

# كلية الزراعة

## أولاً: الماجستير

# الإقتصاد الزراعى



١- سحر أحمد محمد ندا  
تحليل مضمون بعض البرامج الزراعية المبنية  
من قناة مصر الزراعية فى الفترة  
من ٢٠/٢/٢٠١٥ حتى ٢٠/٦/٢٠١٥ م

**Sahar Ahmed Mohamed Nada**  
**Analyze the Content of Some Agricultural Programs Broad Casted Through**  
**Agricultural Egypt (Misr) Channel**  
**in the Period From ٢٠/٢/٢٠١٥ Until ٢٠/٦/٢٠١٥**

## ABSTRACT

The studying aimed mainly to analyze the content of some agricultural programs broadcasted through agricultural Egypt (Misr) channel in the period from ٢٠/٢/٢٠١٥ until ٢٠/٦/٢٠١٥ by achieving the following objectives: To determine the forms of introducing agricultural information, as well as the source of communication material for this information in addition to identifying agricultural information, as well as the source of communication material for this information and watching the farmers respondents to the programs , farmers' watching to the agricultural Egypt (Misr) channel As well as identifying of the opinions of the respondents farmers in some technical aspects related to the studied programs And finally to identify the reasons for not watching to the agricultural Egypt (Misr) channel from the viewpoint of the farmers respondents

It was analyzing the content of some agricultural programs broadcasted through agricultural Egypt (Misr) channel in the period from ٢٠/٢/٢٠١٥ until ٢٠/٦/٢٠١٥; these programs are livestock wealth, the agenda of extensionists, and communication's link

To achieve the feasibility of content analysis, the field study was conducted to identify some technical aspects related to those programs from the viewpoint of the farmers' respondents .It was selected the village of Mehlet Dieyae in Desouk district in Kafrelsheikh governorate it was the total number of the farmers who have tenures ٢٤١٤ farmers, according to Kreczsy and Morgan equation the sample was ٢٥٤ respondents where were excluded ٢١ applications of questionnaire because they were not completed form so the sample were ٢٣٣ respondents they were interviewed by using an applications of questionnaire prepared for this purpose during the month of August ٢٠١٦, data were analyzed and the results were presented by using frequencies and percentages



**أمنية على محمود الغزولى**  
**دراسة إقتصادية لإنتاج عسل النحل بمركزى كفرالشيخ وببلا بمحافظة كفرالشيخ**  
**OMNIA ALI MAHMOUD EL-GHAZOULY**  
**An Economic study for the production of Honey bee in Kafr El-Sheikh and Bella**  
**districts in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

**ABSTRACT**

Honey bee projects are one of the most important small agricultural projects, adding to the farmer a large income, which works to develop the Egyptian countryside and raise the standard of living. It also increases the agricultural production of many crops through bee pollination and the economic value of the project owner. It is also a small enterprise that does not need large capital in addition to the speed of turnover of capital. The second section deals with the production capacity of honey bees in the Arab Republic of Egypt and Kafr El-Sheikh governorate. The study showed that the local production in Egypt during the period (٢٠١٤-٢٠٠٠) took a downward trend of about ٤%, and consumption of honey in Egypt took a decreasing trend of about ٦%, while the surplus took an increasing trend of about ١٧% with a self-sufficiency of about ٢%. The third section deals with the standard estimation of the production of honey bee in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate.



**مها محمد محمد حجازى**  
**دراسة بعض الجوانب الإقتصادية والإقتصادية والإيكولوجية المرتبطة بعمليات التنمية**  
**المستدامة لبحيرة البرلس**  
**Maha Mohammed Mohammed Hegazy**

**A study of Some Social, Economic, And Ecological Aspects Related to the**  
**Processes of Sustainable Development of El – brulluse lake**

**ABSTRACT**

The current research mainly aimed at outling some Social, Economic, and Ecological aspects related to the processes of sustainable development of El-brulluse lake .  
The present thesis includes five main chapters. The first one is an introduction. It consists of : the study problem, objectives, of the study, and importance of the study. The second chapter is the theoretical framework of the study. It contains the relevant literature review about El-brulluse lake, sustainable development, fishery cooperatives, sociale problems, and finally the previous studies. The third chapter is the methodology of the thesis. It consists of population and selection of the sample, constructing the schedule form, measurement of the study variables, research assumptions, collecting and coding the data, and the used data analysis techniques, The forth chapter is thesis findings and discussion. The fifth chapter is the summary and recommendations of the study.



إيمان على عبد العزيز العقدة  
معارف الزراعة بمميزات استخدام الآلات الزراعية  
بمحافظة كفر الشيخ

Eman Ali Abd-al Azez El-okdah

## KNOWLEDGE OF FARMERS WITH THE ADVANTAGES OF USING AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN KAFRELSHEIKH GOVERNORATE

Abstract

The study was mainly aimed at identifying the level of knowledge of farmers on the advantages of using agricultural machines in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate. The governorate of Kafr El-Sheikh was selected as the area for conducting this study. Two random villages were selected from each of and identified the comprehensive study from the register of ٢ services to show the number of holders, reaching ٢٥٩٦ holders, and then selected a random sample of regular farmers by ١٠٪ of the total of ٢٦٠ respondents the questionnaire was used as a tool against personal data to meet. The main results obtained from the study were as follows: ١. Nearly ٨٠٪ of the farmers interviewed in the low and middle classes of the surveyed farmers %of knowledge had the advantage of using agricultural machinery studied in agriculture. ٢. Vo The reasons for the non-use of farmers for . ٢. don't use the agricultural machinery in the agricultural process agricultural machinery in agriculture are: the machine is not available, non-economical for small areas



إيمان محمد احمد رمضان

دراسة اقتصادية للأنماط الإنفاقية الاستهلاكية  
في مصر

Eman Mohamed Ahmad Ramadan

## An Economic study of the consumption Expenditure types in Egypt

Abstract

It is the food issue of the most important issues facing the world, both at present and in the future due to increased global demand for agricultural products such as grains such as wheat, corn and barley crops, sugar crops and sugar cane, as well as vegetable oils as oil sunflower, as an indicator of the relative distribution of spending consumer goods of various food groups according to categories of spending, so is the study and analysis of the differences in consumer food any good style in a society of important issues to know the nutritional needs of members of this community and their access to their efficiency of those needs at the rural level and urban areas.

احمد السيد عبدالفتاح ابراهيم غانم



## رزق عطية الششتاوى شبانة

### الأثر التعليمي للاجتماعات الإرشادية على معارف مربي الأسماك بمركز الحامول محافظة كفر الشيخ

**Rezk Atia El-Sheshtawy Shabana**

### **Educational impact of extensoin meetings on fish breeders knowledge IN EL- Hamoul district AT KAFR EI-Sheikh governorate**

#### ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to investigate the educational impact of the extension meetings on transfer of knowledges and recommendations for fish cultured at El-Hamooul district in Kafr EL-Sheikh Governorate through the experimental approach by using experimental group and control group, the data of this study were collected by using the questionnaire from personal interview with the members of the two study groups (experimental and control), which were ٢٠٠ cultivators.

This study showed that ٢٧% of the experimental group cultivators were in the low and medium-level knowledge of field fish cultured for ١٠٠% of the control group cultivators, the results cleared the significance of the difference between the mean scores of the knowledge of the fish breeders the members of the two study groups (experimental and control), this refer to distinctly impact for the extension meeting. Also, the results showed that the respondents cultivators obtained their informations from as follow: their personal experience, neighbors, relatives, researchers and their information from agricultural TV programs

The results of the study showed that the obstacles which limit the benefit of the orientation meetings for the members of the experimental and control groups as follow that the handicap of the entry of some in the side discussions, the length of the meeting period, the disadvantage of not using methods and aids to help understanding, the dates of the meeting are not suitable.

Important Proposals to solve the problems of holding the extension meeting: choose the date of the meeting in a timely manner, choose the subject that meets the needs of the farmer, the proposal to adhere to the date of the meeting and proposal to use extension aids that help to understand.



