الدكتوراه

قسم الصحة النفسية



١- **صبحي فهمي محمد قمر**
برنامج إرشادي لإدارة الانفعالات لتخفيف العُنف وتنمية الميول المهنية لطلاب التعليم الفني

Soubhy Fhmy Mohamed Qamar
A Counseling program for Emotions Management to Reduce Violence and Develop Vocational Tendencies among Technical education students

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate the Effectiveness Of an indicative Program for Emotions management to ease the Violence and to Develop Vocational Tendencies among Technical education students, The study was conducted on a sample at an average age of ١٧.٦ years , standard deviation ٠.٢٤٦ from Technical education students enrolled in Kafr El Sheikh military Secondary School of industry, The research made use Of the following tools: prepared by the research: behavioral violence scale for students of technical education , Professional Orientation Scale for Technical Education Students and An emotional management indicative program, the Results Showed : There are statistically significant differences between the average scores of the two groups (controlling and experimental) on the scale of "violence behaviors", after the application of the program, the members of the experimental group , There are statistically significant differences between the average scores of the two groups (controlling and experimental) on the vocational tendency scale" after applying the program for the experimental group members , And There are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group members on the measures of the study "violence behaviors" scale and the vocational tendency scale for the two measures (post - and Sequential).

key words:

- A Counseling program for Emotions Management.
- Violence.
- Vocational Tendencies.



**٢- وردة متولي فتح الله خليفة
فعالية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي في إدارة الضغوط النفسية وتحسين جودة
الحياة لدى منتكسي فيروس C**

Warda Metwaly Fath Allah Khalifa

**The Effectiveness of Behavioral Cognitive Counseling Program in stress
Management and Improving Life Quality for Patients With Hepatitis C Set-back**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to detect the effectiveness of Behavioral Cognitive Counseling Program in stress Management and Improving Life Quality for Patients With Hepatitis C Set-back, and check the continuity of its effectiveness after the follow-up period, the study sample consists of (١٤) female teachers with Hepatitis C Set-back in age between (٢٥-٣٥) years with mean (٢٩.٥٧) year and deviation (٢.٠٨١), divided into two equivalent groups: a control group;(٧) female teachers with hepatitis C set-back, And experimental group; (٧) female teachers with hepatitis C set-back applied to the Behavioral Cognitive Counseling Program, The study tools include: stress Management scale and Life Quality scale for Patients With Hepatitis C Set-back, Behavioral Cognitive Counseling Program, and Case Study (prepared by researcher), The study uses the quasi experimental approach, which aims to examine the impact of variable experimental (independent variable) Behavioral Cognitive Counseling program on (the first dependent variable) stress management and on (the second independent variable) Life Quality for Patients with Hepatitis C Set-back, The study results the effectiveness of the behavioral cognitive counseling program in stress Management and improving life quality for Patients with Hepatitis C set-back, and the continuity of its effectiveness after the follow-up period.

Key Words: Patients With Hepatitis C Set-back, Stress Management, Life Quality, Behavioral Cognitive Counseling Program



**٣- محمد عبده أحمد فايد
فعالية برنامج إرشادي سلوكي للأمهات لتخفيف اضطرابات النوم لدي الأطفال ذوي
الإعاقات النمائية**

Mohamed Abdou Ahmed Fayed

**The Effectiveness of Behavioral Counseling Program for Mothers to Reduce
Sleep Disorders for Children with Developmental Disabilities**

ABSTRACT

The study has aimed to reveal the effectiveness of behavioral counseling program for mothers to reduce sleep disorders for children with developmental disabilities, and knowing the continuity of the program effect after the follow-up period. The study sample consisted of (١٨) mothers of children with developmental disabilities. They were divided into (٦) mothers of children with autism disorder, (٦) mothers of children with Asperger syndrome and (٦) mothers of Educable Mentally Retarded and the ages of these children ranged from age (٩-١٢ years) were selected

from the School of special Education at Al-Galaa Street and the School of special Education at Said Street in Elgharbia Governorate for the academic year ٢٠١٧/٢٠١٨. The study tools included the Stanford Bennett Intelligence Test ٥th Ed modified by Louis Kamel Malika (١٩٩٨), Asperger's Syndrome test for Children (Amal Abd El Samie Bazaa, ٢٠١١), Case Study Form For children with special needs (Amal Abd El Samie Bazaa, ٢٠١٥), Autistic Child Scale (Adel Abd Allah Mohamed, ٢٠٠٨), sleep disorders scale for children with developmental disabilities (prepared of the researcher) and a behavioral counseling program for mothers of children with developmental disabilities (prepared of the researcher). The results of the study indicated that there were statistically significant differences between the mean scores of children with developmental disabilities on the scale of sleep disorders in the pre-test and the post-test in the favor of the post-test. And the study showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of children with developmental disabilities on the scale of sleep disorders in the post-test and the follow-up test. And results of the study refers to the effectiveness of behavioral counseling program for mothers in reducing sleep disorders for children with developmental disabilities and the continuity of the program effect after the follow-up period and there were some dynamic factors responsible for sleep disorders have also emerged in children with developmental disabilities

Key words:

- Behavioral counseling program - Sleep disorders - Autism disorder - Asperger syndrome - Children with Intellectual Disability.



٤- هناء محمود عبد السلام غنيم
فعالية كل من برنامج إرشادي أسري وبرنامج إرشادي سلوكي في تحسين التوافق
وأثره على تقدير الذات لدى الأطفال الصم ذوي صعوبات التعلم

Hana Mahmoud Abdel Salam Ghoneim

The Effectiveness of Both of Family Counseling Program and Behavioral Counseling Program in Improving Adjustment and Its Effect on Self – esteem Among Deaf Children With Learning Disabilities

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to detect The Effectiveness of Both of Family Counseling Program and Behavioral Counseling Program in Improving Adjustment and Its Effect on Self – esteem Among Deaf Children With Learning Disabilities, the behavioral counseling program is consisting of (٢٧) sessions and a family counseling program is consisting of (٣٦) sessions were designed to improve self-esteem among deaf children with learning difficulties, The study sample consisted of ٢٤ deaf children and children at Al Amal School for the Deaf and the Hearing Impaired in Kafr Al-Sheikh. The ages ranged from (٩-١٢) years, with mean of (١٠.٥٢٠), a std. deviation of (٠.٩٠٥) and a hearing score of (٧٠) or more. With a mean deviation of (٧٩,٨٧٥), a std. deviation (٥.١٠١٦), an intelligence score (٩٠- ١١٠) with mean of (١٠١.٥٨٢) and a std. deviation of (٥.٢٣٩٩), They were divided into four groups: the first experimental group (٦) children and their mothers. And a second experimental group (٦) children. And a third experimental group (٦) children and their mothers. And a control group (٦) children, Study Tools: Use: Mental Capacity Test (Prepared by Farouk Mousi, ٢٠٠٢). And a list of children's behavior observation for teachers to identify the difficulties of science (Prepare/ Mustafa Kamel, ٢٠٠٨). And the rapid neurological survey (identification of people with learning difficulties) (Abdelwahab Kamel, ٢٠٠١). A self-esteem scale for deaf people with learning difficulties was developed (Prepare/ researcher). And a measure of compatibility for the deaf with learning disabilities (Prepare/ researcher). And a family counseling program for deaf mothers with learning difficulties (Prepare/ researcher). And a behavioral guidance program for the deaf with learning disabilities (Prepare/ researcher), The results of the study resulted in The

Effectiveness of Both of Family Counseling Program and Behavioral Counseling Program in Improving Adjustment and Its Effect on Self – esteem Among Deaf Children With Learning Disabilities. (members of experimental groups). And the continuation of the effectiveness of both a family counseling program and a behavioral-based behavioral guidance program to improve self-esteem among deaf children with learning difficulties (members of experimental groups) during the follow-up period.

Keywords: Family Counseling Program - Behavioral Counseling Program - Adjustment - Self-esteem - Deaf children - Learning Disabilities.

قسم إعداد المعلم الأكاديمي

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



١- أشرف إبراهيم العدل إبراهيم عيد
أثر التكامل بين بعض أساليب التقويم البديل في تنمية مهارات السكرتارية التنفيذية و
اتخاذ القرار لدى طلاب المدارس الثانوية التجارية في ضوء التعلم التشاركي القائم علي
الويب

asharf ebrahim eladl eid

**The Effect of Integration Between some Techniques of Alternative Evaluation
in Developing Executive Secretarial Skills and Decision Making among Commercial
Secondary School Students in the Light of Web-based Collaborative Learning**

ABSTRACT

Spatial Boundaries: Students of the first grade of the secondary commercial system of three years at the school of Ali Ali secondary commercial Btnah of the Department of West Mansoura educational Baldakahlia province.

Time Limits: This study was applied between the first semester of the year ٢٠١٥ - ٢٠١٦

Human Boundaries: This study was applied to a sample of students of the first grade of commercial secondary system of the three years of ٧٠ students, which were divided into two classes, one of which represents the experimental group, and the second represents the control group _ which was taught according to the traditional method

Objective Limitations: The study was limited to some secretarial skills related to the Arab secretarial curriculum. The results of the study revealed Students studying in a participatory learning environment perform better to test the development of knowledge associated with secretarial skills than students who study the traditional approach. Students studying in a participatory learning environment perform better to test the development of executive secretarial skills than students who study the traditional approach. Students who study in a participatory learning environment perform better to measure the decision-making skills of students who study the traditional approach.

Keywords:

Collaborative Learning.
Alternative Evaluation.
Executive Secretarial.
Decision Making .



٢- الشيماء محمد محمد ناصر
التفاعل بين نمط الأنشطة و تكنولوجيا الفصول الافتراضية فى تحصيل التاريخ والتفكير
الزمنى لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية

El Shaimaa Mohammed Mohammed Nassar

**Interaction between activities' Models and Virtual classrooms 'Technology in
the Attainment of History and Chronological Thinking among secondary stage
students**

ABSTRACT

• Conducting a similar study with the same independent variables in other classes of the history curriculum.
• The effect of the virtual classes on the development of creative achievement in the history curriculum for the third grade students.

The effect of e-interaction on the virtual classroom environment on different thinking patterns in acquiring electronic design skills

For students of the Faculty of Education History Division

Prepare training courses for students and teachers to take advantage of virtual classroom technology.

Evaluate the impact of virtual classrooms on different stages of education.

Study the effect of the virtual classroom style on the acquisition of self-reliance skills and the trend toward history material for secondary students.

Study the effect of virtual classroom on the development of future thinking in the secondary stage.

Study the impact of training the students of the History Division on the design of various electronic activities on creativity and innovation.

Study the impact of interactive electronic activities on the acquisition of the skills of historical thinking of third-grade students.

Studying the effect of virtual classroom environment in the development of information management systems and acquisition of digital learning skills among high school students.

Studying the impact of the training of primary school students on the virtual classroom in possessing the skills of electronic communication and the development of time thinking

The impact of training history teachers on the design of electronic activities in the light of modern technology in the acquisition of design skills and the trend towards their use



٣- عبد الرؤف محمد عبد الرؤف حفينة
فعالية استخدام برنامج الكورت (CORT) على تحصيل العلوم وتنمية بعض مهارات
التفكير وعادات العقل لدي تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية
Abdalraouf Mohamed Abdalraouf Hefena
the effectiveness of using C O R T program in science achievement and
developing me thinking skills and mind's habits among primary stage pupils

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to develop achievement ' developing some thinking skills and mind's habits among primary stage pupils using C O R T - program the sample consisted ٨٤ preparatory participants they were divided into two groups :an experimental group of ٤٢ pupils and a control one of ٤٢ pupils .the tools included a measurement of science achievement and developing some thinking skills and mind's habits and the research tool were administered before , and the teaching was provided where the experimental groups was taught with C O R T program and the control groups was taught in a traditional way , followed by the administration of the research tools . the researcher used the experimental methods to analyze data statistically.



٤- إسماعيل فتحي إسماعيل وهيب
فاعلية برنامج قائم على المدخل القصصي لتنمية بعض مهارات الفهم الاستماعي وأثره
على التحدث لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية
Ismail Fathi Ismail Wahib
The effectiveness of a program based on the storytelling approach to develop
some of the skills of listening comprehension and its impact on speaking Primary
school pupils

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to identify the effectiveness of a program based on the narrative approach to develop some of the cognitive understanding skills and its impact on speaking among primary school students; In order to measure the effectiveness of the program, the researcher prepared the test of listening comprehension and the note card for speaking skills. The study sample consisted of (٨٠) students divided into two groups, one is experimental

and the other experimental, The study found the effectiveness of the program, The study also found that there are no statistically significant differences between the control and experimental groups in the skills of listening comprehension and speaking. In the later measurement, the study found that the differences between the students of the control group remained, which shows the effectiveness of the program in developing the skills of listening comprehension and talking to the experimental group in the telemetry, It also demonstrated a relationship between cognitive comprehension skills and speaking skills.



**٥- محمد زغلول محمد صالح
أثر استخدام تقنية الإنفوجرافيك في تنمية مهارات التفكير الناقد ودافعية الإنجاز في
الدراسات الاجتماعية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية**

Mohammed Zaghoul Mohammed Saleh

**The Effect of Using Infographics in Developing Critical Thinking Skills and
Achievement Motivation in Social Studies for Preparatory Stage Students**

ABSTRACT

- The present study attempts to investigate the Effect of using infographics in developing critical thinking skills and achievement motivation in social studies for preparatory stage students (1nd year). It also aimed at specify the correlation between the dimensions of some Critical Thinking Skills and Achievement Motivation in Social Studies for Preparatory Stage Students (1nd year).

- Research sample consisted of (٧٦) students chosen randomly and assigned into an experimental group (N= ٣٩) which studied physics using a program based on Infographics, whereas the control group(N= ٣٧) studied the regular set course.

:- Based on what progress has been search returned the following results

There is statistically significant differences at (٠.٠١) level between the control and experimental groups on .Awareness of Achievement Motivation in favor of the experimental group

There is statistically significant differences at (٠.٠١) level between the control and experimental groups on .critical thinking Innovative posttest in favor of the experimental group

- Key Words; Infographics - Critical Thinking Skills - Achievement Motivation - Social Studies



**٦- أشرف محي محمد عبد الدايم
تطوير منهج سوق الأوراق المالية لتنمية مفاهيم الاستثمار ومهارات اتخاذ القرار لدى
طلاب المدارس الثانوية التجارية في ضوء متطلبات العصر الرقمي**

Ashraf Moheiy Mohamed Abd El-dayem

**Developing the Curriculum of securities market for the Enhancement of
Investment Concept and Decision -Taking Skills among Commercial Secondary
School Students In Light of the Digital Era Requirements**

ABSTRACT

The study has aimed at the sake of developing investment concepts and making decision for commercial secondary schools in the light of digital era. The Reacher has prepared a final list for investment concepts in stock market, then analyzed and evaluared stock market content curriculm for second year secondary of commercial schools according to this list. Then, He has prepared a suggestive curriculum for the developed stock market in accordance with investment concept list and digital era requirments. He has chosen a unit for experimenting. His study has includes ٢٠ students ;boys and girls in Abdelhamid Noori commercial secondary school in Bella educational administration in Kafir Alsheikh governorate. Only one experimental group(pre and post). To measure study group level, The researcher has prepared an assessment test for investment concepts in stock market and making decision skill measurement. The unit application has shown its effectiveness. The study has recommended that reconsidering the commercial secondary schools' curricula in the light of digital era requirments is a must specially, stock market curriculum and its content that should focus on investment concepts necessary for commercial secondary students' education aquirement for such concepts via using Web tool ٢ in teaching that helps students to be producer for knowledge

key words:

Development - Stock Market - Investment Concepts - Decision Making Skills - Digital Age Requirements - Web Tools ٢ - Commercial Secondary Education.



٧- محمود عبد الجابر مبروك محمد

أثر التفاعل بين مستوى التفكير وإستراتيجية التدريس التبادلي في تنمية بعض مهارات التواصل الرياضي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية

Mahmoud Abd El gaber MabroukMohmed

The Effect of Interaction Between Thinking Level and Reciprocal Strategy of Teaching in the Developing some Mathematical Communication Skills among Prep Stage Pupils

ABSTRACT

The objective of the current research is to study the effect of interaction between the level of thinking and the strategy of Reciprocal Teaching in the development of some mathematical communication skills among students in the preparatory stage.

The researcher prepared the teacher's guide in the selected scientific content; the unit "Medians of a triangles " from the mathematics book on the second grade, as well as the researcher prepared a record of student activity. The researcher used the descriptive and experimental method. Asample which is random (١١٦) preparatory school pupils were selected from the schools of Martyr Muhammad Hassan al-Badawi and the Martyr Ahmed Antar al-Jamal, with a total of (٥٨) pupils for the experimental group, (٢٩) of them with high level of thinking, and (٢٩) pupils with low level of thinking. (٥٨) pupils of the ontrol group, (٢٩) of them with high level of thinking, and (٢٩) pupils with low level of thinking The tools of the study were applied both pre - post, and the data were processed statistically using the "SPSS" Based on the above, the results of the study resulted in the presence of statistically significant difference between the average scores of the experimental group (which is taught by the reciprocal teaching strategy) and the grades of the control group (taught by the school methods) in the mathematical communication skills of the second preparatory students for the experimental group.

The results also showed that there was a statistically significant difference at the between the means scores of students (low - high) thinking of some mathematical communication skills among the eight grade students in favor of

the experimental group. The results showed that there was a statistically significant interaction between thinking (low - high). * The strategy of Reciprocal Teaching among the second year preparatory school students in the development of some mathematical communication skills.

Key words :

- Thinking Level.
- Reciprocal Teaching Strategy
- Mathematical Communication Skills

قسم علم النفس التربوي



١- إسراء عاطف عبدالهادي القاضي
فعالية برنامج كورت لتنمية الإبداع الإنفعالي وسلوك حل المشكلات لدى طلبة المرحلة
الثانوية العامة

Esraa Atef Abd El-Hady El-Kady

**The Effectiveness of CORT Program to Develop Emotional Creativity and
Problem Solving Behavior for General Secondary Stage Students**

ABSTRACT

The current study aims to reveal the role of training in the cort program to learn thinking (first section- fourth section) to develop emotional creativity (Preparedness – Novelty – Effectiveness – Originality) and problem solving behavior (confidence in the ability to solve problems – willingness / unwillingness – self- control) in general secondary stage students. The sample of the study consisted of (forty) students in the first grade Ezzet Alshafey secondary school for girls in kafr el-sheikh old secondary during the second semester of the academic year ٢٠١٧/٢٠١٨. The sample consists of two groups (Experimental and control group) The study used the following tools The measure of cultural social level Prepared by Adel El-said El-bana (٢٠٠٢), The measure of emotional creativity prepared by Averill (١٩٩٩), Hosney Zakria El-Naggar (٢٠١٤), and the measure of problem solving skill prepared by King (١٩٨٩), Ahmed Muhammed Hassan (١٩٩٤), and the training program to learn thinking evolved by the researcher. The results of the study indicated the Effectiveness of CORT program to learn thinking to developing Emotional creativity and problem solving behavior for general secondary stage students.

Key words: General secondary stage- CORT program- Emotional creativity- problem solving behavior



٢- صفاء محب زغلول محمد
فعالية برنامج تدريبي على بعض إستراتيجيات ما وراءالمعرفة في تخفيف صعوبات تعلم
وقلق اللغة الفرنسية

Safaa Moheb Zaghloul Mohamed

The Effectiveness of a Training Program on Some Metacognitive Strategies in
Decreasing Learning Disabilities and Anxiety of Learning French

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to reveal the effectiveness of a program of some of the meta-cognitive strategies in alleviating the disabilities of learning and anxiety of the French language in the second year secondary students , The sample used in the study is (٤٠) students from second grade secondary school with learning disabilities in the French language were in the academic year ٢٠١٧/٢٠١٨ and divided into The first two groups are experimental and comprise ٢٠ students and the second is an officer and includes ٢٠ male and female students The researcher used the following tools: List of characteristics of students with learning disabilities in the secondary stage (Preparation / Researcher) , QNST by Abd Elwahab Kamel (٢٠٠١) , Disabilities learning French questionnaire , Learning French disabilities test (Preparation / Researcher), General mental ability test level (١٥-١٧) Prepared by Farouk Abdel Fattah (٢٠٠٢) , French language anxiety meter, Training program based on some metacognitive strategies (Preparation / Researcher), The results of the Study revealed that there was a statistically significant difference between the mean scores of the experimental and control groups in the telemetry, where the difference D was at the level of (٠.٠١) on the dimensions of the test of the disabilities of learning French and French language anxiety meter in favor of the experimental group, There was a statistically significant difference between the mean scores of the tribal and algebraic standards in the experimental group. The difference was at the level of (٠.٠١) on the test of learning disabilities in French and French language anxiety meter in favor of dimensional measurement , There is no statistically significant difference between the average of the measurement of the distance dimension and following the disabilities of learning the French language and French language anxiety in the experimental group

Key words: Metacognition Strategies - Learning French disabilities – Learning french Anxiety

قسم التربية المقارنة و الادارة التعليمية

قسم أصول التربية



١- حسين محمد عبده السرحي

التركيب الطبقي وبنية التعليم العام في مصر "دراسة استشرافية"

Hussein Mohamed Abdou El – Sarhy

Class structure and General Education System in Egypt: A prospective study

ABSTRACT

The Main question can be answered in light of the answer to the following set of questions

- ١- What are the most important social, economic and political changes that have affected the structure of Egyptian society
- ٢- How have social, economic and political changes reflected on the class structure of Egyptian society
- ٣- How did the class structure of Egyptian society affect the structure of public education
- ٤- What are the proposed scenarios to explore the structure of public education in Egypt in light of the class structure of society

The results of the study led to a number of results, the most important of which are
* A proposed scenario that includes three proposed scenarios to explore the structure of public education in Egypt

Introduction

Education is rich in dialogues, discussions and visions of future development as a key component in the construction of the Renaissance project and as a national project to move from the status quo to the next situation.