## إيمان حسن سعد محمد

### تقييم أثر المدارس الحقلية الإرشادية على زراع محصول القمح بمحافظة كفر الشيخ

**Eman Hasan Saad Mohamed**

### **Evaluation of Effect to Extension Field Schools on Wheat Crop Farmers in Kafr El Sheikh Governorate**

#### ABSTRACT

It aims, mainly, to evaluate the effect of the Extension fields schools on the farmers of wheat at Kafr El-sheikh Governorate, the aims of study limited through defining the following sub-aims, Defining of knowledge, executive and economic effects of applying the Extension field schools of wheat, Identifying the relationship and regressions between the studied independent variations and the total effects of the Extension field schools of wheat.

This study has been carrying out in five centers in Kafr El-sheikh Governorate, the sample consists of four centers, a random sample has been taken from all the fields schools in these centers, using the equation of (Kerejce Morgan) , the sample amounted of (١٣٦) subjected , data were obtained from ١٢٥ respondents and unable to interviewed No. ١٣٦. The control sample included (٥٠) subjected from Elhamoul Center which selected randomly from the lists of the Agricultural Cooperative .

Data were collected by questioner form through the personal interviews with the subjected farmers through the first of May to the end of September , ٢٠١٦, then data were analysis by the statically program (Veresion ١٦ SPSS) , many of statistics methods were used to treating the field data .

The important results of the study as following:

١- The knowledge effects of applying the Extension field schools of wheat on the farmers of wheat crop: The results showed that ٥٤.٨ % of the subjected experimental sample were in the medium rank of the knowledge effect for the Extension field's schools, and ١١.١ % come in the high rank of the knowledge effect for the Extension field's schools . This results reflect that ٢/٢ of the subjected experimental sample

(about ٦٦ %) came in the medium and high rank of the knowledge effect for the Extension field's schools about transfer the technical recommendations of wheat.

٢- The Executive effects of applying the Extension field schools of wheat on the farmers of wheat crop : The results showed that ٥٠.٤ % of the subjected experimental sample were in the medium rank of transfer the technical for the executive effects of these field's schools, and ٥.٩ % come in the high rank of the knowledge effect for the Extension field's schools. These results express that ١/٢ of the subjected experimental sample

(about ٥٦.٢ %) came in the medium and high rank of the knowledge effect for the Extension field's schools about transfer the technical recommendations of wheat.

٣- The economic effects of the Extension field schools of wheat on the farmers of the subjected experimental sample: The results showed that ٧٠.٤ % of the subjected experimental sample was in the medium rank of the economic effects, and ٨.٩ % come in the high rank of the economic effects for wheat on the subjected experimental sample.

٤- Important problems that facing the subjected field schools during their sharing in the field school, and while planting the wheat: There are five important problems that facing the subjected field schools during their sharing in the field school, and while planting the wheat, it represented of the following: Problem of decline of the financial supporting, lack of irrigation water, high price of the requirements and agricultural production, not providing of the production requirements, the applied Extension field.

# الاراضى

## قسم إنتاج الحيوان



بلال ابراهيم مغازى البهنساوى  
تأثير اضافة السيستين والجلوتاثيون على السائل المنوى المجمد للماعز

**Belal Ibrahim Moghazy El-Behnsawy**

### **EFFECT OF CYSTEINE AND GLUTATHIONE SUPPLEMENTATION ON FROZEN GOAT BUCKS SEMEN**

#### **ABSTRACT**

Name of candidate: Belal Ibrahim Moghazy El-Behnsawy Degree: Master Science  
Title of Thesis: Effect of cysteine and glutathione supplementation on frozen goat bucks semen.  
Supervision: Prof. Dr. Rawia S. El-Halawany Prof. Dr. Abd El-Salam M. Metwally  
Prof. Dr. El-Shenawy M. El-Siefy

Department: Animal production – Fac. of Agric.

Approval: ٦/٨/٢٠١٧

The present study aimed to evaluate the impact of cysteine and glutathione addition on buck semen characteristics including the percentage of progressive motility, livability, sperm abnormalities, acrosome and plasma membrane integrities of spermatozoa during freezing processes. The semen ejaculates were collected from three fertile bucks, aged ٢.٠ – ٢.٠ years with average ٦٠kg body weight using artificial vagina during the period from March to July ٢٠١٦. Good collected semen (mass motility have ٧٥% or more) were pooled. This study was divided into two experiments, experiment ١ pooled semen was split into four equal fractions; into four equal parts after diluted by Tris-egg yolk based extender (١٥%) and supplemented by different concentrations ٠.٠, ٠.٥, ٢.٥ and ٥.٠mM of cysteine, experiment ٢ the glutathione was added to Tris-based extender (١٥% egg yolk) at the concentration of ٠.٠, ٢, ٤ and ٦mM. Diluted semen samples were placed into a refrigerator at ٥°C for ٤ hours for gradual cooling and loaded into ٠.٢٥ ml French straws and sealed with polyvinyl alcohol powder. Afterward, straws were frozen in liquid nitrogen (LN) vapor ٤cm above the surface on LN for ١٠ minutes, then immersed in LN at -١٩٦°C, after that, frozen semen was thawed in water bath at ٣٧°C for ٢٠ minutes. Post-dilution, post-equilibration and thawing, semen characteristics were evaluated.



عبد الحميد عبد الحميد محمد سرور  
تأثير الإحلال الجزئي لكسب فول الصويا بالانتجين علي اداء الحملان النامية"  
**Abd Elhameed Abd Elhameed Mohamed Srour**

## Effect of Partial Replacement of soybean meal with Optigen on The Performance of Growing Lambs

### ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of partial replacement of soybean meal (SBM) as traditional source of protein with optigen as slow-release urea in rations of growing lambs on growth performance, rumen fermentation, digestibility and economic efficiency. Twenty four Rahmani lambs with average initial live body weight (LBW) of  $25.97 \pm 0.07$  kg were divided into three similar groups (3 in each). All lambs were fed rations composed of 2% of their LBW concentrate feed mixture (CFM) plus 1% of LBW clover hay (CH). Lambs in the control group were fed the control ration without optigen (R1), while in the other rations, optigen was supplemented at levels of 0.9 and 1.8% of CFM instead of 10.8 and 21% of the protein content of CFM used for R2 and R3, respectively.

Chemical composition of tested rations was nearly similar in their contents of all nutrients. The highest ( $P < 0.05$ ) digestibility of all nutrients and nutritive values were recorded for R2, while control ration (R1) showed the lowest values and R3 achieved intermediated values. No significant differences were observed among tested rations and sampling times for rumen pH values, except R2 recorded significant difference between sampling time. While TVFA and  $\text{NH}_2\text{-N}$  concentrations were significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) differ among the different rations and sampling times. No significant differences were observed among tested rations for blood parameter and its values were within the normal range for healthy growing lambs except ALT values which showed higher values compared with other studies. The DMI was nearly similar for different groups, while TDN, DCP and DE intake were significantly higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) in 2nd group compared with control, whereas 3rd group recorded intermediate values. Final body weight, total and daily weight gain were significantly higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) with R2 compared to R1 and R3. However, feed conversion ratio did not significantly differ for the different rations. Rations contained different levels of optigen achieved significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher economic efficiency than control ration. It could be concluded that the inclusion of optigen at level of 0.9% in CFM in the diet of growing lambs were more economical efficiency and can be used to replace a part of soybean meal without any adverse effect on their performance.

Keywords: Optigen, Rahmani lambs, growth performance and digestibility.



عماد حمدي محمد أبو الحمد  
دراسات على الشياح المتكرر في عجلات الفريزيان  
EMAD HAMDY MOHAMED ABU EL-HAMD

## STUDIES ON REPEATE BREEDER IN FRIESIAN HEIFERS

### ABSTRACT

This study was carried out at Sakha Animal Production Research Station, Animal Production Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center co-operation with Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture Kafrelsheikh University, during the period from June 2010 to August 2011.

This study included two main studies; the first study was a survey study and the secondary study was a different hormonal protocol.

#### 1. Survey study:

The survey study was included 12 Friesian heifers during the period from 2008 to 2014. The aim of the survey study was to measure the effect of number of services per conception, birth season, conception season, age at 1st service and age at 1st conception.

٢. Comparison study:-

This study included a comparison between the normal and repeat breeder Friesian heifers through some factors, which included body weight, oestrous characteristics as well as some blood components.



**محمود عبد النبي رمضان عبد الحميد حشاد**  
**تأثير بعض السموم الفطرية على اداء النمو وكفاءة الغذاء في اسماك البلطى النيلى.**  
**Mahmoud Abdelnaby Ramadan Abdelhamid Hashad**  
**Effect of some mycotoxin on growth performance and feed**  
**utilization of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*)**

**ABSTRACT**

The present study ٢٠١٥ summer season and ١٦ Week (١١٢ days). The aim of the study is the effect of contamination of feed Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) fingerlings aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub> (concentration ١٥٠ ppb) without or with the use of some food additives such as antibiotics to toxins and is the Root licorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*), the MTB ١٠٠, gromin plus (Probiotics material) concentration of ١, ٢, ٠.٥ g/ kg feed respectively on subsistence rate and growth and the utilization rate of food and nutrients (protein and energy) And on some measures of blood and some histological tests on the remaining The remainder of mycotoxins in body Nil Tilapia. After ١٥٠ random fish distributed localized for two weeks on his adapted to a basal commercial diet contains ٢٠% protein ١٥ fish for each basin with an average weight of ١٢.٥ g/fish of Ten glass basins used in five transactions (٢ indoor/treatment) From the foregoing results it could be concluded that aflatoxin contaminated diets caused many drastic effects in all tested parameters, we recommend the importance of using all of my MTB ١٠٠ focus ١ g/kg diet or Root licorice concentration of ١ g/kg diet of ration to reduce toxic effects aflatoxins B<sub>1</sub> pollutant Nile tilapia diet.

# قسم المبيدات



هاله رأفت بدر أبو عرب  
"تقييم بدائل المبيدات كواقيات للمنتجات المخزونة"  
Hala Raafat Badr Abo-Arab

## Evaluation of pesticide alternatives as stored product protectants

### Abstract

Cowpea seeds and wheat grains are susceptible to attack by manystored product insects post harvest. Heavy reliance on insecticides caused many problems to human and the environment

Research attentioned to seek for safe and ecofriendly environmenttools as alternatives to insecticides to avoid the invase of insects. As asolution to these negative effect, the present study carried out some laboratory experiments included three plant oils and powders of clove,spearmint and orange, two inert dusts, silica and katelsous as well as thechemical insecticide malathion as standard reference. Additional that thecurrent study involved one more safe physical measure, high temperature.



نعمات ماهر محمد عباس  
المكافحة المتكاملة لأفات بنجر السكر

## Neamat Maher Mohammed Abbas Integrated Control of Sugar beet Pests

### ABSTRACT

١- The present study has been conducted to use integrated pest management in the control of sugar beet pests through several methods; agricultural control using optimum planting time, sugar beet plants were planted in four plantations, the mid of (August- September- October and November), Mid-September plantation is considered the best sugar beet plantation where it was somewhat less susceptible to head insects. Using the resistance varieties, where used six varieties as Dreaman, Estora, Halawa, Marwa, Meralda and Mirage, Marwa and Meralda varieties were the most resistant to these insects. The use of onion or garlic intercropping system with beet plants has had an effect in reducing the main beet insects. Sugar beet- onion intercropping system reduced the insects studied to a greater than sugar beet- garlic intercropping system.

٢- Use of biological control to release the predator of Chrysoperla carnea on sugar beet plants under field conditions at different rates in August plantation to control *S. littoralis* and in November plantation to control *C. vittata*, the release of the predator on *S. littoralis* after one month was better than the release after ٤٥ days of planting. It is preferable to modern hatching of *S. littoralis*. Also, the predator, *C. carnea* was released on *C. vittata* on ١st April in November plantation, where the release was better than on ١٥th April in the same plantation. That is the release at beginning of the insect is better in all cases than the release in abundance.

٣- Use of chemical control using insecticide, insect growth regulators and biocide. The use of the insecticides, Tak ٤٨% EC on *S. littoralis*, Sumithion ٥٠% EC on *P. mixta* and Marshal ٢٠% EC on *C. vittata* had a very strong effect on target insects and the use of insect growth regulator, Nomolt ١٥% SC was a strong and relatively safe effect on the natural enemies associated with them. As for the use of the biocide, Protecto was slow affect to the insects, but it was very safe on the natural enemies associated with them.

This can be followed by a control program in the fields of sugar beet including avoidance of infestation through agricultural methods such as planting time, using resistance varieties and intercropping with onion or garlic, the use of

biological control by *Chrysoperla carnea* as well as the use of pesticides and pesticides alternatives to preserve the environment.

منى محمد محمد راشد رمضان



هانى على عبد المقصود فراويلة  
دراسات توكسوكولوجية لبعض المركبات الكيميائية ضد بعض افات الحبوب المخزونة  
Hany Ali Abd El- Maqsoud Frawila  
**TOXICOLOGICAL STUDIES FOR SOME CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS AGAINST SOME  
STORED PRODUCT PESTS**

ABSTRACT

Toxicological studies for some chemical compounds against some stored product pests

The current study was carried out to evaluate the insecticidal efficacy of three plant oils and its powders of anise (*Pimpinella anisum*), Bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium*), Sweet marjoram (*Origanum majorana* Linn) compared to malathion insecticide against the adults of cowpea weevil, *Callosobruchus maculatus* (F.) and the rice weevil, *Sitophilus oryzae* (L.) using standard methods for bioassay. The effects of different concentrations of tested materials on the biology of the tow insects were also evaluated. Malathion was the most toxic effect and biological activity against the tow insects followed by plant oils and powders. The mean numbers of egg laid and the egg hatching of *C. maculatus* was significantly suppressed with the plant oils followed by plant powder. The tested materials had repellent effect and exhibited long residual effect for 12 weeks against the tow tested insects. After three months post-treatment there were no adverse effects on germination of cowpea seeds and wheat grains. The high differences in weight loss between cowpea seeds and wheat grains treated with the plant oils and powders compared with the control. The plant oils more effective to protect grains and seeds related to the active materials.

# قسم الوراثة

إلهامى رمضان محمد عبد الوهاب  
دراسات وراثية جزيئية على مقاومة الشعير لمرض التبقع الشبكي

## Elhamy Ramadan Mohamed Abd Elwahab Molecular Genetic Studies on Barley Resistance to Net Blotch Disease

### Abstract

To evaluate the resistance of some barley genotypes for net blotch disease as well as grain yield and its related traits, twenty genotypes (12 local varieties and 8 exotic lines) of barley were used. Expression of severity to foliar infection varied between the evaluated genotypes, Giza 117 and Giza 2000 appeared the highest infection response, Giza 122, Giza 124, Giza 126 and Giza 121 were moderately susceptible, while the other genotypes ranged between resistant to moderately resistant. Line 81 and Line 91 proved to be the most resistant genotypes for net blotch. Moreover, Giza 122 and line 91 showed superiority in grain yield values over all the tested barley genotypes and high resistance reaction for net blotch disease. The genetic variations and relationships among the used genotypes were evaluated using random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD), start codon targeted polymorphism (SCoT) and simple sequence repeats (SSRs). A high level of polymorphism was found with the three types of DNA markers and the mean polymorphic information content (PIC) values were 0.22, 0.25 and 0.25 for RAPD, SCoT and SSR markers, respectively.

# قسم البساتين



عبدالرؤف بهجت عبده عبدالعاطي  
دراسات على زراعة الأنسجة لبعض نباتات الزينة .  
Abd El Rauf Bahgat Abdou Abd El Aty

**plants. Studies on tissue culture of some ornamental**

## ABSTRACT

This study was carried out during two successive seasons of ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥ and ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٦ at the Experimental Laboratory of Horticulture Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafr El-Sheikh University, Kafr El-Sheikh. The main objective of the present work was to study the effect of different concentrations and combinations of cytokinins (kiniten, benzyl adenine and thidiazuron), auxins (naphthaleneacetic acid and indole butyric acid) and sugar on shoot multiplication, vegetative growth and acclimatization of Cattleya hybrid (Blc. Cherry Comton × Mem. Robert Straight).