The Egyptian society is currently undergoing many social, economic and political changes, which have resulted in the emergence of sharp disparities that have had an impact on education, which is the mirror of society. These changes contributed to cultural, social and economic change, which resulted in a change in the class structure of society. A new society with its own needs and needs in all fields, including education. However, these changes have clearly affected the education system in Egypt, where the role of the state began to decline to lose quality education, The Ministry of Education, in turn, is moving towards privatizing education, which has led many strata of society to try to obtain quality educational services. There is an urgent need to explore the future of the structure of public education in Egypt under these changes.

Therefore, the problem of the current study is determined by the following main question
* what is the future of the structure of public education in Egypt in light of the class structure of Egyptian society

كلية الطب البيطرى أولاً: الماجستير

قسم الفيروسوجيا :



١- بسمه ابراهيم اسماعيل حامد حنفى
دراسات على فيروس حمى الأيام الثلاثة

Basma Ebrahim Ismaiel

Studies on Bovine ephemeral fever virus

ABSTRACT

(BEF) is an arthropod-borne disease of cattle and water buffaloes characterized by fever, anorexia, lameness and drop of milk production. It is caused by the Ephemerovirus of the Rhabdoviridae ..

This work aims to characterization and sequencing of BEFV circulating in Al-Dakahliya and Al-Gharbia Governorates and to what extent it is similar or different from the virus used in production of the local vaccine.

١٥٧ Blood samples collected from diseased cattle and for virus isolation intracerebral inoculation in suckling mice showed nervous signs in ٢٢ samples and then inoculated in BHK and VERO cells which showed CPE.

Using serological tests for identification includes Indirect ELISA ,Virus neutralization test ,Direct fluorescent antibody technique

Application of RT-PCR for G gene revealed that samples showed positive amplicon (١٨٧١bp) with specific BEFV primers

The phylogenetic tree revealed no major differences detected among the G gene of any isolates and the identities was closely related to the Israeli isolates.



**٢- نيفين احمد يوسف طلبه
دراسات علي فيروس هربس الخيول
Neven Ahmed Yossif Tolba
Studies on Equine Herpes Virus**

ABSTRACT

Equine Herpes Virus -١ is one of the most viruses affecting equide family(Horse, Donkey &Mule) causing severe economic losses to horse industry all over the world, due to respiratory manifestations, abortion of pregnant mares ,and mayeloencephalopathy. Little reports have been made for investigating the prevalence and existence of equine herpes viruses (EHVs) in Egypt. In the present study, seventy clinical samples (٦ placentas & ٦٤ nasal swabs) were collected from different governorate in Egypt. Virus isolation by inoculating tissue suspensions into MDBK cells revealed characteristic CPE for EHV after the fourth passage within ٧ days from inoculation in the form of aggregation of the cells together, rounding, grape like clustering and finally cell detachment. Serological confirmation of the isolated sample by FAT revealed intracytoplasmic greenish yellow fluorescence. DNA extraction and PCR of suspected samples existed Successful amplification of ٧٠٠ bp of UL٤٥ gene of EHV-١ in ٨ out of ٧٠ examined samples.



**٢- شيماء مدحت عبد الحميد علي نميس
التشخيص المقارن والتعرف علي فيروس التهاب الحنجره والقصبه الهوائيه المعدي في
الدجاج
Shaimaa Medhat Abdelhamid
Comparative diagnosis and identification of Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis
virus**

ABSTRACT

Infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT) disease is an acute highly contagious viral disease leading to massive economic losses. This study was aimed to identify the most accurate and rapid diagnostic methods to rescue layer poultry farms from intense outbreaks in Egypt. Fifty pathological specimens were collected and subjected to virus isolation (VI), histopathology, direct fluorescent antibody technique (FAT) and polymerase chain reaction PCR. Egg inoculation revealed stunted growth and white pock lesions on chorioallantoic membranes (CAM) in ٢٢ samples. Isolation and propagation of ILTV in cell culture showed syncytia formation in ٢٠ inoculated samples. PCR resulted in

successful amplification of thymidine kinase (TK) gene in 20 field samples. Histopathological examination of inoculated CAM showed intranuclear inclusion bodies. Direct FAT showed intra-cytoplasmic apple green reactions in 18 examined tracheal tissues. PCR has been shown to be the most sensitive, accurate and rapid diagnostic method.



٤- أسماء عبد الصبور علي الجمجموني
دراسات علي فيروس الالتهاب الشعبي المعدي في محافظة كفرالشيخ
Asma Abdelsabour Ali

Studies on Infectious Bronchitis virus in Kafrelsheikh Governorate

ABSTRACT

Despite the regular vaccination programs in chicken broiler farms, our study reported IBV outbreaks in Kafrelsheikh governorate-Nile Delta of Egypt during 2016-2017. The genomic sequence of the five positive IBV isolates deposited in Gene bank as the following; IBV/KFS/2017/1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. They revealed 87-100% nucleotide sequence homology with each other. In addition, they exhibited similarity with other strains from neighboring countries like Israel and Libya ranging between 82-96% and 98% respectively. The detected isolates were closely related to IBV variant II strain, and the last one was similarly to Beni Suief detected serotype-2012 and shared 82-83% nucleotide identity with H120, 4/91, MA0, D274, and Connecticut. Therefore, the significant amino acid substitutions in these isolates in relation to the currently used vaccinal strains may provide evidence for emergence of new IBV strains, which reveals that it is necessary to develop a homologous live attenuated vaccine to confer complete protection to the chicken flocks.

قسم الفارماكولوجيا :

قسم الباثولوجيا الاكلينيكية :

قسم الباثولوجيا :

قسم الفسيولوجيا :

قسم تنمية الثروة الحيوانية :

١- وفاء محمد محمد بسيوني عبد الله
تحديد تعدد الاشكال فى جين ABCG٢ الذى يؤثر على انتاج اللبن و تركيبه فى الابقار
المصرية (الابقار البلدى)

Wafaa Mohammed Basiony

**Identification of Polymorphism In The Bovine ABCG٢ Gene Affecting Milk Yield
And Composition In Egyptian Cows (Baladi)**

ABSTRACT

Animal milk is an important nutritional source for human consumption (Oltenacu and Algers, ٢٠٠٥). ATP-binding cassette subfamily G member ٢ (ABCG٢) is one of the most recognized candidate genes in milk (Cohen-Zinder et al., ٢٠٠٥). Another important gene for milk yield and composition in cattle is the growth hormone gene (GH) (Renaville et al., ٢٠٠٢), affecting growth and milk secretion (Wall and McFadden, ٢٠١٢). Growth hormone receptor (GHR) is a strong positional and functional candidate gene affecting milk production. (Maskur and Arman, ٢٠١٤). Holstein Friesian spread in large commercial area but Egyptian and Hybrid cattle in cornerstone of many farmers (Galal, ٢٠٠٧).

Aim of the Study

To study association of ABCG٢, GH and GHR genes SNPs with milk composition traits in Egyptian, Hybrid and Holstein Friesian cows.



٢- شيماء سمير محمد بلال
الكشف عن التنوع فى جين MX كعلامة وراثية لمقاومة انفلونزا الطيور فى الدجاج
المصرى

Shimaa Samir Belal
**Screening for Polymorphism in MX Gene as A Genetic Marker for Avian
Influenza in Native Chicken**

ABSTRACT

Avian influenza virus (AIV) is a highly contagious viral infection cause high mortality in chickens and human infections. Several genetic markers have been associated with bird survival from avian influenza virus outbreaks. The chicken major histocompatibility complex and MX genes are detected to be associated with AIV resistance.

Aim of the study:

screening for the presence of different Mx1 and MHC alleles among ١٢ chicken breeds in Egypt especially those reported to be associated with the resistance to AI, also for the incidence of different types of avian influenza virus outbreak among these chicken breeds including two native and ten commercial broilers and layers breeds by using:

Four years records of occurrences of Avian Influenza A.

Mismatching PCR- RFLPS for genotyping of Mx gene based on G٢٠٢٢ A SNP and DNA sequencing of Mx gene.

PCR and electrophoresis separation of different MHC haplotypes of LEI ٠٢٥٨ markers (MHC - BFa١) and BFa IV.

قسم أمراض معدية :

قسم الكيمياء الحيوية :

قسم طب الحيوان :



١- سلمى فوزي إبراهيم عمر
تقييم حقلّي لإستراتيجية التخصّين تجاه الحمى القلاعية في محافظة كفر الشيخ
Salma Fawzy Ibrahim Omar
**FIELD ASSESSMENT OF VACCINATION STRATEGY AGAINST FMD AT
KAFRELSHEIKH GOVERNORATE**

ABSTRACT

This study was performed to characterize the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of both the veterinarians and farmers on FMD in Egypt. In addition, to estimate some risk factors of the infection with FMD virus. Two structured questionnaires were built for the veterinarians and farmers. A total of 59 farmers and 18 veterinarians were interviewed. 97% of the farmers are ignorant by the constituents of foot and mouth disease vaccine and did not know the immunization status of the newly purchased animals. 12.5% of the farmers thinks that the vaccine is ineffective and needs more concern from the authority. At least two risk factor for FMD spread are practiced by all the farmers. Moreover, 71% of the farmers are located within the high risk group who practiced at least 2 risk factors for FMD spread. 29% of the veterinarians declared that there are errors in the vaccination process against FMD. In conclusion, some defects in FMD control program were reported which could be responsible for the inability to give the required protection. In addition, FMD education campaigns to the farmers are required to minimize or prevent the high risk practices responsible for the disease transmission and spread, in our study we followed some non-vaccinated animals to describe clinical nature of the disease and we collected serum samples from other vaccinated cases for serology and we made isolation to identify circulating virus serotype and we detected O sudan.

قسم الطب الشرعى والسموم



١- فاطمة بلال أحمد محمود زقزوق
التأثير الوقائى لمادتى الثيموكوينون و ل كارنتين على التسمم الجينى الناتج عن مبيد
الداى ميثوات

Fatma Belal Ahmed Zakzok

**Ameliorating effect of thymoquinone and l.carnitine on dimethoate induced
genotoxicity**

ABSTRACT

The model of this study explained the relationships between dimethoate-induced subchronic genotoxicity and its alleviation by natural antioxidants like thymoquinone (the bioactive phytochemical constituent of the seeds oil of *Nigella sativa*) and l.carnitine. These elements may be considered beneficial for the protection of DNA against subchronic oxidative injury and genotoxicity induced by dimethoate.

So, supplementation of black seed or l.carnitine is extremely essential for prevention of the toxic effects of OP insecticides like DM and also, necessary for protection of different body organs from oxidative stress and cancer incidence.

قسم التغذية و التغذية الاكلينيكية :



١- طه إسماعيل محمد سليمان جاب الله
إستجابة النمو فى اسماك البلطى النيلى لإحلال مصادر البروتين الحيوانى بالبروتين
النباتى

Taha Ismail Mohamed Soliman Gaballah
Growth Response of Tilapia Nilotica (Oreochromas Niloticus) to Dietary
Replacement of Animal Protein Sources with Plant Protein

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of incorporation of betaine into plant based diets through its effects on palatability, growth performance, carcass traits, intestinal healthiness and lipid metabolism related genes. Also, to determine the influence of betaine supplementation on soybean meal (SBM), corn gluten meal (CGM) and mix of SBM+CGM as alternatives to fish meal (FM) in the fish diets regarding the previous parameters. Two hundreds forty of (19.84±0.20 g) Nile tilapia fish were stocked in 24 aquaria and allotted into triplicate eight groups. Dietary betaine supplementation to plant protein based diets improved fish growth performance to be as recorded in fish fed FM. Moreover, fish fed diet contained SBM+CGM+B had significant more final body weight (FBW) and body weight gain (BWG) than that fed diet contained FM+B. Alongside the best FCR was found with the group fed diet contained FM+B followed by that fed SBM+CGM+B diet. SBM+B and CGM+B had higher growth performance values than SBM or CGM without addition of betaine ($P < 0.05$). Monitoring the whole body composition revealed that addition of betaine to diet relatively augmented flesh protein content and reduced its fat content. In addition, betaine incorporation in diets significantly increased the intestinal villi length specially the jejunal portion as well as the goblet cells. Furthermore, the total leucocytes count was significantly increased in fish fed on plant based diet supplemented with betaine than those fed on plant protein based diet without addition of betaine. Similarly, fish fed on SBM+CGM+B showed increasing in RBCs and haematocrit value to the levels of those fed on FM diet. Also, haemoglobin was higher while both of heterophils and H/L ratio were lower in fish fed on betaine incorporated diet than other treatments. Interestingly, addition of betaine improved globulin value, while decreased A/G ratio. Biomolecular studies revealed that betaine had a downregulating effect on lipid metabolism genes expression, fatty acid synthetase (FAS) and lipoprotein lipase (LPL) and upregulating effect on growth enhancing one, insulin growth like factor-1 (IGF-1) mRNA expression. It could be concluded that dietary supplementation of betaine to plant protein based diets enable nutritionists to substitute FM in fish diet. Also, betaine could improve growth performance, carcass quality (through increasing protein and decreasing lipid in fish lean) and enhance intestinal functions capability.

قسم أمراض الدواجن :



١- مروة الطنطاوى حامد البسيونى
بعض الدراسات عن عدوى الكليسيلا نومونى فى الدجاج
Marwa Altantawy Hamed Al bsuoni
SOME STUDIES ON klebsiella pneumoniae in Chickens

ABSTRACT

The epidemiology, pathogenicity and the possible ways of treatment of Klebsiella pneumoniae (K. pneumoniae) infection as a respiratory pathogen in broiler chicken farms in different places in Gharbia Governorate were investigated during the period of ٢٠١٤-٢٠١٧. For this purpose ١٥٠ samples were collected from lung, trachea, liver and intestine of ١٥٠ diseased, ٤-٤٠-days old commercial broiler chickens suffered from respiratory disorders, diarrhea and mortality with pneumonia, pericarditis, airsacculitis and enlarged liver. Bacteriological examination of swabs from trachea, lung, liver and intestine revealed Gram negative, non-motile rod-shaped organisms which were commonly isolated from lung, liver, intestine and trachea. The isolation trials revealed ١٠ K. pneumoniae positive cases with an incidence of (٦.٦%). Identification of the isolated strains Biochemically by API ٢٠ E and molecularly by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) revealed that the isolates belonged to K. pneumoniae. The K. Pneumoniae was inoculated experimentally in V-day-old chicks and clinical signs, lesions were reported. Clinical signs and P.M lesions characteristic in K. Pneumoniae infection was reproduced when the K. Pneumoniae isolates were inoculated in V-day-old chicks. Clinicopathological features and re-isolation of the organism from experimentally infected chicks were recorded. The results of the in vitro antibiotic sensitivity test revealed that the isolated strains were highly sensitive to gentamycin, amikacin, sulphamethoxazole-trimethoprim, ciprofloxacin and chloramphenicol, considerably sensitive to kanamycin, norfloxacin, oxytetracyclin and neomycin but resistant to Ampicillin and Erythromycin. The clinical signs, post-mortem findings and the histopathological lesions of tissue sections from different organs of experimentally infected chickens were less severe after treatment with gentamycin or amikacin parentally when compared with sulphamethoxazole-trimethoprim in drinking water for ٥ consecutive days.

قسم مراقبة الاغذية:

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة :



١- هدى حامد أحمد برهام

التوصيف الجزيئي لبعض البكتريا سالبة الجرام المعزولة من الألبان

Huda Hamed Ahmed Borham

Molecular Characterization of Some Gram Negative Bacteria Isolated From Milk

ABSTRACT

GNB are within the most dangerous causes of infections, and milk is an ideal media for microbes, so it is a major pathogen vehicle. Random 100 raw milk samples (100 from healthy dairy farm animals and 00 from milk vendors) were collected from Elmahalla Elkobra and Mansoura cities, Egypt, then 20 farm samples with subclinical mastitis were excluded. GNB were isolated and identified biochemically from the other 120 samples; the predominant species percentages were *Escherichia coli* 20.8, *Serratia marcescens* 12.8, *Kluyvera ascorbata* 8.0, *Providencia stuartii* 7.5, *Klebsiella oxytoca* 5.8, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 2.8. 18 STEC strains were classified serologically to 8 (%). By PCR; 16S-23S rDNA was identified in 2 K. 27.78non-O10V serotypes, and the predominant was O26:H11 (*pneumoniae*, and shiga toxins (stx 1 and 2), α -haemolysin (hlyA) and intimin (eaeA) genes were detected in 10, 12, 7 and 9 STEC respectively. Conclusively, raw milk still contributes a source of pathogenic GNB, so, better effective control measures and more elaborative studies are required.

قسم الصحة و الطب الوقائى :



٢- أحمد محمد فاروق مصطفى أبوزيد
استخدام التقنيات الحديثه لتحسين جودة المياه المستخدمة فى الاستزراع المائى
Ahmed Mohamed Farouk Mostafa Abozeid
Use of modern technologies to improve the quality of water used in aquaculture

ABSTRACT

The fastest algal growth observed in this study was in a treatment containing the microorganismal consortium, malathion and heavy metals cultured in water samples taken from agriculture drainage and urban wastewater. Microalgae in this study were able to remove malathion from samples of wastewater with up to ٩٩% efficacy and were able to bioaccumulate nickel at up to ٩٥% efficacy. Moreover, microalgae demonstrated the ability to uptake lead and cadmium at up to ٨٩% and ٨٨% efficacy respectively. The results obtained in this study suggest that a consortium of *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Scenedesmus quadricuda* and *Spirulina platensis* can be effective in remediating the pesticide malathion and the heavy metals cadmium, lead and nickel from wastewater. Such a mechanism is likely achieved through a synergistic combination which simultaneously enhances the degradation potential of the whole microorganismal consortium and uses the pollutants as an energy source for growth.

قسم أمراض الأسماك ورعايتها :

قسم الطفيليات :

قسم التوليد و التناسل و التلقيح الإصطناعي :



١- علي ماجد سعد علي عمارة
ديناميكية نمو الجريبات وتحفيز نمو الجريبة السائدة في الجاموس بعد الولادة
ALY MAGED SAAD ALY EMARA
Postpartum follicular dynamics and enhancing the growth of the dominant follicle in buffalo

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to study the hormonal profile and follicular dynamics concomitant with modified CIDR (CIDR-sync) and insulin (Insulin-sync) on the subsequent fertility. The treatment protocol in case of St-Ovsync (n=12, control) consisted of GnRH₁, PGF_{2α} and GnRH₂ on the days 0, 7 and 9 respectively. The CIDR-sync (n=20) consisted of the same treatments as in St-Ovsync in addition to insertion of CIDR on the day 0 and its removal on the day 7. The Insulin-sync (n=18) was the same as in St-Ovsync plus 3 s/c injections of insulin at a dose of 0.20 i.u/kg on days 7, 8 and 9. Blood samples were collected on days 0, 7 and 9 for serum P₄ assay and day 9 for estradiol, insulin and IGF-1. Trans-rectal US scanning was conducted on days: 0, 7, 9, 11 and 13 to measure the diameter of the largest follicle (LFD). The serum P₄ concentrations were higher (p<0.05) in either conceived buffaloes (CB) or non-conceived buffaloes (NCB) in CIDR-sync compared with either St-Ovsync or Insulin-sync on days 7 and 9. On day 13, the serum E₂ in CB was higher (p<0.05) in Insulin-sync compared with their counterparts in either St-Ovsync or CIDR-sync on day 13. The LFD in CB was larger (p<0.05) in either St-Ovsync or Insulin-sync and lesser (p>0.05) in CIDR-sync compared with NCB on day 13. It could be concluded that modifying Ovsync by insertion of CIDR (P₄ insert) between days 0 and 7 or insulin treatment of the buffaloes on the day 7, 8 and 9 impacts well on the fertility response to St-Ovsync protocol.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الانتاج الحيواني :

قسم أمراض الدواجن :



١- هانم عبدالواحد عبدالواحد نصر الشرقاوى

دراسات عن عدوى السالمونيلا انتريتديس فى الدجاج فى محافظة كفرالشيخ

Hanem Abd El-wahed Abd El-wahed Nasr El-Sharkawy

Studies on Salmonella enteritidis infection in chickens in Kafrelsheikh Province

ABSTRACT

This study explored the epidemiology of Salmonella enterica serovars Typhimurium and Enteritidis isolated from broiler chicken farms in Kafrelsheikh province in Northern Egypt during the period from 2014-2015. The zoonotic potential was assessed by analysing the virulence-associated genes (sopE) from the isolated strains and the antibiotic resistance profile of the isolates was investigated. In this study Salmonella infection was identified in 41%

of the screened broiler chicken flock by the presence of the invA gene. Of the ٦٧ strains of Salmonella isolated from broiler chicken intestine, liver and gall bladder samples, ٨٧% were serotype S. Typhimurium, ٩% were serotype S. Enteritidis and ٤% were un-typable. The significantly higher mortality rate observed in one-week-old chicks was associated with Salmonella infection, however there was no significant difference in the mortality rate between Salmonella infected and non-infected birds at five weeks of age. Over ninety percent (٩٢.٥%) of the isolates were positive for sopE gene indicating their ability to infect humans. Comparison of the phenotypical and genotypic antimicrobial resistance indicated that all S. Typhimurium isolates were resistant to ampicillin due to the presence of the BlaTEM gene, tetracycline resistance was associated with the presence of tetA and tetC, sulphamethoxazole resistance due to the presence of sul١ and sul٢ and chloramphenicol resistance was associated with the presence of cat١ and floR genes. The trimethoprim dfr١٢ genes were found to be exclusively associated with S. Typhimurium. The highest sensitivity in the S. Typhimurium strains was for gentamicin, trimethoprim/sulphamethoxazole and streptomycin.