مختار عزالرجال مصطفى عامر

دراسات على تحسين محصول الفلفل الحلو  
Mokhtar Ezz El-Regal Mostafa Amer  
**STUDIES OF IMPROVEMENT ON SWEET PEPPER CROP**

## ABSTRACT

These experiments were conducted during the winter of seasons ٢٠١٤ -٢٠١٦, in plastic house at the Experimental Farm, Faculty of Agriculture Kafr El-sheikh University to produce some superior hybrids of sweet pepper suitable for Egyptian cultivation. Six cultivars of sweet pepper viz., PP٠٤٠٧-٧٠٩٤, Moldive-١, Moldive-٤, R-٢, PP٠٤٠٧-٧٠٦٩ and PP٠٤٢٧-٧٠٢١ were crossed in ٦x٦ complete diallel to obtain ٢٠ F<sub>1</sub> hybrids. Grrifing's diallel analysis was used to estimate GCA and SCA. Broad and narrow sense heritability some other genetic parameters were determined according to Hayman (١٩٥٤). Results indicated that The genetic differences among the genotypes (parents, crosses and parents vs. crosses) were highly significant for all studied traits except pericarp thickness. In most crosses heterosis over the mid-parents, better parent and check hybrid were significant or highly significant with positive values for vegetative traits, yield and its components and fruit

characteristics. The mean squares of general combining ability and specific combining ability were highly significant for all traits. Indicated that both additive and non-additive gene effects were important in the inheritance of these traits.



**محمد عيسى عطالله عيسى**  
**دراسات فسيولوجية على محصول البطاطا**  
**Mohamed Eisa Attalla Eisa**  
**Physiological studies on sweet potatoes crop**

**ABSTRACT**

Field experiment was carried out on sweet potato cv. Abees in clay soil during the summer seasons of 2012 and 2013 in the Farm of Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt. The aim of this study was to study the possibility of replacing furrow irrigation with drip irrigation system under the North River Nile Delta conditions. The effect of drip irrigation, mulch treatments and their combined interaction on vegetative growth, yield, quality, chemical composition and storability were studied. The treatments were three drip irrigation rates at 50, 60 and 70% of the field capacity (F.C.) with two mulching treatments comparing with surface irrigation (control). The soil was covered with organic mulch (rice straw) or left uncovered. The results indicated that, the drip irrigation rates at 60 or 70% of F.C. with soil mulch led to a positive increase in most vegetative traits (plant length, number of branches /plant, vine fresh and dry weight, stem fresh and dry weight, chlorophyll content (SPAD) and leaf area compared to the bare soil (without mulching) in most sampling dates. Also, tuberous roots yield with high percentage of marketable one and quality were higher in both growing seasons. The highest water use efficiency (WUE) with lower water consumption was recorded with drip irrigation under soil mulch comparing to the surface irrigation without soil mulch. Furthermore, the percentage of weight loss and decay were decreased during storage period. The anatomical features of stem the results showed that, the higher irrigation levels at 60 and 70 % F.C. of drip and surface irrigation gave the highest values of xylem vessel diameter, phloem and cortex thickness and section diameter. Mulching treatment increased vegetative growth parameters, yield components, absolute growth rate, water use efficiency and decreased weight loss % during storage period. Therefore, it is recommended by using drip irrigation under clay soil conditions to replacing furrow irrigation especially by the rate of 60 or 70% F.C. with soil mulch by rice straw to improve the growth and productivity of sweet potato plants and increase the water use efficiency.

# قسم المحاصيل



محمد ناجي سليمان محمد الوحش  
تأثير طرق الزراعة ومعدلات التقاوي على النمو والمحصول ومكوناته في القمح  
Mohammed Nagey Soliman Mohammed Elwahsh  
**EFFECT OF SOWING METHODS AND SEEDING RATES ON GROWTH, YIELD AND  
YIELD COMPONENTS IN WHEAT CROP**

## ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were carried out in farmer's fields at Sidi Salim region, Kafrelsheikh Governorate, Egypt on 20<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of November during 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 winter seasons to study the effect of sowing method (drilling and broadcasting), three bread wheat cultivars (Giza171, Misr1 and Gemmeiza11), and three seeding rates (20, 40, and 60 kg feddan<sup>-1</sup>) on growth, yield and its components of wheat. The experimental design was a randomized complete Plot design with a split-split plot arrangement with four replicates. Results showed that all the studied traits were insignificantly difference between the two sowing methods. Misr1 and Giza171 insignificant differed for grain yield in first season, respectively. Gemmeiza 11 recorded the lowest values for grain yield in both growing seasons. Seeding rates there were insignificantly differences between 40 and 60 kg fed<sup>-1</sup> in grain yield in both seasons, Seeding rate application 20 kg fed<sup>-1</sup> recorded the highest values for most traits except grain yield than another seeding rates respectively. The interaction among all treatment, sowing methods, wheat cultivars and seeding rates had insignificant effect for all the studied traits.



فاطمة عيد محمد شاهين  
تأثير طرق الزراعة ومكافحة الحشائش على محصول الكتان  
Fatma Eid Mohamed Shaheen  
**EFFECT OF PLANTING METHODS AND WEED CONTROL ON FLAX YIELD**

## ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were carried out to study the effect of planting method and weed control treatment on growth, yield and its components as well as fiber quality of flax cultivar Sakha 6. The treatments were as follows A) Planting methods, 1) Broadcast method, 2) Drilling method (flax seed was drilled in rows 20 cm apart) B) Weed control treatment: (1) Unweeded check (control), (2) Brominal 500 cm<sup>2</sup>/fed applied three weeks from planting, (3) Granstar 6 g/fed. applied three weeks from planting, (4) Fusilade super 500 cm<sup>2</sup>/fed. was applied after 20 days from planting, (5) Select super 250 cm<sup>2</sup>/fed. was applied after 20 days from planting, (6) Brominal 500 cm<sup>2</sup>/fed. applied three weeks from planting + Fusilade super 500 cm<sup>2</sup>/fed. applied four weeks from planting, (7) Brominal 500 cm<sup>2</sup> L/fed. applied three weeks from planting + Select super 250 cm<sup>2</sup> L/fed. applied four weeks from planting, (8) Granstar 6 g/fed. applied three weeks from planting + Fusilade super 500 cm<sup>2</sup>/fed. applied four weeks from planting, (9) Granstar 6 g/fed. applied three weeks from planting + Select super 250 cm<sup>2</sup>/fed. applied four weeks from planting, (10) Hand weeding twice.

Finally, and from the previous results and under these conditions of this study, the use of drilling method and application of Brominal 0.0 L/fed. + Granstar 6 g/fed. against broad weeds and Fusilade super 0.0 L/fed. + Select super 0.20 L/fed. against grassy weeds in flax field successfully decreased weed competition in flax and consequently improved straw fiber and seed yield with any adverse effect against technological oil properties.



**حسن عبد الله عبد الفتح هنداوي**  
**تأثير معدلات النيتروجين والفوسفور علي سلوك أصناف القمح**  
**Hassan AbdAllahAbdEI-Fattah Hendawy**  
**EFFECT OF DIFFERENT NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS RATES ON THE**  
**PERFORMANCE OF WHEAT CULTIVARS**

**ABSTRACT**

Two field experiments were carried out at the experimental Farm of Faculty of Agriculture–Kafrelsheikh University - North Nile Delta, Egypt, during the two successive winter seasons of 2014/15 and 2015/16 to investigate the effect of different nitrogen (25, 50, 75 and 100 kg N/fed) and phosphorus rates (0, 15 and 30 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/fed.) on yield and yield attributes of two cultivars of bread wheat (Misr 2 and Giza 168) grown in clay soil conditions. The results indicated that there were significant differences among wheat cultivars in all traits. Misr 2 recorded the higher values for days to heading and maturity, plant height, number of fertile tillers in both seasons and for grain filling period, kernel/spike, biological yield (7.232 t/fed.), grain yield (2.822 t/fed.) and straw yield in the first season. Giza 168 recorded the higher values for flag leaf area in both season, 1000 kernel weight and harvest index in the first season. Fertilizing with 100 kg N/fed. Resulted the highest values of yield attributes and significantly exceeded other studied levels (25, 50 and 75 kg N/fed.). The highest values (3.122 and 2.272) and (5.072 and 4.252) with concern grain and straw yields over both seasons. Effect of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> was highly significant effects for most characters under this study. Increases P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> increased all traits except harvest index was decreased with increases P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Fertilizing with 30 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/fed. Resulted the highest values of yield attributes and significantly exceeded other studied levels (0 and 15 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/fed.). The highest values (2.758 and 2.836 t/fed.) and (4.248 and 4.648 t/fed.) with both of grain and straw yields in both seasons. Fertilizer with 100 kg N/fed and 30 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> were recorded the highest values for all traits in both seasons.

Key word: wheat, nitrogen fertilizer, phosphorus fertilizer, yield and yield components.



**عبدالعزیز علی أحمد عسرہ**  
**دراسات فسيومورفولوجية بيوكيميائية علي تحمل محصول الارز للجفاف**  
**Abdelaziz Ali Ahmed Asra**  
**physio-morpho-biochemical studies on rice crop tolerance drought**

**ABSTRACT**

The field experiments were conducted at the farm of kafr elsheikh agriculture faculty during 2014 and 2015 seasons. the study was performed to find out physiomorphological and biochemical performance of some rice varieties under water stress. irrigation intervals each 8 days significantly increased the most studied characters over irrigation intervals each 12 days in both seasons. Giza 169 gave the highest value of relative water content, tallest root, root

thickness, proline content, root shoot ratio and root number on the other hand Giza 177 gave the minimum values of most studied root characters. The highest values of flag leaf area were significantly produced by Egyptian yasmine in the two seasons without significant difference with Egyptian hybrid one. The lowest value of leaf are obtained by Giza177 rice variety. Giza 179 gave the highest value of panicle length. The Egyptian hybrid one, Sakha 106 rice cultivar gave the heaviest 1000-grain ,Giza179 gave the highest values of grain yield, Egyptian hybrid one gave the highest values of harvest index. Grain quality characters of Giza177,Giza178, Sakha102, Sakha106 and the best values of hulling % , milling % and Sakha102, Sakha 105 and Sakha106 gave the best values of head rice %.



**سمير احمد فؤاد حسن العكية**  
**تأثير مواعيد الزراعة المناسبة والمتأخرة وبعض المركبات العضوية علي المحصول**  
**ومكوناته وجودة الألياف لصنف القطن جيزة ٩٤**  
**Samir Ahmed Fouad Hassan EL -Okkiah**

## **EFFECT OF OPTIMUM LATE SOWING DATES WITH SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ON YIELD, ITS COMPONENTS AND FIBER QUALITY OF GIZA ٩٤ COTTON CULTIVAR.**

### **ABSTRACT**

two field trials were conducted at Sakha Agric. Res. St., ARC, Egypt, during 2015 and 2016 seasons to study the effect of optimum sowing date, April 20 and late sowing date, May 20, and foliar application with Ascorbic, Ascobine and Salicylic acids on the alleviation of negative effect of the late sowing (heat stress). Two concentrations for each organic compound; 200 and 400 ppm were used as foliar application on cotton plants, which were sprayed twice, the first at flowering initiation stage (V<sub>0</sub> days after sowing DAS) and the second at the peak of flowering stage (100 DAS). A split plot design was devoted.. The main plots were randomly assigned to the two sowing dates, and the sub-plots were randomly assigned to the six foliar application treatments in addition to the control (untreated).

The results showed that the sowing dates resulted in significant effects on growth characters; late sowing date induced the tallest plants . Optimum sowing induced an increase in stem and its organs dry weight (g) at 120 DAS. Late sowing significantly reduced the leaves dry weight. Both SCY and LCY K/F significantly increased in optimum sowing date and sharply declined as delayed sowing date. With regard to number of opened bolls/plant, it significantly reduced in late sowing. Late sowing resulted in lower values of total chlorophyll. There is no constant effect on fiber properties by sowing dates. In general, foliar application treatments exhibited significant effect on most studied characteristics and performed better compared with control. Results concluded that organic compounds exhibited an improvement in growth and productivity of cotton crop in late sowing .

Keywords: cotton, sowing dates, foliar application, organic compounds, ascorbic acid, ascobine, salicylic acid, heat units, abiotic stress, antioxidant, Seed cotton yield (SCY), Lint cotton yield (LCY)



ياسر محمد عطية فرج  
استخدام نظام التزاوج ثنائي الآباء لتشجيع تكوين تراكيب وراثية مرغوبة فى القطن

**YASER MOHAMED ATYA FARAG  
USING BIPARENTAL MATING SYSTEM FOR ENCOURAGING DESIRABLE  
RECOMBINATION  
IN COTTON**

**ABSTRACT**

The present study was done in the Agronomy Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University investigation was carried out at Sakha Agric. Res. Stat. Kafrelsheikh, Agric. Res. Center, Egypt, during during 2012 to 2016 growing seasons. Parents were crossed to produce the followings two crosses:-

1- (Giza 94 × Giza 50).

2- (Giza 70 × TNB1).

Biparental populations BIP derived from inter population mating in F<sub>2</sub> generation which evaluated with the F<sub>2</sub>families selfed families. Two individual field trials were conducted to evaluate the biparental progenies and F<sub>2</sub> families with their original parents for the two crosses, in a randomized complete block design experiment with three replications.



**محمد محمد عبد السلام مجاهد غنيم  
تقييم بعض أصناف القمح تحت ظروف الإجهاد المائي  
Mohamed Mohamed Abdel Salam Mujahid Ghoneim  
EVALUATION OF SOME WHEAT VARIETIES UNDER CONDITIONS OF WATER  
STRESS**

**Abstract**

From the obtained data, it can be concluded that:-

1-Irrigation treatments had significant effects for all characteristics under investigation. Recommended irrigation( S<sub>1</sub>) increases yield and its components in both seasons. Skipping on irrigation at tillering stage (S<sub>2</sub>) reduced most traits i.e. number of days to heading and maturity, grain filling rate, plant high, number of grains/spike, number of spikes/m<sup>2</sup>, spike length, number of spikelets/spike, biological, grain and straw yields .Skipping irrigation at booting stage( S<sub>2</sub>) reduced thousand grain-weight..

2-The variation due to wheat cultivars were significant in both growing seasons for all characteristics under investigation. Misr<sub>1</sub> was the earliest for number of days to heading and maturity, recorded the highest biological

yield and grain yield. Sids ١٢ was the earliest for number of days to heading and maturity. Recorded the lowest grain filling rate. Recorded the highest number of spikelets/spike, spike length and harvest index. Shandawel ١ recorded the longest grain filling period, produced the highest number of grains/spike and ١٠٠٠ - grain weight. Misr ٢ was the tallest genotype in both seasons, recorded the highest spikes/m<sup>٢</sup> and ١٠٠٠ - grain weight.