**٢- حفني يوسف حفني يوسف
بعض الدراسات عن الالتهاب المعوي الدموي بالرومي
Hefny Youssef Hefny**

**SOME STUDIES ON VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC ENTRITIS OF TURKEY
ABSTRACT**

The present work studied the adverse effect of local isolate of Hemorrhagic Enteritis Virus (HEV) and preparation of vaccine from the local isolate and evaluation of its potency as compared with an imported commercially available live vaccine.

The microscopic examination showed hemorrhagic necrotic enteritis exhibited by necrosis of upper third of intestinal villi and present of ex vasitated erythrocytes mixed with desquamated epithelial inside intestinal lumen. The splenic lesions characterized by lymphoid depletion and necrosis of Malpegian follicle.

Virus infectivity titration from spleen homogenate titrated in susceptible poultz possessed ١٠٧(TIDo٠/ml) approximately.

Result of experiment to control of turkey poultz by vaccination of turkey poultz with inactivated oil-based vaccine prepared from HEV infected turkey spleens homogenate, vaccination of turkey poultz with, inactivated oil-based vaccine prepared from HEV-infected turkey leucocytes, Vaccination of turkey poultz with commercial a virulent HE vaccine and Treatment by convalescent immune serum. In group ٢ the clinical signs recorded in poultz with ١٠٢TIDo٠ oral inoculation Moreover ٤out of ٢٥ poultz died in the fifth day PI In group ٢ (positive control). Intestinal lesions included redness of the mucosa with sever congestion of visceral organ and enlarged and mottled spleen. Serological response in groups ١, ٢, ٤, ٥ and ٦ mean ELISA titer at ١٤ day PV were ٠, ٢٧٨٨, ١٨٤٨, ١٥٠٢ and ٠ respectively, whereas at ٢١ day PV they were ٠, ٢٥٨٠, ٥٨٢٦, ٤٩١٦ and ٠ respectively. Average spleen weight in group ١, ٢, ٢, ٤, ٥ and ٦ was ٨, ١٨, ١١, ١٢, ١٢.٢ and ٨ respectively; while the spleen index were ٠.٧٨, ٢.٢٥, ١.٧, ١.١٢, ١.٧٢ and ٠.٨٦ respectively. HEV antigen couldn't detected in spleens of vaccinate scarified poultz ٥ day PC but was present in ٤\٥ unvaccinated scarified poultz. It was concluded the present work that the local HEV isolate used throughout the studies is pathogenic for turkey and turkey were vaccinated by inactivated oil based vaccine propagated in turkey leucocytes .however standardization of the vaccine and determination of the vaccinal immunity have to be established before it can be used commercially.

قسم التغذية والتغذية الاكلينيكية :



١- عمرو إسماعيل زين الدين إبراهيم
ادارة التغذية للاستزراع التكاملي الغير تقليدى للأسماك و الثروة الحيوانية
Amr Ismail Zaineldin Ibrahim
Nutritional management of integrated non conventional fish livestock farming

ABSTRACT

To date few studies have attempted to quantify the value of the application of Bacillus subtilis or Saccharomyces cerevisiae probiotics for red sea bream. Therefore, the current study is represented in 2 groups of red sea bream fed on semi purified experimental diets supplied with different levels of B. subtilis and Saccharomyces cerevisiae type. Probiotic bacteria succeeded to enhance the digestive enzymes secretion at the levels of BS γ and BS ϵ . YSC T γ succeeded to improve intestinal villi health as well as other growth performance parameters. In conclusion, both of the used probiotics used as feed supplement in red sea bream significantly improved growth performances, feed nutrients' digestibility, intestine absorbability, immunity response and stress tolerance.



٢- شيماء الباز عبد المحسن أبو العلا
تأثير أضافه الحامض الدهني اوميغا٣ علي أداء وصحة الابقارالحلاب حديثه الولادة
Shaimaa Elbaz Abd El-Mohsen Abo El-Ela
fatty acid supplementation during fresh period on ٣Impact of dietary omega-lactating cow performance and health

ABSTRACT

The present study was designed to evaluate the impact of dietary Omega -٣FA supplementation on the inflammatory response and health of fresh lactating cows. In this study, ٢٠ Holstein lactating cows were assigned into two groups (١٠ each). The two groups fed on the basal diet while one group of them was supplemented with ٧٠ gm of the supplement of Omega -٣ FA per cows/day. The blood samples were taken ٣ times from the ٧nd to ٤th week post-calving. The blood samples were analyzed for glucose, insulin, non- esterified fatty acids (NEFA), beta - hydroxy butyrate (BHBA), C- reacting protein (CRP), Haptoglobin (HP), albumin and globulin. Omega -٣ FA improved energy status of fresh cow by increasing

plasma glucose and serum insulin while decreasing NEFA and BHBA parameters. Also, feeding Omega - γ FA improved humeral immunity through increasing serum globulin and reducing the inflammatory response by lowering CRP post-calving.

قسم طب الحيوان :

قسم تنمية الثروة الحيوانية :

قسم الطب الشرعي والسموم :

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة :

قسم الكيمياء الحيوية :



١- علا محمد اسماعيل الجيزاوى
دراسات كيميائية حيوية علي جينات اللاكتوفيرين والكابا كازين في إكسوسومات لبن
الجمال

Ola Mohamed Ismail Al-Gizawy
**Biochemical Studies on Lactoferrin and Kappa Casein Genes in Exosomes of
Camel Milk**

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to examine the effectiveness of she camel milk in alleviating carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) - induced hepatotoxicity in rat. white albino rats (150-200 g) were divided into 5 groups of 10 rats : A control negative group, control positive group, she camel milk treated group, silymarin treated group and she camel milk & silymarin treated group. CCl₄ injection induced lipid peroxidation and oxidative stress in rat liver and increase AST, ALT and ALP enzymatic activities. When rats received she camel milk and / or silymarin , the oxidative parameters and liver function parameters were restored to normal levels and the best group was that received camel milk and silymarin after CCl₄ injection .Conclusion : she camel milk is recommended for protection as well as treatment of liver abnormalities.

قسم مراقبة الاغذية :



١- سامح عبد المجيد ابراهيم عبدالمجيد
استخدام تقنيات حديثة لتحديد التهاب الضرع الغير ظاهري في مزارع الألبان
Sameh Abd Al-Mageed Ibrahim Abd Al-Mageed
ADVANCED TECHNIQUES FOR DEDECTION OF SUBCLINICAL MASTITIS IN
DAIRY FARMS

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted on ١٢٦٦ apparently healthy dairy animals (٦٦٥ Cows & ٦٠١ Buffaloes), using CMT for examination every quarter, milk samples from positive quarters were transported quickly to the laboratory for assay of SCC; pH value and APPs (MAA and Hp) and lactoferrin concentrations, with studying of their correlation with other parameters, as alternative earlier methods for premonitoring SCM; and bacteriologically for isolation and identification of E. coli, S. aureus and environmental streptococci (S. uberis) by culture method, and selection of some isolates for further molecular identification of these pathogens and of some virulence genes by PCR. Based on this coefficient of correlation between CMT and assessed parameters, CMT indicated increasing SCC and pH values as well as APP in both buffaloes and cow milk of all positive cases. Statistical analysis showed high significant correlation between the degree of positive CMT with assessed parameters in buffaloes' and cows' quarter milk samples that indicated increasing SCC and pH value with the increasing of CMT reaction intensity. Bacteriological culture results of buffaloes' and cows' quarter milk samples for E. coli, S. aureus and environmental streptococci were (٢٠.٣%, ٢١.٢% and ٢٠.٦%), (٢١.٧%, ٢١.٥% and ١٨.٢%) respectively, by culture method. Molecular studies (١٥٢, ٩٢ and ١١٢ isolates) of E. coli, S. aureus and S. uberis were examined; (٧١, ٦١ and ٧٩ isolated) from cows; and (٨٢, ٢١ and ٢٣ isolated) from buffaloes, the results buffaloes' of cows' isolates were (٧٥.٦%, ٧٤.٢% and ٨١.٨%) (٨٢.١%, ٥٢.٥% and ٨٦.١%), respectively. the results buffaloes' of cows' isolates were of the E.coli virulence genes found in cows strains were (eae) gene (١/٥٩) & (est) gene (١/٥٩), while failed to be detected in buffaloes strains, the S. aureus virulence genes found in bufaloes' samples were TSST, hIA, hIB and SE N, O and P with percentages of ٠%, ١٢.٠%, ٠% and ٠%, respectively, while in cows' samples were ٠%, ١٨.٨%, ٢.١% and ٠%, respectively. Moreover the S. uberis virulence genes only found in bufaloes' samples were (pau) and (sk) gene with percentages of ١٢.٥% and ٠%, respectively, while in cows' samples were ٢.٤% and ٦.٩%, respectively. Immunological and molecular techniques are more convenient, accurate, specific, time and effort saving methods than traditional methods for mastitis APP and pathogens detection.

قسم الباثولوجيا الإكلينيكية :

قسم الطفيليات :

قسم الفارماكولوجيا :



١- محمد أحمد العدوي أحمد السيد عبد العال
التداخل الدوائي لاستخدام بعض المضادات الحيوية في الأسماك

Drug Interaction of Using Some Antibiotics in Fish

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to evaluate the potential antibacterial and immunomodulatory effects of the dietary acidifier propionic acid (PA) when given alone or in combination with oxytetracycline (OTC) on Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*). Apparently healthy *O. niloticus* ($n = 120$, weight 62 ± 2.90 g) were grown in glass aquaria and were divided into the following 8 groups (10 fish per group): group 1 (G1): non-infected, un-treated control; G2: infected non treated; G3: infected treated with PA; G4: infected treated with OTC; G5: infected treated with PA + OTC; G6: non-infected treated with PA; G7: non-infected treated with OTC; G8: non-infected treated with PA + OTC. Bacterial infection occurred by intraperitoneally injection of *A. hydrophila* (0.5×10^6 CFU/ 0.2 ml PBS/fish). PA (200 mg/kg diet) and OTC (500 mg/kg diet) were given after 24 h of experimental infection. All treatment continued for 2 weeks. Among the eight groups, PA + OTC group showed the best immunomodulatory effect as noticed by a significant ($p < 0.05$) increase in total serum protein, globulin, IgM, hematological parameters and significant ($p < 0.05$) up regulation in the expression levels of immunity-related gene and metabolic gene (MHC I and CYP 1B1) in head-kidney and liver respectively, while a significant ($p < 0.05$) down regulation in the expression levels of IL1 β gene.

قسم الجراحة و التخدير و الاشعة :

قسم الباثولوجيا

قسم الصحة و الطب الوقائى :

قسم امراض الاسماك ورعايتها :

قسم الفيروسوجيا :

قسم التوليد و التناسل و التلقيح الإصطناعي :

كلية الآداب :
أولاً : الماجستير

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية و آدابها :



١- رنا السيد عبدالعزيز بسيوني غانم
تلاقى الثقافات فى الأعمال الروائية المختارة لأهداف سويف وزادي سميث: دراسة
مقارنة

Rana Elsayed Abdel-Aziz Ghanem
**Transculturalism in Ahdaf Soueif's and Zadie Smith's Selected Novels: A
Comparative Study**

ABSTRACT

Within the framework of post-colonial theories of hybridity, this thesis investigates the remarkable role of transculturalism in shaping hybrid identities as handled by two postcolonial hybrid novelists: the Egyptian-British Ahdaf Soueif and the Jamaican- American Zadie Smith. As a concept of cultural merging, transculturalism is explored throughout this thesis as a humane, fruitful interaction between diverse cultures. Away from conflicts and hostility, preaching tolerance and reconciliation, transculturalism is celebrated as a process of merging cultural identities and the sequent creation of new cultural phenomena. Transculturalism, in this sense, forges a remarkable link between Soueif and Smith. The study explores the common belief in the importance and possibility of humane coexistence and cultural reconciliation, which both writers strongly express in their novels *In the Eye of the Sun* (1992) and *White Teeth* (2000).

After analyzing the two selected novels, the thesis emphasizes the cultural affinities between the two writers' reflections of the colonizer-colonized, or Self-Other, relationships. This is achieved in the two novels through the diasporic journeys of the protagonists during which they interact with other characters from cultures different from theirs. As they contact with the new culture and join the Other in his cultural milieu, Soueif's Asya al-Ulama and Smith's Iqbals' family, come to shape new hybrid identities and to see beyond the differences that separate them from the Other through processes of transculturalism. As a result, the protagonists begin to negotiate their original cultures and the Other's and to merge with the Other in a transcultural relationship based on mutual respect. The two novelists try to create a common ground for cultural understanding and reconciliation in which the Self comes to exchange values, beliefs, and ways of life with the Other and to harmonically combine elements of the two cultures, embracing them in a new hybrid identity which is gradually shaped through transculturalism.



٢- مروة علاء الدين مصطفى عبدالرازق
الفساد السياسى وملاحم المقاومة الاجتماعيه فى ثلاثيه مصارعات الجوع للكاتبه
سوزان كولنز

Marwa Alaa El-Din Mostafa Abdelrazek

Political Corruption and Aspects of Resistance in Suzanne Collins' The Hunger Games Trilogy

ABSTRACT

After a close reading of The Hunger Games trilogy and according to the main aim of the study, the thesis sheds light on the main manifestations of political corruption and resistance in Collins' trilogy and described them clearly as they took place in the story. It focused on Collins' messages to the reader and clarified how such horrible world can lead to unfavorable future where dictators dominate everything and abuse their power upon their people. It also revealed how Collins wrote the trilogy to strike a note of warning against the terrible results of the restriction of freedom, the dictatorship of the regime, and oppression of the poor. It elaborated how Collins attempted to draw attention to the violence and the destructions that can ensue up as a result of the existence of such dictatorship. It revealed the terrible results of ignoring people and turning deaf ears to the voice of the oppressed class. The thesis attempted to make the reader pay a careful attention to what happened in our real world and how the government keeps an eye on every moment taken by its people. It reflected also how the government controlled its citizens and restricted their freedom through using violence and technology.

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قسم اللغة الفرنسية و آدابها :

قسم اللغة العربية و آدابها :



١- لمياء فايز الشحات السيد حمودة
أسيقة "ما" في السبع الطوال

THE " MAA" CONTEXTS IN AL SABE AL TAAL

ABSTRACT

The study in the introductory part showed that the context is of great importance in determining the meaning of the texts whether internal or external context, especially in understanding the verses of the Holy Quran correctly. In the study of the Koran, it is necessary to combine the context of the article, the context of the place, or the linguistic context, and non-language, because there is no confusion or error in understanding the Koranic texts. The diversity of the Qur'anic psychological context in which it was employed (Ma) dealt with more than one psychological picture in the Holy Quran. (Ma) received a variety in its structures and meanings in the context of the Qur'anic psychology. It is noticeable that the most common type in the application was on (what) connected in the psychological context of the Koran is the most rosy in this area. I have explained (the) different psychological impact of people in the Holy Quran through its diverse context, so the human soul clearly diversified. I spoke in the search for the unification of names and attributes, but I did not show him examples, because it did not respond a verse preceded (Ma) name or attribute of the attributes of God.



٢- أحمد يوسف محمد عبدالكريم
الإعداد البدني و النفسي للجنود في القرآن الكريم و السنة النبوية "دراسة دعوية"
Ahmed Yousef Ahmed Abdul Karim

physical and psychological preparation of the soldiers in the Holy Quran and
the rophetic sunnah "A proselytizing study

ABSTRACT

He urged Islam to prepare the physical and psychological for the individual and society. They are the successors of God in the earth, so that they may follow it and follow it in accordance with His method, and enjoin them with physical and moral purity and avoid diseases and pests that harm the body and society and make it a means for this preparation. Which takes into account the interests of the individual and the community and moderation in the application of this approach to centralize this approach and make them the ability to apply and then make him a And ordered them to defend the .reward for what is doing good and so on and make them a deadline for this penalty homeland and the symptoms and protection of the Islamic call and then made the call for the foundations and

principles of justice and the right and dream and then make them institutions for this preparation, including targeted media, which holds the medium of advocacy and models and purposeful and honorable example, which highlights the role of the leader in addressing public and private issues was the Messenger of Allah It is the first of the people to follow this example and make the call to God the path of the call for wisdom and good advice and educational institutions that grow in the individual cause of belonging to his homeland and provide him with all his possessions without looking at those who demolish, but his eyes on those built for him and his And the military institutions that make the individual a model bear the difficulties and difficult situations and then be able to face them in the most .difficult circumstances, all for the safety of the human being to live generous



٣- عبد الرحمن محمد عبد المطلب غبور
زيادات الإمام ابن الديبع (ت:٩٤٤هـ) في كتابه «تميز الطيب من الخبيث» على
«المقاصد الحسنة» للحافظ السخاوى (ت:٩٠٢هـ) «جمع ودراسة»
Abd elrahman Mohammed Abd elmotaleb Ghabour
A.H.) In His Book »Tameez Al- ٩٤٤The Additions of Al-Imam Ibn Al-Dayba' (D.
Tayeb min Al-Khabeth« Ala »Al-Maqasid Al-Hasanah« li Al-Hafez Al-Sakhawy (D.
(.A.H٩٠٢

ABSTRACT

Reference received great attention due to the Muslim's strife and multiple opinions and each attempt to win victory through the prophetic Sunnah, as the verifications of reference from religion thus creating an enormous legacy of the science servant to sunnah especially with regard to reference.
The scholars didn't ignore matan to hadith, if not paid at tension to the level of attention to references for the factors mentioned above and others were mentioned in the study, how ever, efforts have been made in this area to be disclosed and drop the light on them and pay attention to them and work to make them in a scientific frame work nothing less than submitted efforts to serve the authority.
This study comes in which his titled:- "Imam Ibn Al-dabee increases(T٩٤٤) in his book the distinction of good from evil to good intentions to Al-Hafez Al-sakhawi (T٩٠٢) (collect and study).
As attempt to place a brick in the construct on this construction who needs him more than before, especially with the accusation of the scholars of the hadith and its people and those who are concerned with the omission of this section and they didn't exceed the external criticism their correction was based on her references only without internal criticism which present in examination of matn and consider it!
The study included the introduction, two chapters and its conclusion.
The presentation presented the subject and research in general, the importance of the subject the reasons for his selection and previous studies, research methodology, research method and method, clarify the importance of the prophetic Sunnah and the efforts of scholars in its service.

٤- رمضان عبد الله عبد القادر سليم
الإعداد للعمل الدعوي في ضوء القرآن الكريم

Preparation for proselytion in the light of the holy Quran

ABSTRACT

I have come to this research to reap the fruits, and now it is time to harvest After living the Koran for a period of time, God Almighty said that the origin of these fruits and the most important results, including, for example, stand on the basis of progress and development and the building of the future Muslim state through Preparation for action in the light of the Holy Quran and the statement of its objectives and work in contemporary reality.
Emphasizing that Islam has been and will continue to be able to prepare and manufacture the great men who are

able to lead the action suit, the leadership of nations, the policy of nations, the industry of civilizations, the reform of societies and the industry of men has always been Islam. What reached the Prophet and his companions and after them only through this preparation for work The suit. To stand on the most important rules of action in the light of the Holy Quran, how to employ them and work in the Islamic call, and how to benefit the preachers to God of them.



**٥- محمد إبراهيم علي فتح الله
الأيام ومدلولاتها في ضوء القرآن الكريم "دراسة موضوعية"**
Mohamed Ibrahim Ali Fathullah

Days and their implications in the light Of the Holy Quran : Topicality study

ABSTRACT

Ibn Manzoor said that: "the day is known, from the sunrise to sunset." This means that the day in the language .is called and means the day, but there is a difference between day and the day But the day, in the term legitimate, it is the time from the true dawn to the sunset, as in the days of fasting. There is the Astronomical Day: which includes night and day, which consists of twenty-four hours of time which we use now. Astronomers have called the start of the astronomical day from the time of the sun's meridian at noon, and its end of the day from the same time in the next day, or from midnight to midnight.



**٦- محمد سعد السيد السخن
بلاغة الحذف في قصة موسى عليه السلام في القرآن الكريم**

**pt of the deletion and its eloquence in the story of Moses - peace be upon him
- in the Holy Quran**

ABSTRACT

The research dealt with the concept of deletion, and its eloquence in the story of Moses - peace be upon him - in the Holy Quran, and its implications and meanings that can be deduced through the context, referring to eloquence of methodological deletion, eloquence of narrative deletion, and eloquence of deletion contexts. This research comes in an introduction, a preface, three chapters, and a conclusion. The introduction included the introduction to the topic of research, the reasons for selecting the subject, the most important previous studies, and the research sections and chapters. As for the preamble, it is a prelude to the subject of research, and to define its terms as a language and a term. The chapters are as follows: The first chapter is entitled: Stylistic deletion, and includes the eloquence of the systematic deletion (delete the character, delete the word, delete the sentence) in the story of Moses - peace be upon him - in the Holy Quran with the indications of the deletion. The second chapter, entitled: narrative deletion, and the definition of narration, Quranic narration, narrative deletion techniques (techniques of deleting the character, deleting the narrative time, and deleting the place) in the story of Moses peace be upon him in the Holy Quran. The third chapter is entitled: Contexts of Deletion, which dealt with the definition of the context, the context in which Firth and the Arabs, the contexts of deletion (the psychological / emotional context, the cultural / social context, the political context and the context of the catholic discourse).