### حمدي عزت على الجيزاوي

## التأثير المتكامل بين مستويات الازوت وبعض المخصبات الحيوية على نمو ومحصول وجودة البصل

Hamdy Ezzat Ali Elgezawy

## Improving the quantity and quality of onion under nitrogen fertilization and bio-stimulators

### Abstract

Two field experiments were carried out at Nashert village, Qallin, Kafr Elsheikh Governorate, Egypt, during the two winter seasons of ٢٠١٤/١٥ and ٢٠١٥/١٦. The experiments were conducted to find out the suitable nitrogen fertilization level (٨٠, ١٠٠ and ١٢٠ kg N fad.<sup>-١</sup>) and bio- stimulators i.e., foliar spraying with water (control), inoculated with Azotobacter spp. and Azospirillum spp., foliar spraying with yeast, compost tea and humic acid for vegetative growth, yield, quality and storability of onion (*Allium cepa*, L.) variety Behary Red (local variety) under North Delta conditions. The experiments were laid out at the split -plot design with four replications. The results found that the vegetative growth behavior was improved, also yield and its components, quality and storability of onion were belonged to the medium level of nitrogen (١٠٠ kg N fad.<sup>-١</sup>). In addition to foliar spraying with humic acid at the rate of ١ kg fad.<sup>-١</sup> resulted in a significant increase in the most of vegetative growth characteristics, as well as total bulb yield and its components, bulb quality and storability of onion. Application of ١٠٠ kg N fad.<sup>-١</sup> and spraying humic acid at the rate of ١ kg fad.<sup>-١</sup> significantly increased most vegetative growth characteristics, total and marketable bulbs yield fad.<sup>-١</sup>, bulb quality and storability of onion. So, this study recommended onion farmers at North Delta of Egypt to fertilize onions with nitrogen at the rate of ١٠٠ kg N fad.<sup>-١</sup> with spraying humic acid at the rate of ١ kg fad.<sup>-١</sup> to achieve the highest economic yield.

Keywords: Onion, *Allium cepa*, L., mineral nitrogen fertilizer, compost tea and



## إبراهيم عبد الله المأمون إبراهيم علي عبد الرحمن دراسات على تربية محصول الفول البلدي Ibrahim Abd Alla EL-Mamoun Ibrahim Ali abd-Elrahman

## STUDIES ON FABA BEAN BREEDING (*Vicia faba* L.)

### Abstract

The present research entitled "Study of Line x Tester analysis in Faba Bean (*Vicia faba* L.)" was conducted at Sakha Research Station during ٢٠١٤/١٥, ٢٠١٥/١٦ growing seasons.

Twenty crosses were constituted in the winter season of ٢٠١٤/١٥, whereas parents and crosses were evaluated in a yield trial, in winter season of ٢٠١٥/١٦ in a randomized complete block design of three replications. All

genetic materials were tested under two sowing dates, i.e October 20 (early date) and November 20 (late date) to determine their effects on nature of genetic components.

Results revealed highly significant variations within parents and F<sub>1</sub> genotypes indicating a wide genetic variability for the studied characters and the possibility of genetic improvement using such genetic pools of faba bean. Regarding yield and its components traits, the most crosses exhibited significant positive heterosis values relative to better parent for total dry seed yield, three, six and four crosses exhibited significant positive heterotic effects relative to better parent for number of seeds per plant, seed yield per plant and 100-seed weight respectively, under the two sowing dates. Both general (GCA) and specific (SCA) combining abilities were significant for the most studied characters revealing the important role of both additive and dominant components in the inheritance of the studied characters. The parental genotype (Giza 716) was a good combiner for seed yield/plant and 100-seed weight over the other parents under the two sowing dates. Several crosses exhibited significantly positive SCA effects for studied characters especially (Sakha 8 x Qahera 8, Cross 90V x Giza 842 and Giza 716 x Qahera 8) and (Sakha 1 x Misr 1, Sakha 8 x Misr 1 and Giza 80 x Giza 842) which exhibited highly significant and positive SCA effects for seed yield per plant and 100-seed weight respectively under the two sowing dates. Heritability in broad sense estimates (H<sub>b</sub>%) were higher than their corresponding of narrow sense heritability (H<sub>n</sub>%). The estimates of narrow sense heritability ranged were (80.20-37.66), (86.82-22.72) and (80.01-88.36)% for number of seeds per plant, seed yield per plant and 100-seed weight, respectively under the two sowing dates..



طه حامد طه غازي

دراسات على تربية الشعير  
**Taha Hamed Taha Ghazy**  
**Studies on Barley Breeding (*Hordium vulgare* L.)**

ABSTRACT

Six lines and four testers were used to develop barley productivity under normal condition during the two growing seasons (2014/2015 and 2015/2016). Through this study, general and specific combining ability and heterosis over mid and better parent were studied for days to heading (day), days to maturity (day), grain filling period (day), grain filling rate (g/day), plant height (cm), spike length (cm), no. of spikes/plant (spike), no. of grains/spike (grain), 100-grain weight (g) and grain yield/plant (g). Data revealed that most of the variance due to the lines, testers and line x testers were highly significant for most the studied traits. The estimates of GCA effect indicated that, parent Giza 121 for grain filling period, grain filling rate, plant height, Giza 124 for spike length, Giza 126 for grain filling rate, no. of spikes/plant, and grain yield/plant, Giza 121 for days to heading, Giza 124 for days to heading and maturity, spike length, and no. of grains/spike and grain yield/plant, Giza 120 for spike length and no. of grains/spike, Giza 126 for spike length, Giza 120 for no. of spikes/plant, Giza 122 for days to maturity, grain filling period and no. of grains/spike and Giza 2000 for 100-grain weight are considered as good combiners for these traits. For SCA estimates, results showed that the crosses; 1V and 22 for heading and maturity, V grain filling period, V, 12 and 1V for grain filling rate, 1, 11 and 18 for plant height, 6, 11, 1V, 20 and 24 for spike length, 1 for grains/spike, 18 for spikes/plant, V, 1V and 24 for grain yield/plant showed desirable values for SCA effects. For heterosis estimates, the crosses 1V over mid and better parent and 10 over mid parent for days to heading, 1, 2 over mid and better parent, 2 and V over mid parent for grain filling period showed significant and negative values and considered as the best crosses for these traits. For the other traits most crosses showed desirable values for heterosis over better and/or mid parent in most cases. Finally, the

crosses ٦, ٧, ١٠, ١٧ and ١٨ are considered as the best crosses under this study, so it can be used in the breeding program for high yielding.



**عبد الله أبو اليزيد محمود درويش**  
**إستجابة محصولي القمح والشوفان لمستويات السماد النيتروجيني و بعض مضادات الأكسدة**

**Abdalla Abou Elyazid Mahmoud Darwish**  
**RESPONSE OF WHEAT AND OATS TO NITROGEN FERTILIZER LEVELS AND SOME ANTIOXIDANTS**

**ABSTRACT**

Series of field experiments were conducted at experimental farm of faculty of agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University at ٢٠١٢/١٤ and ٢٠١٤ /١٥ seasons. Experiment I was to study the effect on three nitrogen fertilizer levels (٤٥, ٦٠ and ٧٥ kg) and foliar application of antioxidant materials (control (Tap water), salicylic, ascorbic acid and mixture of ascorbic and salicylic acid) on two wheat cultivars (Misr ١ and Sids ١٢). Experiment II was to study the effect on three nitrogen fertilizer levels (٤٥, ٦٠ and ٧٥ kg) and foliar application of antioxidant materials (control (Tap water), salicylic and ascorbic acid) on oat.

Misr١ had significant greatest values than Sids ١٢ at dry matter accumulation, chlorophyll content, number of spikes/m<sup>٢</sup>, spike length, number of grains /spike, ١٠٠٠-grain weight and grain yield. Nitrogen fertilizer level ٧٥ kg N ha<sup>-١</sup> gave significant increase in each of dry weight gm/m<sup>٢</sup>, plant height (cm), chlorophyll (SPAD), No. panicles/ m<sup>٢</sup>, panicle length (cm), No. grains /panicle, ١٠٠٠-grain weight (g) and grain yield (ton/fed) of wheat compared to other nitrogen fertilizer levels .



**احمد محمود عاطف زياده**  
**تأثير مستوي السماد الازوتي والرش بالعناصر الصغرى على نمو ومحصول بعض أصناف القمح الجديدة**

**Ahmed Mahmoud Atif Ziada**  
**FERTILIZER AND SPRAYING OF MICRO ELEMENTS ON GROWTH, YIELD AND SOME NEW WHEAT VARIETIES**

**ABSTRACT**

Two field experiments were carried out at the experimental Farm of Faculty of Agriculture–kafrelsheikh University - North Nile Delta, Egypt, during the two successive winter seasons of ٢٠١٤/١٥ and ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٦ to investigate the effect of different nitrogen level (٦٠, ٧٥ and ٩٠ kg N/fed) and the effect of micronutrient foliar application (Zn, Mn,

Cu and Fe) on yield and yield attributes of two cultivars of bread wheat (Sids ١٢ and Misr ١) grown in clay soil conditions. The experimental design was a randomized complete block design with a split-split plot arrangement with four replicates.