**٧- منصور السيد عبد الرازق الكنامي
دعاء الأنبياء في القرآن الكريم المستجاب منه والمردود "دراسة موضوعية"**

**he supplications of the Prophets in the Holy Quran, and to find out what the
commentators and scholars have reported on these supplications**

ABSTRACT

At the conclusion of this study, I would like to summarize the most important results: The Prophets' Prophecy in the Holy Qur'an, according to the Lord's approach, which God has chosen to create, Out. Prayer is of great importance, and a great place in Islamic law, and the practical witness to this importance in the lives of the prophets. The importance of prayer in the life of the prophets stems from their need to worship, And the constant and direct connection with God, and the direction of desire and awe, as well as their mission of advocacy and their human need. That the Prophets of the Prophets are not alone, but will not neglect or leave our Lord other , But went to heavenly care to them as it headed towards the prophets - peace be upon them - God responded to the righteous of his slaves and others. That one of the greatest evidence of the miracle of the Holy Quran He mentioned the calls he had recorded in the past, such as the call of the Prophets, calls in the present as the call of the believers,



**٨- بسمة أنيس عبد الفناح مجاهد إبراهيم
التفكير الإبداعي في السيرة النبوية "دراسة دعوية"**

Creative Thinking in the Prophetic Biography A Proselytizing Study

ABSTRACT

The first chapter entitled "Foundations of Creative Thinking in the Biography of the Prophet" and mentioned some of the foundations of spiritual, mental, psychological and social.
The second chapter entitled "Elements of creative thinking and its elements" and dealt with intelligence as a component of creativity and touched on the types of intelligence, including movement, social, psychological and creative and then was exposed to the elements of creativity of fluency, flexibility and originality and details with the examples of the Prophet's biography on all this and the impact of the statement. The third chapter was entitled "Recruitment of the case for innovative models" and dealt with the models of the covenants and the civil and consulting and its impact on creativity and models began consulting the Prophet peace be upon him to his owners and the creativity of the companions of the honorable and had a greater Islamic call



**٩- سمر رضا على قطب القسط
جماليات المكان في الخطاب الروائي "لغادة السمان"**

The Aesthetics of Setting in the Fictional Discourse of Ghada Al-Samman

ABSTRACT

This research is entitled: (The aesthetics of the place in the literary discourse of Ghada Samman, an analytical study), the researcher in this study to highlight the real achievement of fiction, as the place is an effective element in the construction novelist, it is one of the necessary and important elements within the work of fiction; Expresses the reality of living or coming from the imagination of the creator, and then the place becomes a background from which the events of the novel to a component of the elements of literary work. Ghada Al-Samman took the novelist place and worked it into the fabric of her novel in a distinctive way. She treated him as a major hero in her novel. She also showed her embracing the place with the other elements of the narration, which made it possible to say the importance of the place within the writer's novel framework. Highlight this element and give it the right to highlight, study and analyze. The researcher followed the analytical approach as a main approach, which was adopted in his study and presentation of the elements, based on three processes: interpretation, criticism, and deduction. The research sought to interpret narrative texts and analyze them according to the nature of the research.

**١٠- محمد عبد الواحد احمد اسماعيل
أثر شعراء الذخيرة الذهبية في مدرسة الديوان**

The impact of the Golden Treasure in the Diwan school

ABSTRACT



**١١- خالد نجيب السباعي خليفة
ألفاظ الأسرة في القرآن الكريم "دراسة تركيبية دلالية"**

Family Terms in the Holy Qur'an: A Structural-Semantic Study

ABSTRACT

By family terms, I mean the segments that organize the relationship that occurs between the family members. Shortly, this thesis treats all terms related to the familial relation such as, man, woman, father, mother, male and female begetter, husband, master, divorcee, wife, son, daughter, offspring, brother, sister, grandson, and grandfather. The study aims at clarifying the most immediate relations of the family members. Terms are interpreted lexically and semantically within their contexts.

Data of this study has been collected directly from The Holy Quran and some consolidating poetic verses.

This thesis consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusion, and lexical and semantic glossary.

Introduction: It introduces the topic and shows its plan, Method, aims and sources, review of literature.

١: Structural and Semantic Features of the Family Terms. Chapter
٢: Analysis of the Family Terms. Chapter

Conclusion: It is a summary including the most important results.

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Conclusion: It is a summary including the most important results.



١٢- السيد عبد الله السيد الجبان تعارض النصين العامين "دراسة تطبيقية"

The conflict between the Two General Texts: An Applied Study

ABSTRACT

This research presents the importance of the fundamentals of jurisprudence,

Although one of its doors is door of contradiction between evidence and texts

This paper presents some issues of conflict between the legal texts, which is a matter of conflict of the tow years.

The research tackled the idea of conflict, its image, its causes, and its conditions

The exposure to the year and how allocation is therefore allocated is one way of advancing the imaginary conflict.

This research was presented in. introduction, preface, multi-chapters and conclusion.

The introduction came as a casual argument, and the boot came. He knows the corrects of the subject and was our component of some of the mabahith the first chapter: carries the meaning of conflict and how scientists treated With the occurrence of conflict between the evidence.

The second chapter presents type of evidence, which is the year.

The third chapter: presents som of the doors of legitimacy, which fancy the occurrence of a conflict between each other.

The conclusion highlights the main findings of the research.

١٣- سامح احمد محمد عبد الله باب الدعاء فى صحيح البخارى "دراسة تداولية"



**١٤- رامي مصطفى مصطفى هلال
ملامح السرد في الخطاب الشعري عند محمود درويش**

Rami Mostafa Mostafa Hilal

Features of narration in the poetic discourse of/ Mahmoud Darwish

ABSTRACT

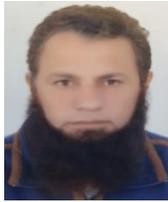
The research focused on space with its various variations of picture space and writing space, as well as the place and its different patterns through the definition of the place and its types of natural place, and the imaginary place And other species

:The research has reached the following conclusions

.The clarity of the narrative in the poems of poet Mahmoud Darwish

.Use Darwish multiple spaces within his poetic poem

.Darwish was aware of the geography of typographical editing of poetry



**١٥- محمد عبدالفتاح أحمد
المستجدات الفقهية في الحدود والجنايات "دراسة مقارنة"**

Jurisprudence developments in borders and crimes

ABSTRACT

Is it obligatory for a person to take responsibility in case of error? For example, if a mistake was killed, such as if he saw a bird and shot him, someone passed by, hit by bullets, or in a place. A child passed or passed by, and he was hit by bullets. So why do we say: He did not mean to kill and did not want to kill? , And does not know the victim, or, for example, riding his car, a person was shocked. They said, because no murderer, and Jean albeit was Mkhtia- only a falling short, even if he abuse causes the reserve, and maintained and safeguarded himself what happened in this error, so injurious to others is often not located; whether in the souls of the people or in their bodies; however, there is something of a default, and the texts of the Quran and Sunnah and her grandmother is clear enough in deterring people from taking injury and damage, and deterring people from taking positive for the destruction of souls causes, and damage to organs; it forbade the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him that the Muslim enters the market carrying a spear, but to catch Bnsalh To protect the sanctity of human beings, the Sharia came with effective treatment, and the establishment of causes and prohibitions without delay In these offenses. Among the most important issues included in the aforementioned purposes, and dealt with conservation and care, regarding the human body and life.



١٦- محمد عبد المجيد عبد الكريم مرعي
الأحاديث الواردة في فضائل القرآن الكريم وآدابه "جمعاً وتوثيقاً ودراسة"
Mohammed Abdelmgide Abdelkime Maray

**The hadith Stating the Virtues Of the Holy Quran and its Morals : Gleaning
,Documenting and Investigating**

ABSTRACT

Praise to Allah, Lord of Worlds, peace and blessings upon the lord of the messengers and upon his family and companions. And upon those who follow them favorably until the day of judgement ether after.
The holy Quran is the speech of Allah, his strong rop Zakir Al-Hakim, the right path, the intercessor to his companions on the day of judgement- the skilled people of Quran are with the distinguished and appreciated ambassqdars on the next world, they are promoted to the higher ranks-the people of Quran are the folk of Allah and they are raised and devalued by this holy book.It is taken for granted that reading the Quran is the cause of the descendaning of angels, Quietness,mercy and the departure of devils. The person who recites the Quran is rewarded by ten righteous deeds for every letter. Learning the Quran is the exit and the survival away from sedition. The best people are those who learn study, care, teach and reflect on the holy Quran. No dout that the holy Quran is one the miracles of prophecy. The holy Quran was the morals of our prophet Mohamed as lady Aisha Said. The holy Quran is the cause of dignity. The kings lead people by ruling with the book of Allah, the holy Quran. The people of Quran are preceeded if they get together with others. The persons who keep the holy Quran by heart are those who lead people in prayer.
«One who is proficient in reciting the Quran is associated with the noble, pious (angel) scribes. As for he who stammers when reciting the Quran and find it difficult for him, he will be granted a double reward» (Al-Bukhari and .(Muslim).



١٧- أحمد محمد محمد الشهاوي
الحكاية الشعرية في شعر أمل دنقل

The poetic Narrative in The poetry of Aml Donqol

ABSTRACT

The researcher finds that there are several basic results of the study, which can be summed up in the following:
The abundance of poetic texts in the works of Amal Denkul which contains The study revealed the poet's skill in employing the story in his poetic work, relying on various sources such as the heavenly books (the Quran, the Bible) and the book of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) , Hadith, Prophetic Poetry, Arabic Poetry, Proverbs, History, and Myth, which helped to build up its expressions and contexts, and enriched its poetic form, and the depth of its signs and inspirations. The poetic texts - the subject of the study - showed that the poet's use of the term "story" in its varied sources was not of a single degree of use; it absorbed the inspiration of history in its various spaces.



**١٨ - عبد الوهاب محمد كمال محمد عبد الوهاب
الرمز في شعر محمد الشهاوي (دراسة أسلوبية)**

Symbol in the poetry of Mohammed Mohammed Al Shahawey (Stylistic Study)

ABSTRACT

The broad culture of the Shahawi and his knowledge of the Arab heritage of literature and history made him the master of the language. - The awareness of the Shahawi of the reality in which he lives and also his contemporary events of multiple nation and nation led to the depth of his experience and poetic honesty. There are many patterns of the symbol of the Shahawi and this indicates the diversity of his culture, including religious symbols, such as: Noah peace be upon him, Moses peace be upon him, Adam peace be upon him, and peace be upon him, and Ababil birds. Among them were historical symbols such as Mu'tasim Bellah, Khalid ibn al-Walid, al-Andalus, Hulaku, Nero, Guevara, and the legendary symbols such as the Phoenician, Isis, Sisyphus, Sindbad, Shehrazad and Blue Yamama. The varied sources of symbols at the Shawawi was the Arab ones such as Khalid bin Walid, Mutasim Billah, and non-Arab ones such as: Nero, Guevara, Sisyphus, Isis, and others ... Al-Shahawi calls some of his poems in the name of the symbol, such as the poem "Shahar Yar" and the poem "Tantalus" and the poem "Nefri still says."



**١٩ - نحية عبد المجيد محمد عبد الغفار سرحان
صورة الآخر العربي في الرواية المصرية في الربع الأخير من القرن العشرين (دراسة
تحليلية)**

**The Image of The "Other" In The Egyptian Novel In The Last Quarter Of The
Twentieth Century (An Analatical Study)**

ABSTRACT

The image of the other Arab in the Egyptian novel in the last quarter of the twentieth century (an analytical study).

Research submitted to obtain a master's degree in literature - Kafr El-Sheikh University - Literature and criticism.

The aim of this study is to explain the most important images that the Egyptian novelists focused on in their drawing of the Arab world in their works of fiction, due to the importance of this in the field of literary work. The image of the other Arab has occupied an important space contributed to the introduction of aesthetic, aesthetic and artistic of the Egyptian novel, which was interested in the Arab world, there were many photos that the Egyptian novelists participated when they photographed the other Arab in their work. The research follows the analytical descriptive method. Since the research is based on extrapolation, analysis and description in both its theoretical and applied aspects, the study is descriptive; it is based on the presentation of the image of the other Arab and its different dimensions. It was analytical, because it analyzed models of Egyptian novels that took care of the Arab world. By relying on three processes of interpretation, criticism and development. The nature of the research called for its division into four chapters, preceded by a brief introduction, a preface, followed by research chapters, and a final discussion of the results of the research.

قسم الفلسفة :



١- أحمد عبد التواب عبد الحكيم نعاية مشكلة الكليات عند ابن سينا

The Problem of Universals at Ibn sina

ABSTRACT

The emergence of the macro in the sky of philosophy seems to us a concept of great confusion and complexity, because of the multiplicity of indications and the problems that it raises, and the person has a hesitant hesitant has lost the ability to overcome them. The most important of these results are the following: The total name is a common denominator called one of the objects is present in the eyes and the other is in mind, the first is the thing that is taken at all. For example, the human being is said to be a fact, and the second is the humanity of saying to many and the meaning of both of them so symmetry without union in humanity Which exists for Zaid and the existing humanity of Amr, which is either sex or separation or private or public view, and the part is what is composed of something from him and others, whether it is located abroad or in the mind and around the whole and a large debate called the problem of colleges. This problem began in the ancient philosophy specifically in Greek philosophy by Plato, but this does not preclude the existence of philosophical ideas before helped him to clarify the meaning in the whole sense and purpose, and the most important of these ideas the idea of linguus or the whole word, and then the efforts of Pythagoras sporting his idea of one Mathematical and Socrates' attempt to search for firm moral ideas does not change toward the sophists who have said change. This is why Plato is the first to introduce the idea of faculties in philosophy, but when he wanted to solve this problem shaved in space was the .theory of ideals



٢- محمد منصور محمد منصور
آراء الشريف المرتضى في المسائل الإلهية «دراسة تحليلية نقدية مقارنة»

The Opinions of Al-Sherif Al-Murtada on the Theological Issues: Analytical , Critical and Comparative Study

ABSTRACT

The theme of the imamate and the choice of its reformers are among the most important issues that have shown the independence of the Imamite thought on the thought of the Mu'tazilah, as well as one of the most important issues that fueled the conflict between the Muslims and opened the door of political strife over who deserves it. Several issues of speech, perhaps the most important rule of the perpetrator of the big, until these issues become a structured structure of the speech, and thus we find that the questions of words Almtazlp settled as answers prompted both political and religious necessities. The researcher concluded in this letter that Sharif al-Murtada is a point of influence between the Twelver Shi'ites and the Mu'tazidah. This is evident in the issues of unification and justice on a simple difference between the views of Al-Sharif Al-Murtada and the views of the Mu'tazil of Basrah. This leads the reader to believe that Al-Murtada follows the doctrine of retirement, That Sharif al-Murtada Shi'i praised Ashari that he had violated the Mu'tazilah in the Imamate; he was even intransigent in his opinion, agreed with the Twelve Shiites, and was the head of the Twelve Shiites in his time. The difference between Shaykh al-Mufid and al-Sharif al-Murtada is normal because Sheikh al-Mufid followed the Baghdadi school of retirement and al-Sharif al-Murtada followed the Basra school of isolation. This was the difference between these two scientists.

قسم الجغرافيا :



١- أحمد السيد أحمد أبوزيد
الجروف البحرية على الساحل الغربي لخليج السويس "دراسة جيومورفولوجية
باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية"
Ahmed El-said Ahmed Abuzaid
The Marine Cliffs of the West Coast of the Gulf of Suez "A Geomorphological
"Study Using Geographical Information Systems

ABSTRACT

The study consists of six chapters preceded by an introduction and followed by a conclusion , the introduction deals with the definition of the phenomenon under study and determines the study area ,It also determines the problem of the study as well as the goals and some of approach that have been used during the study, And finally the sources upon which the student relied .

Chapter one: deals with the general important features of the natural coastal; represented in the general geological characteristics contrasting and climatic characteristics of the study area, As well as the soil and natural plant.

Chapter two: deals with the Geomorphological characteristics of the marine cliffs in the coast of the study area, starting with their origin and its geographical distribution and the analysis of the quantitative characteristic of the cliff sector and calculating the rates of their retreat and ending with its classification

Chapter three: show The factors of the formation of the marine cliff on the coast of the study area, marine and continental factors, the effect of sea level change as well as the role of man as a Geomorphological factor.

Chapter four: deals with the erosion phenomena associated with marine cliffs on the coast of the study area; namely, sea caves, notches ,marine obelisks ,rocky islets jetties, shore platforms and marine capes.

Chapter five: show an analytical study of the shore platforms as the most important forms of cliff retreat, which usually associated with important secondary phenomena, such as potholes and wave cut channels.

Finally Chapter six: handles the relationship between the sea cliffs and their Geomorphological phenomena associated along with human activities With proposals for the development of the cliff areas and identification of the most important threats to the development process.



٢- أحمد خالد الشوادفي حسن حميده
المنطقة فيما بين الزعفرانة ورأس غارب علي ساحل البحر الأحمر بمصر "دراسة
جيومورفولوجية باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية"

Ahmed Khaled Elshawadfy Hassan

**The Area between AL-Zafarana and Ras- Gharib on The Red Sea Coast In Egypt
"A Geomorphological Study Using Geographic Information System**

ABSTRACT

Thy study comes under the title" the area between Al- zafarana and Ras- Gharib on the Red Sea Coast in Egypt "(Geomorphological study Using GIS) And is interested in studying coastal area between Al-Zafarana and Ras- Gharib on the red sea coast in egypt . the study consists of five chapters preceded by an introduction and followed by a conclusion Chapter on deals with Physical characteristics of the study area , while the second chapter deals with the study of the Geomorphological wind in the study area , chapter three deals with the study of the Geomorphological forms in the region by studying the most important forms of marine sculpture chapter four deals with the study of the Geomorphological hazard in the study area and ways of coping with them , chapter five show the future map of development in the study area , the study concludes with the main findings and recommendations of the study.



٣- رشا أحمد على أحمد سالم
دور العوامل البحرية فى تشكيل شواطئ شمال دلتا النيل "دراسة جيومورفولوجية"
Rasha Ahmed Ali Ahmed Salim
The Role of Marine Factors in Forming the Beaches of the North Nile Delta A
Geomorphological Study

ABSTRACT

The study area is located in the far north of the Nile Delta and is bounded to the south by the contour line 1 m, to the east of Damietta branch, and to the west by the mouth of the Rasheed branch. It is located between the 21° 28' 00" and 21° 28' 00" latitudes. And between linear lines 30° 00' 00" - 30° 28' 00" and 31° 00' 00" and an area of about 200.68.8 km². Chapter I deals with the natural characteristics of the study area., geology of the region has been exposed to climate, and features of soil. The second part deals with the stages of development of the beaches of the region, whether before the construction of the dam or after the construction of the high dam until the modern phase. And the marine factors that contributed to the formation of the beaches of the region waves, sea currents, tides. The third chapter deals with the geomorphological phenomena resulting from the factors which are represented by the beaches, the ditches, the bays, the nets, the sand waves, the sea barriers, the sea tongues. The study ends in the fourth chapter in the practical aspect by analyzing the geomorphological hazard map resulting from the sculpture and retreat in the area of the study area, clarifying the methods and protection works for the beaches where there are degrees of gravity, and drawing up a proposed map to benefit from the geomorphological forms in the development of the study area.



٤- هبه السيد عبد الرؤوف على أبو سعده
المنطقة فيما بين رأسى جمسة والغردقة على البحر الأحمر "دراسة جيومورفولوجية"
Heba El sayed Abd El Raouf Abouseda
The Area between Ras Gamsa and the Hurghada on The Red Sea: A
Geomorphological Study

ABSTRACT

The area of the study contains many of the rocks of the base and the sedimentary rocks, and the modern sediments, and the fault lines represent the most important structural features, the region has gone through long stages of geological evolution between the high protozoa and Holosin witnessed several events, most notably volcanic activity, and movements of lifting and cracking and landing And maritime tyranny, The study area is located within the dry desert range. It is characterized by a hot dry climate in the summer and rare winter rain, which makes it vulnerable to floods. The region is one of the most extensive parts of the coastal plain, where it was subjected to violent lifting and cracking and also rupture.

The study area contains twenty-two basin, extending from north to south, and were studied from many angles, in terms of area was found that the largest basin and the smallest navigation basi(o). The study also examined the relationship between the variables of the networks, the relation between them, and the relation between the variables of the networks and the relation between them. Variables of basins.



٥- محمد عثمان الشحات عثمان غزاله
الأخطار الجيومورفولوجية في منطقة الطريق الواصل بين إدفو / مرسى علم "دراسة
بإستخدام (GIS) و (RS)"
Mohamed Othman Elshahat Othman Ghazala
"The Geomorphological Hazards in the Road Area between Idfo and Marsa
Alam" A study Using (GIS) and (RS)"

ABSTRACT

The Study Includes Six Chapters , Preceded by an Introduction ,and Followed by a Conclusion . Chapter ١ The general features of the study area This Chapter deals with the geology of the study area showing the differences between the geological
Chapter ٢ Weathering and the Hazards associated
It showing the effect of the Mechanical Weathering, Chemical Weathering, and Salt Weathering on the rocks of the road of Edfu - Marsa Alam , and the hazards of the different Weathering processes
Chapter ٣ The Hazards related with the movement of materials of the slop and creeping sand"
Chapter ٤ The geomorphological Hazards of floods
Chapter ٥ The geomorphological map analysis in the study area
Chapter ٦ The geomorphological Hazards on the road of Edfu – Marsa Alam, and methods of protecting , and developing the study area

قسم علم النفس :



١- نادية العزب علي نصر
دراسة بعض اضطرابات النوم وعلاقتها بالقلق والاكتئاب لدى عينة من الأطفال ذوي
اضطراب اللجاجة

Nadia Elazab Ali Nasr

**A Study of Some Sleep Disorders and their Relationship to Anxiety and
Depression in a Sample of Children with Stuttering Disorder**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to examine the relationships between some Sleep Disorders, Anxiety, and Depression with the stuttering disorders children. Further, the study seeks to elaborate the differences between the normal children and the stuttered children in these disorders: Sleep, Anxiety, and Depression; and how each variant could influence the others. The study group includes ٦٥ children, ٢٠ normal children, and ٢٠ stuttering disorders children; their ages are about ٩-١٢ years. Each sample includes ٢٤ boys, and ٦ girls; there ages range over ٩-١٢. A number of tests were applied: the comprehensive diagnostic Inventory of sleep disorders; Anxiety Scale, Beck Depression Inventory, Scale of Stuttering, and Scale of social economic level of the family. For methodology, the study uses the descriptive correlated comparative method. Finally, the study has identified a positive statistically indicative correlation among all scales of the study's variants in a sample of the stuttered children. It also points out statistically indicative differences between the stuttered children and the normal children in these disorders: Sleep, Anxiety, and Depression. Key words: Sleep disorder, Insomnia- sleep Apnea- Somnambulism, Anxiety Disorder, Depression Disorder, Stuttering Disorder.