The results indicated that there were significant differences among wheat cultivars in all traits. Misr ١ recorded the higher values for days to heading and maturity, plant height, grain filling rate in both seasons, kernel/spike, grain yield (٢.٨١٤ t/fed.) and straw yield in the second season. Misr ١ recorded the higher values for flag leaf area in both season, ١٠٠٠ kernel weight and harvest index in the first season. Fertilizing with ٩٠ kg N/fed. Resulted the highest values of yield attributes and significantly exceeded other studied levels (٦٠ and ٧٠ kg N/fed.)

Effect of microelements was highly significant effects for most characters under this study. The interaction among nitrogen level, microelements and wheat cultivars significant in most traits in both season.



ليلى ممدوح حسن السيد حريز

إضافة الكاينتين لتحسين تحمل الاجهاد المائي لبعض طرز الارز

**Laila Mamdouh Hassan Elsieed Horiz**  
**APPLICATION OF KINETIN TO IMPROVES DROUGHT TOLERANCE IN SOME RICE**  
**GENOTYPES**

**Abstract**

Two experiments were conducted at the Farm of the Rice Research and Training Center, Egypt, during the two successive summer seasons of ٢٠١٤ and ٢٠١٥. The Field experiments were conducted to study the effect of irrigation water shortage and the kinetin foliar application at the maximum tillering stage on some growth, yield and its components and grain quality characteristics for sixteen genotypes of rice in paddy fields. The results obtained the most desirable mean values towards earliness and plant height were observed by the genotypes, Sakha١٠٦, Sakha١٠٥, Giza١٧٧, Sakha١٠٢, Giza١٨٢, Giza١٧٩ and Sakha١٠٢. The most desirable values for panicle length, leaf rolling, flag leaf area, flag leaf angle, relative water content and chlorophyll content were obtained from rice genotypes Giza١٧٨, Sakha١٠٥ and Hybrid٢. The most desirable root characteristics were found with Giza١٧٨, Hybrid١ and IET١٤٤٤. The desirable values for number of tillers plant<sup>-١</sup>, number of panicles plant<sup>-١</sup>, ١٠٠-grain weight (g), sterility percentage (%), grain yield (t fed<sup>-١</sup>), water use efficiently (%) and harvest index (%) were obtained from rice genotypes, Sakha١٠٥, Sakha١٠٤, Sakha١٠٦, Giza١٧٧, Giza١٧٨, Giza١٧٩, Hybrid١, and Hybrid٢. The kinetin application at the rate of ٢g L<sup>-١</sup> under water stress condition had improved most studied traits except, days to heading and plant height. The normal irrigation treatment gave the appropriate mean values for all studied traits except, water use efficiency was found with water irrigation every ١٢ days with kinetin application at the rate of ٢g L<sup>-١</sup>. The grin yield fed<sup>-١</sup> had correlated positive and highly significant with plant height, panicle length, flag leaf area, relative water content, chlorophyll content, root length, root volume, number of roots plant<sup>-١</sup>, number of tillers plant<sup>-١</sup>, number of panicles plant<sup>-١</sup> and ١٠٠-grain weight, while the negative correlated and highly significant was found with leaf rolling and sterility percentage.



محمد فتحي خليل احمد ابولية  
تأثير التسميد الكيماوي والحيوي النيتروجيني وإزالة الأوراق علي محصول وجودة بنجر  
السكر

**Mohamed Fathy KHalel Ahmed Abo laila**  
**bio fertilizer of nitrogen and leaf defoliation on yield and Effect of chemical,**  
**quality of sugar beet**

**ABSTRACT**

Two field experiments were conducted at the Private farm in Sidi Salem, Kafr ElSheikh, Egypt, during ٢٠١٤/١٥ and ٢٠١٥/١٦ growing seasons to study the effect of chemical, bio fertilizer of nitrogen and leaf defoliation on yield and quality of sugar beet variety farida (multigerm) . A split plot design with three replicates was used. Where main plot sassigned to chemical, bio nitrogen fertilizer levels (١٠٠kgN/fed, ٧٠kgN /fed+ Rhizobacterine, ٥٠kgN/fed+ Rhizobacterin

and Rhizobacterine only), while sub plots were allocated to leaf defoliation levels (zero%, ٥٠% and ٢٥%). The results indicated that ١٠٠ kgn/fed and ٧٥ kgn /fed +Rhizobacterine produced the highest values of root lenght, root diameter, root yields , top yields and sugar yields/fed and enhanced the quality of sugar beet , while decreased defoliation levels increased root and sugar yields However, no significant effect from defoliation treatments on sugar beet quality under the condition of this study.

## محمد محمد ابراهيم السيد ابوسمره



## سعد بسيوني عبد الحميد

## بعض الأسمدة المركبة على الإصابة بأمراض الأرز والمحصول ومكوناته على تأثير بعض أصناف الأرز المصرية

## Saad Bassiony Abd Elhamid

## Effect of compound fertilizers on growth, yield and some diseases of rice

### ABSTRACT

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is one of the most important and major cereal crops of the world, grown in different ecological systems over the world. It is considered as a staple food source and widely cultivated in Egypt. Increasing productivity per unit land area is a native target to meet the increase in population in Egypt. Rice varieties with higher yield potential must be developed to enhance yield average of irrigated rice to increase the world's total rice production.

Two experiments were conducted at the Experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC) Sakha, Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, during the ٢٠١٤ and ٢٠١٥ rice-growing seasons.

Grain quality of rice is very important and complicated trait that highly influenced by fertilization practices and nutrient sources during plant growth period that essential to improve physical and chemical properties of grains. In Egypt, proper use of compound fertilizers can markedly increase the yield and improve the quality of rice. Therefore, this study aimed to compare different methods of applying compound fertilizers at different rates as foliar, basal application and their combinations with recommended nitrogen doze to obtain optimum rice yield , maximize grain quality and diseases resistance. Utilization of compound fertilizers through foliar application.

## ايمان خليفة عبده سالم

## قسم تكنولوجيا الأغذية



أسماء محمد حسنين أبو النجا  
دراسات على بعض المركبات الكيموجيوية فى الباباى واستخدامها فى اعداد بعض  
الأغذية

### Asmaa Mohamed Hasnein Abou Elnaga STUDIES ON SOME BIOCHEMICAL COMPOUNDS OF CARICA PAPAYA AND ITS USES IN PREPARING SOME FOODS

#### ABSTRACT

Papaya is a power house of nutrients it is a rich source of three powerful antioxidants, vitamins (C, A and E), the minerals( magnesium and potassium).

This investigation was carried out to study the biochemical , antimicrobial evaluation and antioxidative activity for pulp, peels and seeds carica papaya fruit. The results showed that a higher proportion of crude protein, ether extract and ash were 24.50, 22.69 and 0.85% in seeds, respectively.

Total essential amino acids of seeds was higher than that of peels and pulp where their values were 46.52, 39.36 and 25.20 mg/100 mg protein, respectively. The highest amount of essential amino acids of pulp, peels and seeds recorded for leucine was 0.71, leucine & valine were 6.61 and tyrosine was 14.22mg/100 mg protein, respectively. while the lowest amount of essential amino acids of pulp, peels and seeds recorded for methionine 1.06%, methionine 1.06 and isoleucine 1.64mg/100 mg protein, respectively. Also, the results showed that papaya seeds pose high antioxidant capacity that equal to 8482 ppm ascorbic acid equivalent.

The tocopherol contents of papaya seeds oil. The oil had low content of tocopherols 020 µg/g comparing with other common oils such as soybean 1797.6 mg/kg-1) and sunflower oils 722.2 mg/kg-1.