٢- سارة سمير أحمد الجويني
الوعي الصوتي وعلاقته ببعض المتغيرات لدى عينة من المكفوفين (دراسة ارتقائية)
Sara Samir Ahmed El-Gweny
**phonological awareness and its relationship with some variables among the
.blinds**

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In the past decade, early reading and reading interventions to improve academic outcomes have been of considerable interest to educators. From a developmental perspective, emergent literacy, or the early "developmental precursors to conventional forms of reading and writing" is of particular value in understanding how parents and early childhood professionals can provide the foundation for future success in reading. Purpose: The study aims at detecting the differences between the average scores of children with partial / total blindness and adolescents with partial / total blindness in phonological awareness skills, Nonword Repetition Test , and vocabulary test. Methodology : The study uses the descriptive method. For the sample, after the screening, there were ٥٠ students and students with partial blindness (٢٩ females and ٢١ males). The central intensity was reduced to ٢٠/V٠ or less in the best eyes after correction. With an average of ١١.٧٨, a standard deviation of ٨.١٢, ٥٠ students and a pupil of total blindness (٢٠ females - ٢٠ males - the visual acuity is equal to or less than ٢٠/٢٠٠ feet in the English system ٦/٦ in the mid- Ages ١٠-١٥ years with an average of ١١.٦٤ and a standard deviation of ٨,١٦). For data collection, phonological awareness skills Scale , Nonword Repetition Test , and vocabulary test were employed. Findings: There were no differences between the average scores of children with partial blindness of sight/ total blindness of sight and adolescents with partial blindness of sight/ total blindness of sight on phonological awareness skills, Nonword Repetition Test , and vocabulary test. There were significant correlation between students' scores on the level of phonological awareness skills and their scores on non-word repetition test and vocabulary test. Non-word repetition test and Vocabulary test contribute to phonological awareness skills among students with visual impairments. Key words : partial blindness of sight/ total blindness of sight, phonological awareness skills , Nonword Repetition, vocabulary.



٢- محمد عاطف حسن الجمال
نوعية الحياة وعلاقتها بالضغوط النفسية لدى عينة من المراهقين المعاقين سمعياً
Mohamed Atef Hassan Elgamal
Quality of Life and its Relationship to Psychological Stress among a Sample of
Hearing-Impaired Teenagers

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the correlation between Quality of Life and Psychological Stress among a Sample of Hearing-Impaired Teenagers, The Sample of the basic study consisted of (١٢٤) students of Hearing-Impaired Teenagers in the preparatory stage ranged between ١٦-١٨ years, Apply a scale on them Quality of Life (Prepared by the Researcher) and the of Psychological Stress scale and (Prepared by the Researcher) , The results There were no significant statistical differences between the mean of males and the mean of females Hearing-Impaired Teenagers in the Quality of Life, The results of the study revealed significant differences between the mean of the deaf and Hearing-Impaired in the Quality of Life and the differences in the direction of the Hearing-Impaired, The results showed no significant statistical differences between the mean scores of males and the mean scores of females in Psychological Stress, As well the results of the study showed that there were Hearing-Impaired Teenagers significant statistical differences between the mean of the deaf and Hearing-Impaired in the Psychological Stress and the differences in the direction of the deaf .

Keywords: Quality of Life, Psychological Stress, Teenagers ,
Hearing-Impairment.



٤- عايدة أحمد فؤاد عبدالحميد دويدار
الغضب والميول الانتحارية لدى مرتفعي ومنخفضي مظاهر اضطراب الشخصية
النرجسية من طلاب الجامعة
Aida Ahmed Fouad Abd El-Hamid Dweidar
Anger and Suicidal Tendencies for University Students of High and Low
Narcissistic Personality Disorders

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted on a sample of ٢٠٠ students of the Faculty of Arts, Kafr El-Shubikh University, divided into ١٨ males and ٢٨٢ females. According to the seven levels of the university, Nargisia at the University of Talab, and the number of (٦٧) of the high level of personality disorder narcissistic students from the university (٧٤) of the narcissistic personality disorders were selected from university students. Students who did not meet the narcissistic personality disorder levels were excluded. The study included the Arab scale of anger (Alaa El Din Kafafi and Maisah Ahmed El Nayal, ٢٠١٢) and the measure of suicidal tendencies (Abdulraqueeb al-Beheiri, ٢٠١٣), and the narcissistic personality questionnaire (Abdulraqueeb al-Beheiri, ٢٠١٣). The results of the study revealed: a statistically significant correlation between suicidal behavior and anger among university students with narcissistic personality disorder,

There were no statistically significant differences between the average scores of students with high narcissistic personality disorder and average scores of low-narcissistic students on the anger scale, and there were no statistically significant differences between the high and low narcissistic personality disorder on the suicide scale.
Keywords: anger - suicidal tendencies - narcissistic personality disorder.



٥- ريم كمال أحمد قابيل سلامة
اضطراب تشوه الجسم والجسدية والألكسيثيميا وعلاقتهم بالاكنتاب لدى عينة من الإناث
ذوي متلازمة ما قبل الحيض

Reem Kamal Ahmed kabeel

Body Dysmorphic Disorder, Somatization and Alexythemia and Their Relationship to Depression in a sample of Females with Premenstrual Syndrome

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to study the relationship between depression and the Body Dysmorphic Disorder, Somatization, and Alexythemia in a sample of females with premenstrual syndrome, and to show the differences between females with premenstrual syndrome and atheism in both deformity, acidity, calcithemia, and depression. The study was conducted on a sample (٢٠٠) of the distribution of dispensers equally to (١٠٠ females with years for females with premenstrual premenstrual syndrome, ١٠٠ Adiyat) with an average age of (١٨,٢١٧) syndrome. (١٨,٢٠٢) years, and used the descriptive and correlative descriptive approach to achieve the objectives of the study, and applied the following study tools to collect information: the scale of Body Dysmorphic Disorder by "Philips", translated into Arabic "Faten Qansooh and Shaimaa Khater".

List of symptoms translated "Abdulraqib Bheiri" (٢٠٠٥).

Alexithemia test by Jason Thompson, translation and codification of Faten Qonsua (٢٠١٠).

Depression scale: prepared by Ghareeb Abdul Fattah Gharib (٢٠١٥).

Premenstrual Disorder Disorder Scale (Rasha Nagy) (٢٠١٦).

The results of the study were as follows:

There was a significant correlation between the degree of depression and deformation of the study sample of females with premenstrual syndrome

A statistically significant association was found between the levels of depression and cornea in the study sample of females with premenstrual syndrome

A statistically significant correlation was found between the levels of depression and alkcythia in the study sample of females with premenstrual syndrome

There were statistically significant differences between the mean scores of females with premenstrual syndrome and the mean scores on the measures of depression, deformity, acidity, and alkcythia in the direction of females with premenstrual syndrome.

Key words

Body Dysmorphic Disorder, and Somatization, and Alexythemia, and Depression, and Body Dysmorphic Disorder.

قسم التاريخ :



١- فتن السعيد محمد أحمد شاهين
المرأة المصرية في مجلس الأمة (١٩٥٧- ١٩٧١)
Faten Elsaid Mohammed Ahmed shaheen
١٩٥٧- ١٩٧١ The Egyptian Women in Assembly Of nations

ABSTRACT

This study to showing of role aimed the Egyptian woman through her participation in political Al-Hayat and representative in people's assembly, who formed after Egyptian chest of the constitution the timed for year ١٩٥٦, where solution in place of him council of Al-Shaab according to the permanent constitution for year ١٩٧١, and period falls studios between ١٩٥٦wHty ١٩٧١, just as witnessed during her formation of four councils is electoral cloak ١٢ Importance through associated observation the woman Egyptian resulted her for the first time in .role of coagulation representative Al-Hayat in the parliament, and elucidation afforded her on the donation in the event of abundance have fun the political climate suitable, and division already studios to introduction and preliminary chapter and four The preliminary chapter took "the historic .chapters and end then upright sources and returns of the searching distance for the political participation for the Egyptian woman



٢- إيمان محمود بسيونى القاضي
التحور والتنكر في مصر القديمة
Eman Mahmoud Elkady
Metamorphose and Masquerade in Ancient Egypt

ABSTRACT

The first section, entitled "Mutation in Ancient Egypt", was divided into four chapters dealing with the first chapter, "Revolving" and "Denial" in the Arabic and Ancient Egyptian languages. The second chapter, entitled "Mutation in the Worldly World", dealt with the study of the transformation of the kings into the bodies of gods and animal bodies. The fourth chapter, entitled "Mutation in Ancient Egyptian Literature" The study dealt with mutation in the Various Egyptian Ater

The second chapter, entitled "The masquerade of ancient Egypt," was divided into three chapters: Chapter I, entitled "Denial of the gods," which dealt with the denial of the gods to the different bodies and the reasons that led to it, as in the story of Khufu and sorcery. Chapter II / entitled "Denial of the Kings" and dealt with the denial of kings such as disguise Queen Hatshepsut and showed the reasons that led to denial with the presentation of statues that illustrate this .. Chapter III / entitled "deny individuals" and discussed the study deny in the story of Sinhoi and deny the story of Prince Charmed She also addressed the denial of bisexual and masquerading according to ancient .Egyptian poetry. Then the conclusion is a list of references and shapes



٢- السيد علي السيد محمد
الأترك وإسهاماتهم الحضارية في مصر والشام (٢٥٤-٢٥٨ هـ/ ٨٦٨-٩٦٨ م)
Elsayed Ali Elsayed Mohamed
H/ ٢٥٨-٢٥٤Turks and their contribution to civilization in Egypt and Ascham (
(AD ٩٦٨-٨٦٨
ABSTRACT

This thesis dealt with an analytical study of the conditions of Egypt, the Levant and the civilization of the Turks during the time period (٢٥٤-٢٥٨ AH / ٨٦٨-٩٦٨ CE). The importance of this subject is that these Turks were able to infiltrate from Bedouins and slaves brought by the caliphs to become a tool to move things in the Abbasid caliphate, and have been in the political hierarchy since the days of the Caliph Al-Ma'mun, who liked to find some kind of balance between the two major elements Arabs and Persians using this element Turkish And began to join the army Abbasid and increased during the reign of the Caliph Mu'tasim, and gradually increased the influence of Turkey, which accelerated to that and showed their effective role within the Abbasid State, enjoyed the peace and strength in wars increased their status and their status in the caliphs, The Abbasid history has since become Turkish, but historical writings and researches on these Turks are often mentioned as factors and reasons for the weakness of the caliphate and the cause of their fall and decay. They rarely mention their civilization and their active role in Islamic politics for periods under their control These Turks, which was evident in Egypt and Syria during the period of study, which I divided into five chapters, preceded by an introduction that included in her chest the subject of the research and methodology of the study and then the presentation and analysis of the most important sources and references, and a prelude



**٤- نداء محمد السيد على ابراهيم
الكوارث الطبيعية والبشرية في المغرب الأقصى في عصر بني مرين (٦١٠-
٨٦٩هـ/١٢١٣-١٤٦٥م)**

**Natural and man-made disasters in Aqsa morocco In the era of Bani-Marin
AD ١٤٦٥-١٢١٣AH/ ٨٦٩-٦١٠**

ABSTRACT

This study deals with natural and man-made disasters in Aqsa morocco In the era of Bani-Marin (٦١٠ – ٨٦٩ AH / ١٢١٣- ١٤٦٥ AD). The aim of this study is to identify the types of natural and man-made disasters that hit Aqsa morocco in the era of Bani-Marin age clarifying their effects and impact on Various aspects of life . The study addressed various natural disaster including earthquake, and climate disasters such as floods, rain, snow, wind, drought, storms, and other disasters . In addition to the occurrence of agriculture lesions of pests such as locusts, mice, and outbreaks of epidemics and plague which arranged from oldest to newest. the study discusses the role of man-made disasters in terms of political instability such as insecurity, disorder and stifle . And the study also mentions the impact of natural disasters especially the spread of social problems such as murder, begging, Freud, deceit and myths. It also analyses the changes of behaviors, habits and tradition resulted on people. The study also shows the effects of those disasters on people such as immigration, death and the demographic reality of the era. the study shows the effects left by the natural and man-made disasters on the economic terms and the farmers adoption on agriculture, industry and trade to provide their needs. Finally the role of the marinid sultanate offering in-kind and cash assistance to those affected and the reconstruction of buildings destroyed by those disasters. And it shows the role of those disasters in leading people to more worship and repentance to God. Architecturally, the study also shows the effects of those natural disasters on the destruction of private and public buildings.



**٥- بيشوى رأووف فانوس عوض
الحجارون في مصر القديمة
Bishoy Raouf Fanous Awad
Stonecutters in Ancient Egypt**

ABSTRACT

Stone cutters in ancient Egypt had many titles, and there were many foreigners alongside with the Egyptians in many stone quarries. There were also many difficulties and dangers that faced workers, that they worked in the desert and faced the danger of serpents, lack of water and food, high temperature, dust, and epidemics. However, they had high skill as they used many stone quarries in several deserts. The ancient Egyptians used at least forty types of stone, that they say it's true that Egypt is like a home to building with stones and the most ancient stone buildings in the whole world. Kings took care of the workers who dug wells, and provided them with food, cloth, and treatment. The workers used many tools to cut the stones and preparing them. The missions included many individuals, each one had his own unique task. The doctors taking part in stone quarrying, was like a sign of the king caring for the health of the workers, and also of how organized the mission was. The king gave away gifts to the stone cutters, and there was no forced labor. The ancient Egyptians were not familiar with forced labor in it's concept. The gifts varied according to the task the one had in the mission.

**٦- شيماء السيد عبد النبي احمد حشيش
الاسرة المصرية فى العصر البيزنطى (٢٨٤-٦٨١م)**



**٧- ياسمينه مرسى إبراهيم الشرفاوى
حياة الحرب والجهاد فى عصر الدولة الحفصية (٦٢٥-٩٨١هـ / ١٢٢٨-١٥٧٤م)
Yasmina Marsa Ibrahim Al - Sharkawi
Life of War and jihad in the Hafsidi Kingdom
AD١٥٧٤-١٢٢٨HJ / ٩٨١-٦٢٥**

ABSTRACT

The Moroccan Jihad continued through the ages and continued in this way both during the era of the Almohads who saved Andalusia from the sweeping Crusader penetration and the preservation of Andalusia in the Battle of the Arks under the leadership of the Caliph Al-Mansour Al-Muhajid, or in the era of Hafsids who considered themselves the legitimate heirs of the Almohad state. Hence, the Hafsidi State carried out many military campaigns aimed at war and jihad.

War is an imposed decision - imposed by the Western Christian kingdoms on the Hafsidi state, and the latter - the Hafsidi state - was forced against it by the separatist movements in Bejaia and Tribal Wars, the Sultan of Zayyan and the Marinid state.

The Jihad in the Hafsidi state is an activity practiced by individuals in garages, holes, ships and seas against the raids of Western ships on the Mediterranean, as well as against corrupt elements in the state such as the Arabs and their acts of looting and vandalism.

In this context, it should be pointed out that the Hafsian Empire is on the ruins of a defeated / unified empire / in Mediterranean conditions that imposed the military and technical superiority of the Western Christians. The Sultanate faces many internal and external challenges. This was the subject of the study entitled "Life of War and Jihad in the Hafsidi State (٦٢٥-٩٨١ / ١٢٢٨-١٥٤٧).



**٨- بلتاجى محمد قطب بلتاجى
العلاقة بين المسلمين واليهود فى شبه الجزيرة العربية (١ من البعثة: ٢٠هـ -
٦١٠:٦٤١م)**

of \The relationship between uslims and Jews in the Arabian Peninsula ((A.D ٦١٠:٦٤١)H - ٢٠ prophatic mission:

ABSTRACT

Gews formed an important and active part of public life in the Hijaz, Historians and researchers disagree about the origin of the Jews of the city, but they gather that they came from outside the Arabian Peninsula in several .migrations

The presence of the Jews in several places Hijaz such as: Yathrib and Khyber, and the Valley of villages and .your delegation, and Taima, and the premises, which are oases suitable for agriculture

The face of the world changed a lot after the mission of the Prophet - peace be upon him - and this change has .included all aspects of the lives of people nodal, intellectual, social and commercial

The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) received severe intransigence from the Quraish Quraish. He thought of spreading Islam outside Mecca and migrating to Yathrib, the first and second Aqaba, where the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) pledged to protect him and prevent him when he migrated to them in Yathrib and left Mecca. Friendly relations with the Jews, who wanted to organize relations between the .emerging Islamic state and the city's residents, Jews and others

The relationship between the Prophet, the Jews of Medina and the Hijaz, was three: the pacification and peaceful coexistence, then the controversy, then the military confrontations, and the actions of the Prophet were not .in the property of the Jews, although the nature of the conquest was similar in some locations

After the Jews were subjected to the rule of Muslims and the breaking of their shrew resorted to conspiracies and scheming and cooperation with the hypocrites to destroy the Islamic state



٩- محمد محمود أحمد فايد

أحوال جاليات المدن الإيطالية في القسطنطينية زمن أسرتي كومنين وأنجيلوس (١٠٨١-١٢٠٤م)

Mohamed Mahmoud Ahmed Fayed

Conditions of Communities in the Italians Cities of Constantinople and the time the two Cople Komnenos and Angeles (١٠٨١ – ١٢٠٤) AD

ABSTRACT

The subject of the study is "Conditions of Communities in the Italians Cities of Constantinople and the time, the two couples Komnenos and Angeles (١٠٨١ – ١٢٠٤) AD". The thesis includes an introduction to and analysis of the most important sources and four chapters in addition to a conclusion containing the findings of the study and a list of sources and references.

The second chapter deals with the conditions of the Italian communities during the reign of Emperor Alexius I Comnen and ١٠٨١ Treaty. The second chapter deals with the conditions of these communities under the reign of Emperor John II Comnen, followed by the third chapter, which deals with their conditions under the reign of Emperor Manuel Comnen, The fourth chapter deals with the conditions of these communities at the end of the Comnen family and the family of Angelos until the fall of Constantinople in ١٢٠٤.

The research led to that, these Italian communities had a great influence on the Byzantine economy and the Byzantine traders, as well as the exploitation of Italian cities for the external events of the Byzantine Empire by helping the empire with its maritime power in exchange for many commercial concessions in Byzantium, until it became a danger to Byzantium and it became the cause of the fall of Constantinople in the hands of the Crusaders in ١٢٠٤, especially the Venetians.

قسم الآثار :



١- حنان ممدوح السيد المهيلي رمزية دورة الشمس وإرتباط المتوفي بها

The Symbolism of the Sun's Cycle and the Dead's Attachment to It

ABSTRACT

Ancient Egyptian thought has a distinct role from other people which have ancient civilizations, his idea were realistic which has a kind of imagination, from the beginning the Egyptian people describe with meditate and follow, and trying to understand every thing that exists in its environment, and trying to find an explanation or justification for certain cosmic events and phenomena, but there are so many thing and phenomena that were hard to understand and with the extent of his experience and his senses at the beginning of the step on the path of civilization, such things led the Egyptian to control his environment.

The ancient Egyptian realized that there was a temporal role on earth, life leads to death and death leads to life, which led him to believe in resurrection after death, and he lives his eternal life and that there is another world to move to.

Ancient Egyptians succeed in employing symbolic elements and to understand its implications, symbols were one of their most important expressions and they used most of their symbols from their environment like animals, reptiles, birds, plants and other things thus the ancient Egyptian were able through symbols they offer a lot of their religious beliefs and ideas about the nature of the universe and they used symbolism to protect them from evils whether in their lives or in the other world, the symbols were thus there fudge through which solutions were found for the most complex problems, which were opposed to the religious ideas of the ancient Egyptian, the colors were not used in ancient Egyptian art in a spontaneous way but there were specific rules governing their use, where the colors express many symbolic concepts associated with some religions ideas which were closely related to the nature of the divine beings and the nature forces.

٢- عبده زكريا رشدي أبوطبل طائر المنت في مصر القديمة Abduh zakariya Roshdy Abu Table The Ment Bird in Ancient Egypt

ABSTRACT

Department of the scientific approach in that study, which came titled " the Ment bird in the ancient Egypt"
Department of research to the introduction, Preface and three chapters followed by an end to the main findings of

the study, and then a list of the most important references, The preface is a brief overview of the importance of birds in ancient Egypt in terms of worship, breeding and presentation as offerings, In addition to Egypt's unique site as a corridor for many migratory birds, the names launched by the ancient Egyptian as well as a brief overview of the bird and its features and places of existence, And three chapters: the first entitled " the Ment bird in the ancient Egyptian language" and it sheds light on the vocabulary and names of the bird and some texts and accompanying words that the bird appeared, The second chapter was titled "The Ment bird of the ancient Egyptian religion" and dealt with the role played by the bird in the other world as well as its connection to the god Ra, that it is one of the basic elements in the vehicle that express to the other world where eternity and eternity, and the student put images and shapes with in the text for clarification and statement, And the third chapter entitled " the Ment bird of the ancient Egyptian art" where the many scenes that appeared in the bird and also used the bird as an amulet photographed in one of the royal slogans, and then the conclusion of the most important findings in this research.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم التاريخ :

قسم الجغرافيا :



١- توفيق صالح محمد عمر رشوان
الأخطار الجيومورفولوجية بمنطقة الجبل الأخضر فيما بين رأس الهلال شرقاً - ووادي الملك غرباً
Tawfiq Saleh Mohammed Omar Rashwan
Geomorphological hazards in the Green Mountain area Between the head of the Crescent east - and the Valley of the King west

ABSTRACT

The study area is located in the north-eastern part of Libya between the latitudes $32^{\circ} 36'$ north, $32^{\circ} 57'$ north, and the longitude $21^{\circ} 10'$ East, $22^{\circ} 12'$ east , the study area is rectangular area ,the maximum length of the area 10.5 km , While the maximum width of the area 29.5 km, the study area extends between Ras Alhelal in the east , and Wadi Almalek in the west , the north border of the study area is line of Coast Mediterranean Sea with a length of 110.7 km , and Its southern border is in line with the main water dividing line of the Aljabal Alakhdar area of 158.6 km, the study area occupied 2750.77 km 2 , and its a part of the region of Aljabal Alakhdar which is a sedimentary basin mostly contain a marine limestone rocks , and the student studied the geomorphological hazards in the study area in his Ph.D thesis which contain a five chapters, each of which ends with a summary that presents the most important results , The chapters of the Ph.D thesis are as follows:

Chapter ١: The physical characteristics of the area. This chapter deals with the study of physical characteristics through geological study of the area, then study the characteristics of the surface, and concluded with the study of topographic features climatic characteristics .

Chapter II: The hazard of floods in the study area, beginning by studying the geographical distribution of drainage system basins, and study the factors affecting the occurrence of floods in the area, then study the morphometric characteristics of drainage system of basins and networks, and study the hydrological characteristics of drainage basins, and then classify the basins according to the degree of risk. The chapter ended with studying the methods of protecting against the hazard of floods and how to utilize their water.

Chapter III: Geomorphological Hazards on the slopes, The student studied it through a study of the origin and development degree of the slopes, then the analysis of the stratigraphic sectors on the first and second escarpment edge, and then the analysis of the slope angles, finally study of the geomorphological hazards on the slopes and the nearby areas.

Chapter V: Geomorphological hazards associated with karst phenomenas, throw the geographical distribution of karstic phenomenas and their relation to the contour map, and then the study of the geomorphology of karstic phenomenas in the region. The chapter concludes with a study of the geomorphological hazards of karstic phenomenas in the study area.

Chapter IV: Geomorphological Hazards on the Coastal Areas of the Study Area, the student explained the study by studying the general features of the coasts, and then studying the geomorphological hazards on the coasts of the study area.

Conclusion: gave an overview of the most important results of the study and then the most important recommendations that the researcher sees, to resist geomorphological hazards and reduce its, and the optimal and maximise utilization of the region's resources .

قسم اللغة العربية و آدابها :



١- أيمن علي محمد سلامة الكردي
أخلاق الدعوة في فكر بديع الزمان النورسي
Ayman Ali Mohammed Salama al-Kurdy
(The Ethics of Invocation in the Thought of Badi' AL-Zaman AL-Nursi)

ABSTRACT

This study sheds light on the ethics of advocacy in the thought of Badi'zaman Said Nawrasi, a prominent figure in modern times. And this personality, emphasizes that the preacher of God, must be aware of the sciences of the age, and the means of knowledge, since your male man was able to combine, between multiple sciences and various knowledge, and benefited from modernity and knowledge; Religion, and invite people to it. He combines the theory of theory with the practical application of it. This is a matter if the callers to God Almighty, in this age; changed the map of the call to God.



٢- الشعراوي محمد الشراكي الشربيني
الأبعاد التداولية في المقتضب للمُبْرِد المتوفى سنة (٢٨٥هـ)
Elshaarawy Mohamed Elsharaky Ehsherbeny
(A.H ٢٨٥ Pragmatic Aspects in Al-Muktadab by Al-Mubred)

ABSTRACT

Pragmatics is a new science of human communication which studies the use of linguistic phenomena. This study examines the pragmatic aspects in Arabic grammar focusing on Al-Muktadab by Al-Mubred as an example and this is the research objective. The research aims finding the similarities between the Western and Eastern linguistic

heritage investing this pragmatic method for re-reading this heritage in a new way. This helps at narrowing the gap between Arabic and foreign methods.



٢- توفيق أنور توفيق عبد الرحمن
المسائل الأصولية في كتاب لباب التأويل في معاني التنزيل للعلامة عليّ بن محمد بن
إبراهيم الخازن (المتوفى ٧٤١هـ) "جمعاً ودراسة"

Tawfik Anwar Tawfik Abd alrahman

**Fundamentalist Issues in the Book Lubab Al-Ta Wel fi Ma· Ana Al- Tanzil By Al-
h) A Study And Collection ٧٤١ Khazen (Died**

ABSTRACT

, and I want to clarify the fundamentalist efforts of Alkhezen through his interpretation and jurisprudence applications, and stating the Islamic science which help the interpreter to explain the Holly Qura,n as well as stating connection between Alkhazen,s interpretation and other interpretations particularly the interpretation of "Maalm Al Tanzeel"by elbaghawy which regarded as a summary for it , moreover stating that the muslim heritage in the field of the principles of Fiqh is renewable through using its evidences and rules for solving contemporary problems and emphasizing the rootness to the Holly Quran in sensing , understanding and elieitating to rules and stating the deep connection between sharia science and its branches , especially the relation between interpretation and jurisprudence .

I have combined the fundamentalist issues and studied it an analytical method through Alkhezen interpretation in order to discuss his views and evidence comparing these ideas with those of other scholars in the field of jurisprudence issues to indicate which viewpoints Alkhezen goes and show which one of these ideas is predominant.

قسم علم الاجتماع :

قسم اللغة الانجليزية و آدابها :

قسم اللغة الفرنسية و آدابها :

قسم الآثار:

كلية التربية النوعية :

أولاً: الماجستير :

قسم التربية الموسيقية :

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس :



١- هند مصطفى بدير بدوي لاشين
فاعلية برنامج في تدريس النحت الخزفي باستخدام الوسائط المتعددة في تنمية
المهارات التشكيلية لدى طلاب المرحلة الإعدادية

Hend Mostafa Bedeir Badawy Lashen

**Effectiveness of a Teaching program of Ceramic Sculpture Using Multimedia in
Developing Plastic art skills for preparatory Stage Students**

ABSTRACT

The research problem is defined in an answer about the following main question:

What is the Effectiveness of a Teaching program of Ceramic Sculpture Using Multimedia in Developing Plastic art skills for preparatory Stages Students?

This question has three sub-questions:

What is the impact of a multimedia-based teaching program on the development of the cognitive aspect of the ceramic sculpting skills of middle school students

How effective is the application of a multimedia-based teaching program in the development of the creative side of the ceramic skills of the ceramic sculpture in the middle school students

To what extent can multimedia be used in the development of the skill and modeling skills of the ceramic sculpture of students in the preparatory stage?

Researcher used the following curriculums:

١)-Semi experimental search curriculums

The general description to the research:

Chapters of the study:

Research include four chapters as following:

- First chapter: the research problem and the previous studies.

Second chapter: theoretical field.

Third chapter: the research procedures.

The fourth chapter: study's results and explanation.

The study's references, Appendix and summary,(Arabic and English language)



٢- احمد جاد الله محمد جاد الله
برنامج قائم على التعليم المدمج لتدريس النسيج باستخدام العجائن لتنمية المهارات
التشكيلية لطلاب التعليم الاساسي
Ahmed Gad Allah Mohammed Gad Allah
A Blended Learning Programmme for Teaching Textile using Pulp for
Developing the Dexterous Configuration Skills for Basic Education Students

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to measure the effect of the blended learning of textile using the pulp to develop the skills of the students of basic education
In order to achieve this, a list of some of the skills required for the basic education stage has been prepared. To achieve the objectives of the study, a list of some of the pulp skills to be developed has been prepared. It consists of the main items and includes sub-items represented in other items and a skill test to measure the effectiveness of the blended learning program. Study tools and persistence were applied to the study sample.
The study sample consisted of (٦٠) male and female students from Zahran Basic Education school in Sidi Ghazi Educational Administration in Kafrelsheikh governorate. They were randomly selected and divided into two groups . Each group consisted of (٣٠) students. The first group was studied using the blended learning . (١٢-week). The study used the statistical method (mean and standard deviation - T-test).



٣- غادة أحمد السيد محمود البيلي
فاعلية برنامج تعليمي قائم على تقنيات النحت فى تنمية القدرات الإبداعية وإنتاج
الألعاب المجسمة لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإبتدائية
Ghada Ahmed Elsayed Mahoumd Elbialy
The Effectiveness of an Educational Programme Based on Sculpture
Techniques for Developing The Creative Abilities and Producing Three Dimensional
Games at The Primary Stage Students

ABSTRACT

The current research aimed to measure the effectiveness of an educational program based on sculpture techniques in the development of creative abilities and the production of stereoscopic games for primary school students.

The importance of this study is attributed to the development of creative abilities and the production of stereoscopic games for students of the first stage of basic education (sixth grade), the use of formulation method through various sculpture techniques, and the identification of suitable sculpture materials for students at this age through which they can create their own games. It also creates a generation of schoolchildren linked to heritage, and develop their creative spirit, the need to emphasize the importance of the role of sculpture and creativity through the Egyptian environment and belonging to it.

The study was limited to: identifying the techniques of sculpture, through the use of clay, and the use of some sculpture tools to help students in formulation.

The design of the stereoscopic game was limited to inspiration from the symbols of pharaonic art and the use of images and models of different toys in this age.

قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي:

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي:

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس :

١- لمياء فوزي عبد الله هلال
فاعلية استراتيجية مقترحة للتعلم المعكوس فى التحصيل وتنمية المهارات العملية لدى
طالبات المرحلة الاعدادية فى مادة الاقتصاد المنزلى



٢- بسمة نزيه عبد الحميد دياب
فاعلية بعض أساليب التعلم النشط فى تنمية القدرات الابتكارية
وتصميم المنتجات النسيجية لطلاب التربية الفنية
Basma Nazeih Abd El Hameed Diab
The Effectiveness of Some Active Learning Techniques in Developing Creative
Abilities and Designing Textile Products among Art Education Students

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed at investigating the effectiveness of some active learning strategies, self- learning, KWL, brainstorming, cooperative Learning, on the development of creative skills: fluency, flexibility, originality, improvement and development of Art Education students' design of weaving products. To achieve the aims of the current study, a pre –post quasi-experimental design was used. The researcher prepared a teacher guide and an assessment checklist for creative skills of weaving products, an assessment checklist for weaving products design and Frank Williams test for creative skills was applied. The study sample consisted of ١٠٥ first- grade students, at the Department of Art Education - Faculty of Specific Education, Kafr El-Sheikh University. The sample was divided into four experimental groups and a control group of ٢١ students each: the first experimental group studied using self-learning, the second experimental group studied using KWL. , the third experimental group studied using brainstorming, the fourth experimental group studied using cooperative learning, and the control group studied using the traditional way. Using one-way ANOVA, the LSD test for multiple comparisons between the study groups in the post- application, and the correlation coefficient to analyze the given data, the results statistical analysis revealed that: ١- there is a statistically significant difference at (≤ 0.05) between the mean score of the four experimental groups and the control on the post-application of Williams test for creative skills (as a whole) and on each of its items. ٢- there is a statistically significant difference at (≤ 0.05) between the mean score the four experimental groups and control group on the post-application of the Assessment Checklist of Weaving Products Creative Skills (as a whole) and on each of its items. ٣- there is a statistically significant difference at ≤ 0.05 between the mean score of the four experimental groups and the control on Assessment Checklist of Weaving Products Design (as a whole) and on each of its items. ٤- there is a statistically significant difference between the pre and post application scores of the four experimental groups on the Williams test for creative skills. ٥. there is a positive correlation between the experimental groups students' scores on Williams' test for creative skills, their scores on the Assessment Checklist of Weaving Products Creative Skills and their scores on the Assessment Checklist of the Weaving Products Design.

قسم التربية الموسيقية :

كلية التربية الرياضية :

أولاً: الماجستير :

قسم التدريب الرياضى :



١- أية وليد عبد القادر عجلان

تأثير استخدام التدريبات النوعية والتوافقية على المستوى المهاري لنادي كرة السلة
Aya Walid Abdelkader Ajlan
The Effect of using quality and compatibility exercises at the skill level for
Beginner Basketball Players

ABSTRACT

The research aims to understand the effect of the use of qualitative and consensual exercises on beginner basketball players. The researcher used the experimental method as it suits the nature of the study and its objectives by using the experimental design of the experimental group, which depends on the pre, intermediate and post measurement of the physical, skill and compatibility tests of the beginner basketball players under study. The researcher selected a sample of (18) players from the youth basketball under 14 years of sports season 2017/2018 registered in the Egyptian Basketball Federation. The number of weeks of application of the research experience (12) weeks in addition to the weeks of pre, intermediate and post measurements. The researcher used qualitative and skillful exercises, and after applying the experiment, the data were tabulated and processed statistically, Research tools Registration form for age, height, weight, training age and the form of recording the results of physical, skill and compatibility tests. The most important results, The proposed training program has a positive effect on the use of qualitative and consensual exercises on the skill level of the beginner basketball players, The improvement rate between the pre and intermediate measurement and the intermediate and the post measurement of the skill level was reached, The use of tools and equipment to assist in training contributes significantly to reach a better skill level. Recommendations , To work on guiding this research and the proposed training program for the use of qualitative and consensual training and the steps to implement it to the workers in the field of basketball training.



٢- عبد الله احمد عمر محمد صلاح عمر قائد
إستخدام جين ACE بأنواعه وبعض المتغيرات المورفو- وظيفية كمحدد لإنقاء لاعبي
الوثب الطويل

Abdallah Ahmed Omer Mohamed

The Use of ACE Gene Types and Some of The Variables Almorvo- Functional as
a Criterion in The Selection of Players For The Long Jump

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is: the possibility of using the ACE gene with a variety of morphological and functional variables in the selection of long jump players.
The researcher used: the descriptive approach on 2 players. The sample of the research was chosen in a deliberate manner and included 2 players from the Egyptian team and Al Ahly club 2016.
One of the most important results is: the prevalence of the short genetic pattern (ACE-DD) in long jump athletes (research sample), who had excellent physical and functional characteristics, all of which were compatible with the digital level of the players.



**٣- مجدى نادر محمد قاسم خليفة
تأثير إستخدام حمل التدريب الواحد والمتعدد على تحسين الأداء المهارى ومستوى
الإنجاز للاعبى الكاراتيه**

Magdi Nader Mohamed Qasem

**The effect of the use of the load to train the individual and multi to improve
the skill performance and level of achievement of karate players**

ABSTRACT

:Research goals

Identifying the impact of the training program using one-way training doses to improve the skill performance of .karate beginners

Understanding the impact of the training program using multi-directional training doses on improving the skill performance of karate beginners

Identifying the impact of the training program using one-way training courses at the level of achievement of .karate students

To understand the effect of the training program using multi-directional training doses at the level of completion of karate

Identifying the percentage of improvement of skill and achievement level and the extent of benefit from training .using single and multi-session training doses

:Study hypotheses

There are statistically significant differences between the tribal and titular measurements for the impact of the .training program using one-way training doses to improve the skill performance of karate beginners

There are statistically significant differences between the tribal and titular measurements for the effect of the training program using multi-directional training doses to improve the skill performance of karate

There are statistically significant differences between the tribal and non-tribal measurements of the effect of the .training program using one-way training doses at the level of completion of karate

There are statistically significant differences between the tribal and titular measurements for the effect of the .training program using multi-direction training doses at the level of completion of karate

There are statistically significant differences between the tribal and titular measurements and the presence of .improved ratios of the impact of the training program using single-direction training doses

There are statistically significant differences between the tribal and titular measurements and the presence of .improved ratios of the impact of the training program using multi-direction training doses

:Conclusions

In the light of the research sample, its objectives, its questions and its results, the researcher reached the :following conclusions

The impact of the content of the proposed training program on the values of the remote tribal measurements of .the one-way group in favor of the dimension measurement

The impact of the content of the proposed training program on the values of the remote tribal measurements of .the multi-direction group for the benefit of the dimension measurement

The impact of the content of the proposed training program in the values of the dimension measurements of .the single and multi-trend groups in favor of the one-way group

:Search recommendations

Guided by the content of the proposed training program for the one-way group to improve skill performance .and level of achievement

Rationalizing the scientific foundations and characteristics of the proposed training loads in the training program of the One-Way Group within the training programs of youth during the various age stages of the kumate .competition in karate sport

.Interest in similar research plans in other Sunni stages to complement the scientific construction of karate sport

قسم الترويح الرياضى :

قسم علوم الحركة الرياضية :



١- سامي السيد أحمد أحمد محمد
تأثير التمرينات التأهيلية مع استخدام بعض الوسائل المصاحبة على الكفاءة الوظيفية
للعضلات لدى المصابين بالجلطة المخية

Samy Elsayed Ahmed Ahmed

**The Effect of rehabilitative exercises With the use of some accompanying
methods on the functional muscles efficiency for patients With cerebrovascular
stroke**

ABSTRACT

The study aims to return the long-term paraplegic patient from the right side to the normal state, improve the .strength, the motor range, flexibility and reduce the pain and balance
The baseline study was conducted on a sample of ٧ male patients aged ٥٧/٦٢ and the exploratory study on ٢ .patients

And the results showed the following:-

- .Improving strength of the muscle groups working on the infected and healthy arms and legs
- .Improving motor range on the affected side
- .Improving pain on the affected side
- .Improving balance in standing and walking, as well as when performing a motor sentence

:The researcher recommends by

The starting speed in the rehabilitation of the injured as soon as possible as soon as the approval of the .competent doctor and continuous medical follow-up during the program

Guided by the proposed rehabilitation program under study with patients with hemiplegia due to cerebral .thrombosis

Give home exercises to the injured person with the help of a member of the family of the injured and be .responsible for them at home

.Observe individual differences among individuals to avoid complications of the infection

The need to carry out periodic measurements during the course of the program to check on the progress of the .program in the positive direction and follow up with a doctor and also a rehabilitation specialist

.The patient must be in a good psychological state to reflect the speed of healing

The need to establish specialized centers to rehabilitate the injuries caused by cerebral palsy, because

.rehabilitation requires great time and effort, especially in the era of scientific progress that we now live

.Provide security and safety factors when applying the program

.Periodic detection and follow-up of the elderly so as not to be vulnerable to paralysis of half



٢- محمد أحمد محمد فؤاد
تأثير التدريبات الهوائية على بعض المتغيرات الفسيولوجية (نسبة املاح الدم – الكفاءة
القلبية التنفسية) لدي لاعبي المستويات العليا
Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Fouad

The effect of aerobic exercises on some physiological variables (ratio of blood salts - respiratory cardiac efficiency) in the players of the upper levels

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the effect of aerobic exercises on some physiological variables (blood salts ratio - respiratory cardiac efficiency) in high-level players. The current study focuses on directing and rationalizing the training process towards the use of aerobic exercises in raising the functional efficiency of football players. It also focuses on raising the level of physical and athletic performance of football players and aims to provide a training program that helps raise the respiratory efficiency of football players. The results showed that training in the direction of the anaerobic threshold improves the physiological variables (respiratory cardiac efficiency) of football players. Aerobic training also improves the physical and skill variables of football players who represent the study sample. There is also a positive correlation between the physiological variables (respiratory heart efficiency) and physical variables (bearing speed - carrying performance - carrying strength) for football players.



٣- أحمد محسن السيد أمين نور الدين
تأثير برنامج تأهيلي مع استخدام التدليك اليدوي على الكفاءة الوظيفية للطرف السفلي
لدى الأطفال المصابين بالشلل الدماغي
AHMED MOHSEEN ELSAYED AMIN

The effect of rehabilitation program and manual massage on the function of lower limb for Cerebral Palsy children

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to determine the effect of a rehabilitation program on the functional efficiency of the lower extremity of children with cerebral palsy. The researcher used the experimental method because it is suitable for the nature of the research. (٢) patients were selected to apply the exploratory study from outside the basic research sample and their age ranged from ٦-٢ years. The most important conclusions reached by the researcher were that the proposed program has led to positive improvement in the muscular strength of the abdominal muscles and the lower extremity. Positive improvement in the elasticity of the lower extremity of children of cerebral palsy for the third stage of ٦ years, and that the proposed program has led to a positive improvement in the degree of elasticity of the knee joint for children of cerebral palsy. The most important recommendations of the researcher

were to encourage the sample to continue to carry out the preventive program of prevention And return to the nearest to the normal situation, it is necessary to take into account the diversity in clinical exercises during the implementation of the program commensurate with each case.



٤- أحمد إبراهيم أحمد فودة
تأثير استخدام بعض الأساليب التأهيلية علي مصابي الام اسفل الظهر
Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed Fouda

The Effect of using some rehabilitation Methods on lower back pain

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to find out the effect of rehabilitation exercises and physical therapy (infrared radiation - electric alarm system - massage) on lower back pain patients of the first class. The researcher used the experimental method and the study sample consisted of ٥ patients with low back pain, and in light of the research aims, hypotheses and within the limits of the research sample, its characteristics, the methodology used and based on the results of the statistical analysis used, it was found that the use of physical therapy and rehabilitation exercises and therapeutic massage has a positive effect and better and faster in reducing the level of pain, improve muscle strength, improve the dynamic range in all directions of the spine and improve the elasticity of the lumbar area. The most important recommendations, guided by the rehabilitation program and the generalization of its use in centers, therapeutic institutions and hospitals, not to resort to surgery except in cases that do not respond to the motor and natural therapy, and the use of the proposed rehabilitation program with physical therapy and therapeutic massage in the rehabilitation of people with low back pain.



٥- سلمى مجدى عبدالعزيز محمد عبدالنبى
تأثير برنامج باستخدام المقاومات المختلفة على التعبير الجينى وبعض المتغيرات
الفسولوجية لدى لاعبي الكاراتيه
Salma Magdy Abdel Aziz Mohamed

The Effect Of Using Different Training Program Resistors on Gene Expression and Some Physiological Variables in Karate Players

ABSTRACT

The research aims at finding out the effect of the use of different resistors on gene expression and some physiological variables in karate players. The researcher used the experimental method due to its suitability to the nature of the research and (١٤) players of the Karate players at the Beila Youth Center were chosen in a deliberate manner. Three (٣) players were chosen to apply the exploratory study from outside the basic research sample, their age ranged from ١٤-١٦ years. The most important conclusions reached by the researcher were that The training program using the various resistors (rubber acetate, free weights) for karate players led to an increase in the gene expression of ACTN٣ mRNA and IGF-١ mRNA that the use of the training program using different resistors (elastic bonds and free weights) for karate players led to an improvement in the physiological variables under study (vital capacity, systolic blood pressure, diastolic, pulse). The most important recommendations of the researcher that the use of resistance training led to the improvement of the level of muscle strength of karate players and that the use of resistance training leads to an increase in gene expression of mRNA ACTN٣ and IGF-١ mRNA by a superior ratio and the use of resistance training has improved the level of muscle protein structure.



٦- سمر على السيد بدر شحاتة تأثير التمرينات التأهيلية والتدليك اليدوي على الالام المبكرة لمفصل الكتف المتجمد SaMAR ALI ELSAYED BADR SHEHATA

The Effect of Rehabilitation Exercises and Manual Massage on The Early Pain of The Frozen Shoulder Joint

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research was to find out the effect of exercises and manual massage on the early pain of the frozen shoulder joint. The researcher used the experimental method. The study sample consisted of V patients with early pain of the frozen shoulder joint. In the light of the research objectives and hypotheses and within the sample and characteristics of the research and the methodology used, To conclude that the use of exercise and manual massage to have a positive effect better and faster in reducing the level of pain, improve muscle strength better, and improve the dynamic range in all directions of the shoulder joint and improve the flexibility of the shoulder joint, and was The most important recommendations, guided by the rehabilitation program and the generalization of its use in the centers, therapeutic institutions and hospitals, the use of the proposed rehabilitation program of exercise exercises and hand massage to rehabilitate people with frozen shoulder joint.



**٧- اميره عبد الواحد مخلوف عبد الواحد
تأثير برنامج فيزيائي مزدوج لتأهيل مفصل الركبة بعد جراحه منظار اصابات الغضروف
الهلالى**

**Amira Abd El-wahed Makhoulf Abd El-wahed
The Effect of Dual Physical Program For Rehabilitation of The Knee Joint After
Arthroscopic Surgery For The meniscal Injuries**

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to design a physical program to rehabilitate the knee joint to restore the functional capacity of the knee joint after surgery of the cartilage cartilage and to identify its effect by improving the strength of the muscles working on the knee joint) And his sense of pain,The researcher used the experimental method because of its suitability to the nature of the research. The sample was chosen by the vertical method of patients with ulcers of the cartilage of the crescent, who underwent a laparoscopic surgery for the knee joint where they were aged (٢٠-٣٠) years and the actual sample number for the same type of research was (١٠) In one of the centers of physical therapy in the governorate of Kafr El-Sheikh and the swimming pool in Kafr El-Sheikh Sports Club. Two of the injured were taken to conduct the sample and outside the sample. The main research was the most important measurements of the muscle circumference working on the knee joint at (٥ cm - ١٠ cm - ١٥ cm) (Arrest - rugs), the range of the knee joint (bending - tidal) and measuring the degree of pain.The most important results: The application of the proposed program to positively improve the measurements of the circumference of the thigh and muscles working on the knee joint at ٥ cm, ١٠ cm, ١٥ cm to restore the functional capacity of the knee joint after surgery of the cartilage cartilage under study and improve positively in the strength of muscles holding and simple and positive improvement in the range of motion (Altneh - tide) and improved positive, a sense of pain and improve the emotional and emotional state and the extent of turnout and praise for this type of treatment is used under the experimental research experience.



**٨- محمود محسن عبد السميع علي محمد غازي
الإشتراطات الصحية للأبنية التعليمية طبقا لمعايير الجودة الشاملة للمرحلة الإعدادية
بمركز الحامول**

**Mahmoud Mohsen Abd El Samih Ali Mohamed Ghazy
Health Requirements For Educational Buildings in accordance with the
standards of overall quality of the preparatory phase Hamoul Center**

ABSTRACT

The research aims to identify the "health requirements of educational buildings according to the comprehensive quality standards of the preparatory stage in Hamoul Center" through a systematic attempt to monitor the reality of health requirements and the application of quality standards. The researcher used the descriptive approach on a sample of (mentors, managers, teachers) who work in the schools under study. The researcher built the questionnaire form and consisted of (١٦) axis and was presented to the experts. The most important results were that some conditions were available by (١٠٠٪). This indicates that these requirements conform to the quality standards but there is a shortcoming in others, so the researcher recommends the need to take care of those responsible for those provisions, to take them into account and to conform them to the quality standards in order to maintain the growth of students in a healthy state which helps later to face of life.

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس :



١- صفاء محمود الحمادي أحمد
تأثير استخدام التعلم المدمج على مستوى أداء مهارة العدو ١٠٠م لطالبات المرحلة
الإعدادية

Safaa Mahmoud Al Hamady Ahmed
The effect of the use of blended learning on the level of performance of enemy
m for students in the preparatory stage ١٠٠skill

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to identify the effect of the use of integrated learning on the performance level of the enemy ١٠٠ m for the students of the preparatory stage, The researcher used the experimental method with the two experimental groups. The sample was chosen by the deliberate method of (٢٠) female students of the second grade preparatory class and divided into two groups each of (١٥) students, , And used the researcher to collect data, forms and tests and the data was processed statistically using the mean, standard deviation, torsion coefficient and percentage improvement coefficient, The most important results were the result of the educational program in the results of measurements of the experimental group that used the first (combined learning) and the second experimental group that used the method of (cooperative learning) positively affect the educational outputs and cognitive achievement of the skill of the enemy ١٠٠ m. The researcher recommends that the proposed learning program should be implemented using learning built-in to learn other skills in different sports, and the need to apply collaborative learning in teaching skills, encouraging students with high skill levels to help and collaborate with their low-skill peers during learning.



٢- رباب الشحات سعد إبراهيم

**تأثير برنامج التعلم المدمج على المستوى البدني والرقمي لمسابقة رمي الرمح
لطالبات كلية التربية الرياضية جامعة كفرالشيخ
Rabab Al Shahat Saad Ibrahim**

**The effect of the blended learning program on the physical and digital level of
the javelin throwing competition for students of the Faculty of Physical Education,
Kafr El-Sheikh University**

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to identify the effect of the blended learning program on the physical and digital level of the javelin throwing competition for students of the Faculty of Physical Education, Kafr El-Sheikh University. The researcher used the experimental method to suit the nature of the research using the two groups design, an experimental one and a control one. The research sample included ٤٥ students represents the second year students of the Faculty of Physical Education, Kafr El-Sheikh University. They were selected intentionally the survey sample included (١٥) students. The basic sample included (٣٠) students and were divided into two equal groups (١٥) students each, the experimental group was subjected to the blended learning program, and the control was subjected to the traditional learning program, The results showed the superiority of the experimental group that used the blended learning in comparing to the control group that used the traditional method in the ratios of improvement in the search variables. The researcher recommends the need to implement the proposed program using the blended learning for learn other skills.

**٣- محمود محمد محمد الششتاوي
تأثير برنامج تعليمي باستخدام الحاسب الآلي على تعلم بعض المهارات في درس
التربية الرياضية
Mahmoud Mohammed elsheshtawy
The effect of an educational computer based program on learning some skills
of physical education lesson**

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to identify the effect of an educational program using the computer on learning some skills in the lesson of physical education through:

١. Design a program using the computer to teach some skills in the lesson of physical education.
٢. Learning about the effect of the computer tutorial on learning some skills in the lesson of physical education in the experimental research sample.
٣. Learning about the impact of the educational program using computer on the cognitive side of some skills in the lesson of physical education.

The researcher used the experimental method to suit the nature of the research using the experimental design of two groups, one experimental and the other a control. Representing the community search second year preparatory student southwestern flare basic education school educational management Billa in kafr el sheikh numbered (٩٥) pupils. The sample was (٣٢) Of the total research community and divided into two equal groups, one experimental and the other an officer of each group (١٦) students, and sample survey (١٦) students. The researcher used data collection forms, tests and equipment. The data was statistically processed by using the mean, standard deviation, torsion coefficient, coefficient of correlation, Fahrenheit coefficient, Guten coefficient, test and degree of improvement.

The results showed that the experimental group that used the educational program was superior to the control group, which used the traditional method of improvement in the two dimensions in the research variables. The researcher recommends the need to generalize and apply the use of these programs in teaching the basic skills of other sports, and the preparation of showrooms designed on the latest technological systems in each school to help in the process of education.

قسم النفس الرياضى :



١- عمرو إبراهيم محمد إبراهيم شوق
التصور العقلى ودافعية الإنجاز وعلاقتهما بمستوى أداء الوثب العالى لطلاب كلية
التربية الرياضية جامعة كفر الشيخ

Amr Ibrahim Mohamed Ibrahim shouk

**Mental perception and achievement motivation and their relationship to the
performance of high jump at the Students of Physical Education, Kafr El - Sheikh
University**

ABSTRACT

The research aims to identify the mental perception and its relation to the level of performance of the students of the Faculty of Physical Education, Kafr El-Sheikh University and also to recognize the motivation of achievement and its relation to the level of performance. The researcher used the descriptive method in the survey method. The sample included ٣٢ students from athletics, The results of the research sample reached (٨) and the basic research sample (٢٤). The results showed a strong relationship between the mental perception and the level of performance. There is also a strong relationship between achievement motivation and performance level. There is also a positive relationship between the mental perception and the level of performance. A positive correlation between achievement motivation and performance level. As well as in the achievement motivation, the results reached the possibility of predicting the level of performance through the motivation variable achievement. The researcher recommends the importance of attention to mental perception and motivation achievement in other sports because they have the greatest impact on the level of performance on the progress in competitions and the possibility of predicting the level of performance before the start of the attempt in local and international competitions.

قسم الادارة الرياضية :

قسم العلوم الصحية الرياضية :

كلية العلوم :

أولاً :الماجستير :

قسم علم الحيوان :

قسم الرياضيات :

١- ندا حجازى ابو العطا
بعض مسائل فى الحركة التمعجية مع الانتقال الحرارى و الكتلى لموانع نانوية

قسم الكيمياء :

ثانياً :الدكتورة :

قسم الرياضيات :

كلية التجارة :

أولاً: الماجستير :

قسم المحاسبة :



١- هدير عاطف السيد عبد ربه
أثر التخصص القطاعي لمراقب الحسابات علي تحسين مستويات جودة عملية
المراجعة "مع دراسة ميدانية"

Hadeer Atef El Sayed Abdrabo

**The Impact Of The Auditor Industrial Specialization On Improving Audit
"Quality Levels: "With an Empirical study**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to test the effect of Auditor Industrial Specialization in Improving Audit Quality, through some determinants of Audit Quality (Limit of earning management - Reduce audit risk – Limit of materials misstatements - Auditor Tenure - Audit Office Size) in the Egyptian business environment.

To achieve these objectives, we divided This Study into two parts: the theoretical part to review the literature related to the subject of the research and consist of four chapters, and the field study part is to test the hypotheses by statistical analysis and designing a survey and distributing it among the research sample. Results concluded that , Application of Auditor Industrial Specialization activates the rules and principles of corporate governance, which leads to Limit of earning management, The specialization lead to reduced audit risk To the minimum extent possible through this possessive knowledge and professional ability, and Assists in Detection and limitation of materials misstatements to increase the efficiency and accuracy of his professional judgment , and Leads to Auditor Tenure with Audit Client, Auditor Industry Specialization also helps to increase the size of the audit office, All this leads to Improve Audit Quality.



٢- مي مغاوري علي يوسف
أثر القياس والإفصاح المحاسبي عن التكاليف البيئية على ملائمة المعلومات المحاسبية
"مع دراسة تطبيقية"

Mai Meghawery Ali Yousef

**The Impact of Accounting Measurement and Disclosure of Environmental Costs
on The Relevance of Accounting Information: With an Applied study**

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine The Impact of Accounting Measurement and Disclosure of Environmental Costs on The Relevance of Accounting Information in the Egyptian business environment. To achieve these objectives, this research was divided into two parts; the theoretical to review the literature in this field. Then, the applied part to test the research hypotheses. Through result suggests that the relationship between the environmental Variables and The Relevance of Accounting Information, the researchers relied on the linear regression model and applied it to a sample of the cement companies registered in the Egyptian stock market of ٦ companies.

The results of regression analysis indicate that:

The Accounting Measurement and Disclosure of Environmental Costs have a statistically significant effect on the Relevance of Accounting Information.

There is no significant effect on the measurement of internal environmental costs, financial disclosure and quantitative disclosure of environmental costs on the adequacy of accounting information.

There is a significant impact on the measurement of internal environmental costs, descriptive disclosure of environmental costs on the adequacy of accounting information.



٣- مصطفى كمال عطا الشامي
الإفصاح المحاسبي عن مخاطر الائتمان المصرفي طبقا للمعيار الدولي للتقارير المالية
رقم (V) ومقررات بازل

Mustafa Kamal Atta Elshami

**Accounting Disclosure For Banking Credit Risk In Accordance With
And Basel Decisions VInternational Financial Reporting Standard No.**

ABSTRACT

The research problem is the statement of the impact of the adoption of IFRS V and the Basel Committee Courses on the level of accounting disclosure on the credit risk of banks in Egyptian commercial banks.

The objective of the research is to examine the impact of the application of IFRS V and Basel Committee decisions on the level of accounting disclosure for bank credit risk in commercial banks.

The results of the statistical analysis and hypothesis tests have reached the following:

١- There is a statistically significant impact of the application of IFRS V on improving the level of accounting disclosure for credit risk in commercial banks

٢. The results also found that there is a statistically significant impact on the implementation of Basel Committee decisions on improving the level of accounting disclosure on credit risk in commercial banks.

٣. The results also showed that there is a significant impact on the application of IFRS V in line with the Basel Committee's recommendations on improving the level of accounting disclosure for credit risk in commercial banks



٤- أميرة عبد الرحمن إبراهيم حبيب
العلاقة بين جودة المراجعة الخارجية والتحفظ المحاسبي مع دراسة تطبيقية
Amira Abdel Rahman Ibrahim Habiab
The Relationship Between External Audit Quality and Accounting Conservatism
with an Empirical Study

ABSTRACT

This study aims to test the impact of characteristics of the external audit quality (Size of Audit Firm, Industrial Specialization, The Audit firm engagement with a global firm, the period of auditor's association with the client, professional experience) on the accounting conservatism which Measured by Market - to- Book Value Ratio in the Egyptian stock market. From ٢٠١٢ to ٢٠١٦, a sample of ٥٨ companies listed in the Egyptian Exchange market as well as audit firms that audit these companies is selected. A set of statistic of measures including Multiple linear regression, and correlation models is applied. The study showed that the level accounting conservatism in the industrial companies listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange is acceptable. Additionally The audit firm size negatively effects on the accounting conservatism, while the industrial specialization positively affects the accounting conservatism, whereas The Audit firm engagement with a global firm and the period of auditor's association with the client and professional experience has not improved the level of the accounting conservatism.

٥- عبدالرحمن فيصل بندر الدويش
أثر الإفصاح عن المسؤولية الاجتماعية على الأداء المالي للشركات المساهمة مع
دراسة تطبيقية بدولة الكويت
Abd ElRahman Faisal Bandar Al-Daweesh
The Impact of Social Responsibility disclosure on Financial Performance of the
Corporation with Applied Study in the State of Kuwait

ABSTRACT

Since the mid of the last century, there has been increased importance in the accounting literature with the practices and disclosures of social responsibility and their impact on the corporations image, reputation in capital market and on the various sides of performance. The research efforts agree that the social responsibility dimensions include the responsibility toward environment, human resources. Products, customers and the society as a whole. In this research and through an applied study in a sample of ٢٩ corporation the state of Kuwait, the researcher tested the relationship between the social responsibility disclosure, mandatory and voluntary on the financial performance of corporations.

The researcher used three indicators to express the financial performance. These indicators and the return on assets (ROA) and the return on equity (ROE and the earnings per share (EPS). The study revealed there is a positive strong relation between these indicators and the level of social responsibility disclosure.



٦- سميحة عبد العليم الدسوقي الدسوقي
إطار مقترح للتكامل بين التكلفة المستهدفة ومفهوم دورة حياة المنتج لتدعيم القدرة التنافسية للمنشأة مع دراسة ميدانية في بيئة الأعمال المصرية
Samiha Abd Al Aleem Aldesoky Aldesoky
A proposed Framework for The Integration Between Target costing And Product Life Cycle To Support Firm Competitive Position With Afield Study In Egyptian Environment"

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to study the impact of Develop a proposed framework for integrating the target cost approach and the product life cycle concept to enhance competitiveness through competitive strategies (cost leadership strategy, discrimination strategy and Best Cost provider Strategy)

To achieve these objectives, The research was divided into two parts: the theoretical section to consolidate the subject of research and fieldwork to test the research hypotheses by designing a survey list in ٢٠٢٣ form distributed to the research sample of the Holding Company for Cotton, Spinning and Weaving in the Republic of Egypt (head of sector, general manager, Section) on the impact of the integration of the target cost method and the product life-cycle concept on competitiveness

Results concluded that To prove the validity of the main hypothesis where it was found to have a significant impact of the statistical application of the integration of cost-targeted approach and the concept of product life cycle to strengthen competitiveness.

Under the main assumption, the following sub-assumptions were proved

There is a statistically significant impact on the application of method Target Costing to achieve cost leadership strategy.

There is no statistically significant impact on the application of the target cost method to achieve discrimination strategy.

There is no statistically significant impact on the application of the target cost method to achieve Best Cost provider Strategy.

There is a statistically significant impact on the application of the concept of the product life cycle to achieve the cost leadership strategy.

There is a statistically significant impact on the application of the concept of the product life cycle that achieves discrimination strategy.

There is a statistically significant impact on the application of the concept of product life cycle to achieve Best Cost provider Strategy.

There is a statistically significant impact on the application of the integration of the target cost method and the product life cycle concept to achieve the cost leadership strategy.

There is a statistically significant impact on the application of the integration of the target cost method and the product life cycle concept to achieve discrimination strategy.

There is a statistically significant impact on the application of the integration of the target cost method and the product life cycle concept to achieve Best Cost provider Strategy.



٧- لميس أمين محمد عبد المجيد
أهمية استخدام معلومات رأس المال الفكري في قياس الأداء بالجامعات الحكومية في مصر مع دراسة ميدانية
Lamees Ameen Mohamed Abdulmajid

Importance of Using Intellectual Capital Information in Measuring Performance in Governmental Universities in Egypt With a Field Study

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this research is to investigate the importance of using intellectual capital information in performance measurement in Egyptian governmental universities. For achieving this purpose, the researcher relied on judgmental sampling and a structured questionnaire was distributed on a sample consisting of a group of faculty staffs, postgraduate students, and undergraduate students from Egyptian governmental universities. The researcher received 200 valid and usable questionnaires and available for analysis. The results of the field study indicate that using intellectual capital information has a great importance in measuring performance in Egyptian governmental universities that could enhance the performance of universities in order to compete globally. The results also indicate that using relational capital information is the most important variable in measuring performance in Egyptian governmental universities.



٨- محمود محمد عبد المولي شاهين
تكاملاً محاسبة استهلاك الموارد والتكاليف على أساس النشاط من منظور الأداء لتعزيز
الإدارة على أساس القيمة : مع دراسة ميدانية
Mahmoud Mohammed Abd Elmouly Shaheen

Integration of Resource Consumption Accounting and Performance Focused Activity-Based-Costing For Supporting The Value-Based-Management : With A Field Study

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research : studying integration between resource consumption accounting and performance focused activity based costing for supporting the value based management philosophy. In order to achieve this, this research has been divided into two parts: the theoretical part which reviewed the literature in this field and development of hypotheses. and , the applied part of the research : tested the hypotheses, through a field study on a sample of cost accountants, financial managers, board of directors members, and academics using questionnaire prepared specifically for this purpose. the number of questionnaires sent (200) to the sample members. the data were analyzed using SPSS .version(19).
Results found are : the information provided by resource consumption accounting supports the value based management philosophy . The study also showed That information provided by performance focused activity based costing supports the value based management philosophy . The study also showed that information provided by integration resource consumption accounting and performance focused activity based costing supports the value based management .



٩- سارة مصطفى محمد مصطفى الطنطاوي
محددات الإفصاح المحاسبي عن المخاطر في التقارير المالية للشركات المقيدة في
البورصة المصرية مع دراسة تطبيقية
Sara Moustafa Muhammed Moustafa Eltantawy
Determinants of Risk Disclosure in the Financial Reports of Egyptian listed
Companies with an Empirical Study

ABSTRACT

Since the importance of risk disclosure and risk disclosure has received little importance in Egyptian companies' disclosure practices, the bodies are trying to make standards or guidance for this disclosure. So, in year ٢٠١٥; Egyptian Accounting Standards (EASs) were modified, for example Egyptian Accounting Standards no ٢٥: Financial Instrument: Disclosure and Presentation had become Egyptian Accounting Standard namely EAS ٤٠: Disclosure which is a translation of International Financial Reporting Standard V. Moreover, the code of corporate governance was updated in August ٢٠١٦ and paid more attention to risk and risk disclosure. So, this study aims to investigate changes in corporate risk disclosures practices whether mandatory or voluntary over years ٢٠١٤, ٢٠١٥, ٢٠١٦, and ٢٠١٧ especially after issuing new code of corporate governance ٢٠١٦ and issuing the new version of Egyptian Accounting Standards (EASs) that includes EAS ٤٠ Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

The study also aims to examine the factors that may influence the level of risk disclosure (e.g corporate governance mechanisms, characteristics of companies and Egyptian Accounting Standard ٤٠). The sample of the study consists of ٥٥ companies over years ٢٠١٤, ٢٠١٥, ٢٠١٦ and ٢٠١٧. It used disclosure index to measure compliance with mandatory risk disclosure requirement and content analysis to identify voluntary risk disclosure level.

The findings showed that the level of mandatory and voluntary risk disclosure improved after issuing EAS ٤٠ Financial Instruments: Disclosures and issuing code of corporate governance ٢٠١٦ but little improvement for both. The results also showed that the dominance of qualitative risk disclosure, past risk disclosure, and bad risk disclosure. Moreover, sampled companies disclose firstly strategic risk information, secondly operational risk information, thirdly financial risk information, fourthly empowerment risk information, fifthly information processing and technology risk information.

Finally, the results found that there is no significant relationship between board size, board composition, board activity, Profitability, liquidity, leverage and the level of voluntary risk disclosure. On the other hand, there is a positive significant relationship between role duality, audit committee effectiveness, auditor type, corporate size and the level of voluntary risk disclosure.



١٠- اسراء محمود محمد هميسه
دور المعلومات المالية المستقبلية فى تقدير مخاطر الائتمان في البنوك التجارية
المصرية مع دراسة ميدانية
Israa Mahmoud Hamisa
The Role of Future Financial information in Assessment of Credit risk in
Egyptian commercial Banks with A Field Study

ABSTRACT

This study aims to study the role of future financial information (the importance of future financial information, the problems of preparing future financial information, adherence to the principles of preparation future financial information, assumptions of preparation of future financial information) and credit risk assessment in Egyptian banks to preparing future financial information and the assumptions of preparation future financial information) in assessing credit risk in Egyptian banks.

In order to achieve these objectives, this research has been divided into two parts. The theoretical part consists of four chapters to explore the previous efforts in this field and derive the research hypotheses. The field study which

aims to test the research hypotheses through a survey list as one of the preferred methods for collecting the preliminary data from the research sample. Its design is as simple and concise as possible.

The results of the multiple regression analysis of the study are :

There is a significant relationship between the importance of future financial information and the accuracy of credit risk assessment in Egyptian banks.

٢ - There is a significant relationship between the problems of preparing future financial information and the accuracy of credit risk assessment in the Egyptian banks.

٣ - There is a significant relationship between compliance with the principles of preparation future financial information and the accuracy of credit risk assessment in the Egyptian banks

٤ - There is a significant relationship between the validity of the assumptions of preparation future financial information and the accuracy of credit risk assessment in Egyptian banks.



١١ - هدير متولى رشاد متولى
العلاقة بين آليات حوكمة الشركات والإفصاح عن نقاط الضعف الجوهرية فى نظام
الرقابة الداخلية مع دراسة ميدانية

Hadeer Metwally Rashad Metwally

**The Relationship Between Corporate Governance Mechanisms and Disclosure
of Internal Control Material Weaknesses
With a Field Study**

ABSTRACT

This research aims to investigate the relationship between corporate governance mechanisms and disclosure of Internal Control Material Weaknesses (ICMWs) in the Egyptian environment. The findings revealed that there are significant positive relationships between the board size, board independence, board diligence, AC size, AC financial expertise, AC diligence, follow-up procedures of control problems, auditor independence, and auditor change and the likelihood of ICMWs disclosure in the Egyptian environment. Furthermore, there is a significant negative relationship between role duality and the likelihood of ICMWs disclosure in the Egyptian environment. However, there are no significant relationships between the AC independence, IAF's competence, IAF's organizational status, coordination between external and internal auditors, audit firm size and the likelihood of ICMWs disclosure in the Egyptian environment.



١٢- أحمد فتوح محمد أبوبكر

أثر أنشطة التحوط على كفاءة إدارة المخاطر بالبنوك التجارية (مع دراسة ميدانية)
Ahmed Fetoh Mohamed Abubakr
Effect of Hedging Activities on The Efficiency of Risk Management in Commercial Banks with an Empirical Study

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the effect of hedging activities on the efficiency of risk management in commercial banks. Accordingly, the researcher divided the research into two parts. The first part of the theoretical framework of the research was to explain the concept of hedging and the nature of hedge accounting and to clarify the effect of accounting for activities on the efficiency of risk management in commercial banks. The second part of the research is the field study where he designed a questionnaire to identify the opinion of sample members regarding the research questions. The results revealed that the accounting for hedge activities Fair value, cash flow hedge accounting and hedge accounting for net foreign investment improves the efficiency of risk management in commercial banks. The study recommends that it must take more attention to the latest accounting standards and international financial reporting standards regarding the accounting of hedging activities. The study also suggested that the bodies must issue Egyptian accounting standard correspond to international financial reporting standard No 9.



١٢- أمانى سعد الدين نصر الغبور
نظم المعلومات المحاسبية الإلكترونية فى تحسين تقييم فعالية الأداء فى البنوك التجارية مع دراسة ميدانية
Amany Saad Eldin Elghabbour

Electronic Accounting Information System's Role In Improving Performance Effectiveness Evaluation In Commercial Banks: with A Field Study

ABSTRACT

The current research aimed at caviling to demonstrate the role of electronic accounting information systems in improving evaluation of the effectiveness of performance in Egyptian commercial banks.

The aim of this study is to study the impact of electronic accounting information systems on improving performance evaluation in Egyptian commercial banks.

In order to achieve this goal, this research has been divided into two parts, the theoretical aspect to consolidate the subject of research and survey previous efforts in this field, and the field second part study to test the research hypotheses.

The results of the statistical analysis and tests of hypotheses reached the following:

There is a statistically significant impact of electronic accounting information systems in the classification of appropriate accounting information to improve the assessment of the effectiveness of performance in commercial banks.

٢ - There is a significant statistical impact of the integration of financial and non - financial information produced by the electronic accounting information systems to improve the assessment of the effectiveness of performance in the Egyptian commercial banks.

٣. The results also found that there is a statistically significant impact on the efficiency of the electronic accounting information systems on improving performance evaluation in Egyptian commercial banks.

٤. The results indicated there is a statistically significant effect on the effectiveness of electronic accounting information systems on improving the performance evaluation in Egyptian commercial banks.



١٤ - هاله نصرالدين بديرأبوزيد
إطار مقترح للمراجعة القضائية لإكتشاف والتقرير عن حالات التهرب الضريبي: (مع
دراسة ميدانية في بيئة الأعمال المصرية)

Hala Nasr El-Den Bedeir Abuzeid

**A Proposed Framework for Forensic Auditing to Detect and Report Tax Evasion
:Cases**

"With A Field Study in The Egyptian Business Environment"

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at determining the importance and necessity of forensic auditing in the contemporary business environment, determining the extent to which forensic auditing can be used to detect cases of tax evasion in the Egyptian business environment through a proposed framework. In order to achieve this purpose the methods of tax evasion and its effects and the methods of forensic auditing were discussed in addition to proposing some methods and mechanisms and displaying some basics adopted by forensic auditing which contribute in discovering and minimizing tax evasion. Therefore, a questionnaire was designed and distributed to the sample of the study in order to identify their opinions about research questions and ١٥٧ questionnaires were collected and statistically analyzed. The results of the research revealed that there is a spread in the phenomenon of the tax evasion in the Egyptian business environment and the traditional methods followed during the review and examination are not sufficient to reduce this phenomenon and there are also some deficiencies in the qualification and training of individuals working in the tax administration. The results also indicated that forensic auditing, its innovative and technological methods, its accurate procedures and its skills and knowledge of forensic auditors can detect methods of tax evasion and eliminate it in order to reduce losses incurred by the state as a result of tax evasion, which in turn contributes to recovery of the national economy. The results concluded that forensic auditing effectiveness could be supported in the Egyptian business environment through the establishment of an independent professional organization for forensic auditing and including it within university curricula. Finally, some recommendations have been proposed, which may contribute to reducing tax evasion, and the most important one was the issuance of a legislation that regulates forensic auditing in the Egyptian business environment.



١٥- هبة عثمان محمود هنداوى
دور العصف الذهنى لفريق المراجعة فى الحد من التأثير السلبي لممارسات العميل
لإدارة عملية المراجعة (دراسة تجريبية)
Heba Osman Mahmoud Hindawy
The role of the audit team brainstorming in reducing the negative impact of
audit management by audit client (Experimental study)

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the role of audit team brainstorming in the face of managers' practices to manage audits, by improving the auditors' ability to detect fraud, and improving the auditors' skepticism.

An experimental study was conducted on a sample of ٦٠ auditors. In ٦ audit firms in Egypt, including ٣ audit firms of the Big Four, the study sample was divided into two groups: control groups that did not perform brainstorming and experimental groups performing brainstorming.

The study found that brainstorming session is the best tool the auditors can use to face audit client practices to manage audits, as brainstorming session lads to improve the auditors' ability to detect fraud, and improve the auditors' skepticism, furthermore the brainstorming session is an opportunity to train the less experienced auditors and teach them how to use and apply professional skepticism appropriately.

The study made several recommendations including, the need to comply with sass (٩٩) and requires auditors to perform brainstorming session on each audit to help them detect fraud. Also the need for comprehensive guidance about mechanisms and requirements for brainstorming session in auditing, and cooperation organizational and professional bodies to activate these mechanisms. Finally developing auditors' awareness of audit management and developing the skills to deal with it.

Keywords: Brainstorming-audit management (managing audits)-professional skepticism-fraud.



١٦- هبة نصر الدين بدير أبوزيد
الإفصاح عن تقارير المراجعة الداخلية وأثره على قرارات الأطراف ذوي المصلحة خارج
الشركة مع دراسة ميدانية بيئة الأعمال المصرية
Heba Nasr El-Den Bedeir Abuzeid
Disclosure Of Internal Auditing Reports and It's Impact On Stakeholder's
Decisions With Afield Study In The Egyptian Business Environment

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to determine the extent and importance of the information of internal audit reports . as well as to analyze the impact of disclosure of such information on the decisions of external stakeholders. To achieve these objectives, A self-administrated questionnaire was designed and distributed among sample's categories , where ١٤٧ valid and usable questionnaire were collected and statistically analyzed. The results found that internal audit reports provide an important information to stakeholders which include the following: information results from function that provides the trust and reliability on it, information results form risk analysis function, information results from function which evaluates the internal control systems, information results from compliance audit, information results from the examination function in order to detect fraud and finally, information results from the function of evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of company's operations. And the disclosure of internal audit reports has a positive impact on the markets and the decisions of stakeholders and these effects are to provide an effective governance environment, reduce the phenomenon of information asymmetry, enhance transparency and Achieving capital market efficiency, Reducing the cost of capital. understanding of the function of internal audit

reducing competitive disadvantages among companies, increasing customer satisfaction, improving financial analysts' expectations of corporate performance, improving supplier relationships, and supporting lenders decisions

قسم ادارة الاعمال :



١- رامى محمود محمد أحمد طلحة
دور توسيط الثقة على العلاقة بين العقد النفسى واتجاهات العاملين دراسة تطبيقية
على الجامعات الخاصة بالقاهرة الكبرى
Ramy Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmed Talha
The Mediating Role of Trust in The Relationship Between Psychological Contract and Employees Attitudes An applied study on the private universities in Greater Cairo

ABSTRACT

This study aims to verifying the effect of trust in top management as a Mediator variable on the relationship between psychological contract and employees attitudes (organizational commitment and job satisfaction). To achieve this purpose, a simple random sample of ٢٤١ employees, who work for private universities in Greater Cairo, was used. The necessary data was collected through a questionnaire in which the percentage of answers was ٩٢.٤%. The collected data were analyzed using statistical analysis methods such as standard deviation, mean, correlation coefficient, SEM . The results showed that there is a significant effect of trust in top management on the relationship between psychological contract and employees attitudes . On the same hand, there is a significant effect of trust in top management on the relationship between relational contract and employees attitudes. On the contrary, the study did not find a significant effect of trust in top management on the relationship between transactional contract and employees attitudes. The study also showed that there are statistical differences among the employees' opinions about the psychological contract according to their demographic characteristics (gender , age , scientific qualification and years of experience). Finally, the study introduces some practical recommendation.



**٢- محمود سمير محمود يوسف العقده
أثر ممارسات إدارة المواهب علي سلوكيات العمل المضادة للإنتاجية "دراسة
تطبيقية علي الوحدات ذات الطابع الخاص بجامعة المنصورة"
Mahmoud Samir Elokda**

**The Impact of Talent Management Practices on Counterproductive Work
Behaviors" An Empirical Study on Special Units at Mansoura University
ABSTRACT**

This study examined the impact of talent management practices on Counterproductive work behaviors in special units at the University of Mansoura. Researcher used the survey as a tool for data collection from the study sample, which amounted to ٤٠٠ of employees at special units, was applied and the valid questionnaires are ٣٦٧(٩١.٧٥% of sample size). the results emphaize that there is significant difference between the attitudes of respondents practices level talent management, and there is significant difference between the attitudes of the respondents about Counterproductive work behaviors differently to their characteristics Factors (Career Level, gender,age). The results of the study also showed there is a significant Negative relationship between talent management practices and Counterproductive work behaviors, the results showed there is asignificant in impact of talent management practices on Counterproductive work behaviors, the current study included recommendations which contribute to improving talent management practices in order to reduce Counterproductive work behaviors, practical implications, limitations, and suggestions for future research.

٣- السيد ياقوت عبد الهادي حموده
أثر المناخ الأخلاقي على الفاعلية التنظيمية المدركة "دراسة ميدانية على مصلحة
الضرائب المصرية بدمياط"



٤- مروة مصطفى عاصم البسيوني
أثر القيادة التحويلية على الابتكار بتوسيط دور مشاركة المعرفة "دراسة تطبيقية
على الجامعات المصرية الحكومية بمنطقة وسط الدلتا"

Marwa Mostafa Asim EL- Bassiuony

**The Impact Of Transformational Leadership On The Innovation By
Mediating The Role Of Knowledge Sharing (Applied study on the Egyptian
government universities in central delta region**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the present study is to identify and analyze the impact of the role of knowledge sharing as an intermediary in the relationship between transformational leadership and innovation in Egyptian government universities in the Central Delta region

The results of this study show that the pattern of transformational leadership achieves innovation in the Egyptian government universities in the Central Delta region through the application of the knowledge sharing behaviors between faculty members and the supporting body which have a positive impact on the innovative capabilities of the universities. To develop and facilitate the sharing of knowledge, which ultimately supports the output of innovation, and pataly influences the pattern of transformational leadership on innovation by centralizing the role of knowledge sharing in the Egyptian government universities in the Central Delta region



**٥- بشرى فاروق عبد المجيد العماوى
أثر الإستقامة التنظيمية على الإرتباط الوظيفى (دراسة تطبيقية على هيئة
التمريض بالمستشفيات الحكومية بمحافظة كفرالشيخ)**

Boshra Farouk AbdElMegeed ElAmawy

**The Effect Of Organizational Virtuoussness On Job Engagement: an Applied
Study on Nursing Staff in Governmental Hospitals in Kafr El – Sheikh
Governorate**

ABSTRACT

The current study investigated the effect of organizational virtuousness on job engagement. The population of the study represented nursing staff at governmental hospitals chosen for the study (٦٣٤١ employees). The researcher chose a stratified random sample of ٣٦٢ employees in order to achieve the objectives of the study. The study resulted in a number of results, the most important of which were: The results of the study indicated that there was a statistically significant correlation between the dimensions of the organizational virtuousness and the dimensions of the job engagement. In addition, the results of the study pointed out that there was a statistically significant positive and moral effect of the dimensions of the organizational virtuousness represented in (optimism, trust, compassion, forgiveness) on job engagement as a whole, except for integrity dimension as the results indicated that integrity dimension had a statistically negative effect on job engagement as a whole. Also, the results proved that there was a statistically positive and moral effect of the dimensions of the organizational virtuousness on the dimensions of the job engagement in as a whole. As well, the results demonstrated that there were statistically significant moral differences between the views of employees about the availability of organizational virtuousness dimensions (optimism, trust, integrity, compassion, forgiveness). Moreover, the results indicated that there were statistically significant moral differences between the views of employees about the availability of job engagement dimensions (vigor, dedication, absorption) according to their demographic characteristics (age, education, experience).



٦- شيماء مصطفى على عوض الزواوى

أثر بعض مقومات التطوير التنظيمي على الأداء المؤسسي "دراسة تطبيقية على
الجامعة العمالية"

Shimaa Mustafa Al-Zawawy

**The Impact Of Some Organizational Development Requirements On
Institutional Performance An Applied Study On Workers' University**

ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify the impact of some organizational development requirements (objectives and strategies - organizational structure - human resources development) as a whole and for each variable separately and which is more influential on the institutional performance. This main objective is divided into other sub-objectives, they are: identifying the differences in the perceptions of the staff (heads of departments - administrators - faculty members and assistant staff) according to some organizational development requirements and identifying the differences in the perceptions of the staff according to institutional performance indicators regarding their demographic and function characteristics (gender – scientific qualification - experience - age - function level through the application of the research to a stratified random sample consisting of (٤٠٠) participants of Workers' University in all its branches. The results of the research showed that there is statistically significant impact of some organizational development requirements on the institutional performance as a whole. In addition, the results show that the most effective variables on institutional performance are (the development of the human resources, then objectives and strategies, followed by organizational structure). also, the research demonstrated that there are no statistically significant differences according to the employees' perceptions of some organizational development requirements and institutional performance indicators regarding the following demographic variables (gender – scientific qualification - experience - age). The research shows also that there are statistically significant differences according to employees' perceptions of some organizational development requirements and institutional performance indicators regarding the variable of (function level).

ثانياً: الدكتوراة :

قسم المحاسبة :



١- عبده احمد عبده احمد عتish
تكامل أطر الرقابة الداخلية لتفعيل حوكمة تكنولوجيا المعلومات: إطار مقترح
للشركات المقيدة بالبورصة المصرية
Abdou Ahmed Abdou Ettish

Integrating Internal Control Frameworks for Effective Information Technology Governance: A Proposed Framework for Publicly Traded Companies in Egypt

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research is to develop a proposed integrated framework for effective implementation of information technology governance (ITG), and to empirically investigate the impact of the proposed integrated framework on effective implementation of ITG in the Egyptian Listed Companies.

In order to achieve this objective, the study analyzed and proposed how several internal control frameworks could be integrated to achieve an effective corporate ITG. The fundamental tenet of the available literature in this area revealed that neither a single framework nor non-integrated multiple frameworks would suffice in achieving effective IT security and governance. Using the extant literature, a deductive approach, and focusing on three popularized internal control frameworks: Committee of Sponsoring Organization of Tread Way Commission's (COSO) Internal Control-Integrated Framework, Enterprise Risk Management (COSO ERM), and Control of Objectives for Information and Related Technologies (COBITo). The study introduced a proposed integrated framework that can help organizations effectively and efficiently achieve ITG through interaction among these three internal control frameworks.

The study also used a self-administered questionnaire (166 valid and useable questionnaires) to collect data and evaluate these three frameworks and the integration among them in the Egyptian Listed companies.

The findings revealed that there is a general trend from respondents to strongly agree on the importance of COSO principles, ERM Components, and COBITo processes. Moreover, their companies implement these frameworks but partially, and they agree with the benefits that will result from the integration among COSO, ERM, and COBITo. Collectively, the results demonstrated that there is a significant impact of the proposed integrated ITG Framework on effective implementation of ITG in the Egyptian Listed companies.

Keywords: Information technology Governance, COSO, ERM, and COBIT o.

كلية الهندسة :

أولاً: الماجستير :

قسم الهندسة المدنية :



١- محمد حامد زكريا محمد
تأثير المطبات الاصطناعية علي سرعة المرور وعلي حالة الرصف للطريق
Mohamed Hamed Zakaria Mohamed
Effect of Speed Humps/Bumps on the Flow Speed and the Pavement
Condition of the Road

ABSTRACT

In Egypt, speed humps are often thought as the best and cheapest tool to reduce vehicles speed and consequently decrease the number of potential accidents. The lack of standards in Egypt led to the installation of a large number of speed humps with random dimensions and without good justification. They have become in many cases a source of disturbance and discomfort to drivers and passengers. So there is an urgent need to study the different effects of using speed humps on the road users, vehicles and the pavement of the road. For this purpose, a questionnaire was designed to discuss the different effects of using speed humps in Kafr El-Sheikh city as a typical model in the Egyptian cities. Questionnaires were distributed and ١٠٠٠ responses were collected from all road users, whether they were pedestrians, drivers, owners of vehicles or vehicle repairmen by using face-to-face interviews. The responses were analyzed using SPSS program. The results revealed that the installation of speed humps contributed greatly to reduce vehicles speed, and accidents rate. On the other hand, the results proved that humps also contribute significantly to the environmental pollution, damage to the pavement and vehicles. Accordingly, the use of speed humps can cause many harmful effects to the neighborhood, if there no strict control on its installation process. Unless standard specifications and strict regulations are followed, other means of traffic calming measures should be considered.

Regarding the spot speed measurements, three streets from the urban road network of Kafr El-Sheikh city were chosen to collect field data. ٢٤-sinusoidal shape speed humps were selected for speed measurements. Data were collected by installing a recording camera beside the road carriageway of each speed hump for an hour time interval on each site. Spot speed for three types

of vehicles was measured from the recorded videos for each site and by using Logger Program software. Regression analysis models were developed to represent the relationships between the operating speeds ($V_{80\%}$) at humps locations for motorcycles, passenger cars and micro-buses and three geometric variables for each hump, namely length, height of hump and the spacing between successive speed humps. The developed models are presented in graphical forms. These Monographs can be a useful tool for the highway and traffic engineers to design speed hump elements for specific speed limit.

Finally, in order to evaluate the impact of speed humps on the pavement condition index (PCI), three roads link Kafr El-Sheikh city with three major towns in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate were selected to conduct PCI survey. The results reflected that the presence of speed humps contributes greatly to reduce the pavement condition index (PCI) values. It should be mentioned that an average reduction in PCI values ranged between 15% and 22% due to the presence of speed humps. Also, the most frequently observed distress on the pavement sections with humps considered for the selected roads was raveling, and rutting. In order to avoid the pavement defects at the locations where the speed humps are installed, it is proposed to study the structural section of the road in the vicinity of the speed hump to resist the braking force and speed reduction effect.

Keywords: speed humps, public evaluation, PCI, spot speed