Fatty acids composition of oil revealed that oleic acid(72.8%) and linoleic acid (5.0%) are the predominant unsaturated fatty acids. The saturated fatty acids found in carica papaya seeds oil were palmitic acid (11.88%) and stearic acid(8.11%). The β and δ-tocopherol were the predominant tocopherols with 121 and 267 µg.g-1, respectively.

The phenolic compounds in peels were higher than those found in pulp and seeds .



**أميمة محمد جمال الدين بركات**  
**الإستفادة من قشورالفول(البلدي) في إنتاج بعض المركبات الحيوية**  
**Omima Mohamed gamal udeen Barakat**  
**Utilization of faba bean(Vicia faba) hulls in producing some biological**  
**compounds**  
**Abstract**

Utilization of Faba bean(Vicia faba) hulls in producing some biological compounds

By

Omima Mohamed Barakat

This study was aimed to investigate the possibility of extracting of some national antioxidative phenolic compounds from faba bean hulls. and cellulose fibers gel and so extraction of polyphenolic and flavonoid compounds from Faba bean hulls by using different solvents then identification and quantification by using (HPLC) . It was identified and quantified ٢٢ phenolic compounds in Faba bean hulls and ٢٤ flavonoid compounds. then studying the antioxidant activity by (DPPH) . then The extracted phenolic compounds were tested as natural antioxidants compare with synthetics antioxidants(BHA)using mixture oils after heating for ٢٤ hours and determination of pyroxide value and thiobarbituric acid. So utilization of Faba bean hulls extracts for antimicrobial activities. Using cellulose fiber gel as fat replacers (٢.٥%,٥%,٧.٥%) on the quality of burger. Chemical composition, some physical properties and sensory evaluation. Extraction of pectin from Faba bean hulls then studying condition of extracting and studying the chemical and physical properties of pectin and adding pectin extracts(٢,٤,٦g/kg) in jam of straw berry and sensory evaluating to straw berry with pectin extracts and compared with jam with commercial pectin.



**محمد فرحات القطب محمد السباعي**  
**دراسات كيميائية وتكنولوجية على بعض الأغذية ومنتجاتها الثانوية**  
**Mohammed Farahat Elkotb mohammed elsebae**  
**Chemical and Technological Studies on Some Foods and Their by-Products**  
**Abstract**

This work was carried out to evaluate some chemical and nutritional properties of olive pomace Olea europaea L., and investigate the effect of Gama radiation on their glucosinolates content. Furthermore, to study the effect of addition irradiated olive pomace powder on sensory, chemical and physical properties of biscuit. Chemical composition and minerals content of raw olive pomace and olive pulp were determined. Phenolic compounds profiles of olive pomace and olive pulp were estimated. Phenolic compounds were extracted from the olive pomace using different solvents. The obtained results revealed that slight variations were observed between the raw olive pomace and olive pulp. Olive pomace is a rich source of crude fiber and minerals. Calcium was the predominant element of raw pomace followed by potassium. Olive pomace contain high amount of oleuropein (٩٨٥ mg/١٠٠g) as the major phenolic compound. Using irradiated olive pomace to prepare biscuit as replacement of wheat flour until ٥% give acceptable sensory attributes, while the higher replacement level (١٠%) have somewhat negative effect on the sensory attributes,

although the scores were in the fair limits (more than 0). Also, led to increase the ash and crude fiber contents of final product and the values increased with increasing the replacement level.

Experimental rats nutrition were formulated as 0%, 2.5%, 5%, 7.5% and 10%, olive pomace with biscuit, respectively and supplemented to diabetic rats (V rats in each concentration) for 28 day. After 28nd day, chemical analysis of marker enzyme (MDA, TAC and SOD), liver function (ALT, AST and T-protein), kidney function (Creatinine and Blood urea), lipid profile (triglycerides, total cholesterol, HDL, LDL and vLDL), and haematological analysis (Hb, RBC, PCV, MCV, MCHC, Plt, MPV, PCT, PDW, WBC, LYM, MON, GRA) were recorded. The highest effect of supplementation of olive pomace rats nutrition on body weight of rats, were 200, 500, 505 and 220g, of treatments (2.5, 5, 7.5 and 10% of OP), respectively, as compared with normal control (0%OP), which was 190g. Also, the more effective treatment were 10% of OP of blood biochemical and haematological parameters, comparing with normal nutrition. Therefore, it is recommended to add biscuit at 5%, 7.5% and 10% in rats nutrition to improve performance and health.

So, it could be recommended, to use olive pomace as natural source for minerals, crude fiber and phenolic compounds for preparing healthy foods.

Keywords: Rats, nutrition, supplementation, olive pomace and Biscuit

## قسم الألبان



نسمة سلامة عبد العاطي  
دراسات علي اليوغورت المجمد المدعم ببعض الأغذية الطبيعية

**Nesma Salama Abd El-Fatah Abd El-Aty**  
**STUDIES ON NOVEL FROZEN YOGHURT SUBSIDIZED WITH SOME NATURAL**  
**NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS**

## ABSTRACT

This study was planned to manufacture novel frozen yoghurt products with evaluating these products chemically, physically, organoleptically as well as their nutritional values. This was carried out in four parts.

Part ١: Molasses and black mulberry were added as iron-fortificated supplements. Frozen yoghurt was subsidized with either molasses (٠, ٥, and ٧%) or with powdered black mulberry (٠, ٢, and ٤%).

Iron content in mixtures increased and was proportional to the added molasses or mulberry increasing. Adding molasses gives high levels of iron content than those given by adding mulberry.

Part ٢: Fresh fruits-rich in vitamin C mainly guava and strawberry were added separately to incorporate more vitamin C in the resultant products. Frozen yoghurt was subsidized with either guava or strawberry (٠, ٦, and ١٠%).

Concerning, vitamin C content of guava and strawberry mixtures it increased with increasing supplementation. Using guava gives vitamin C content more than strawberry.

Part ٣: Fresh mango and papaya were separately utilized as a rich sources for vitamin A to increase vitamin A content in the resultant frozen yoghurt. Frozen yoghurt was subsidized with either mango or papaya (٠, ٦, and ١٠%).

Vitamin A content of mango and papaya mixtures increased proportionally with increasing supplementation. papaya products gives vitamin A more than those with mango.

Part ٤: fresh banana and avocado were used separately as a potassium rich source to increase its content in the final products. Frozen yoghurt was subsidized with either banana or avocado (٠, ٦, and ١٠%).

Concerning, potassium content of banana and avocado mixtures, it increased with increasing supplementation. Adding avocado gives potassium content more than those given by adding banana.

## قسم الميكنة الزراعية



عبد الحميد حماده بهنسي الحنفي  
تطوير تكنولوجيا جديدة لمعدات التنظيف

**ABD EL-HAMEED HAMADA BAHNASY EL-HANAFY**  
**DEVELOPING A NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR CLEANING EQUIPMENT**

### ABSTRACT

The laboratory model was manufactured to simulate and study the aerodynamic characteristics of air and reduce the pollution coming from harvesting machine and test the performance of the developed cleaning unit at four aerodynamic suction velocities ٥.٩, ٨.٥, ١١.٦ and ١٤.٩ m.s-١, three feed rates ٢, ٥, and ٧ kg.min-١, two rotational

speed 250 and 250 rpm to operate the screens, two shapes for suction part rectangular and circle and three slope angles for screens 0, 10 and 15° with three replicates.

The results indicated that the average of minimum specific energy was 8.56 kW.h.ton<sup>-1</sup> for 0.9 m.s<sup>-1</sup> aerodynamic suction velocity, 0° screen slope, 0.52 ton.h<sup>-1</sup> feed rate, 250 rpm rotational speed and circle shape of suction tube. Also, the maximum cleanliness was 99.41% for aerodynamic suction velocity of 14.9 m.s<sup>-1</sup>, slope of the screen was 15°, at feed rate of 2 kg.min<sup>-1</sup>, rotational speed of 250 rpm and rectangular shape of suction tube.



انتصار خليفه جاب الله احمد  
"الاستفاده من الطاقه الشمسيه في المجال الزراعي"

"إطاله العمر التسويقي للفلفل الحلو باستخدام الشحن الإلكتروستاتيكي"  
ENTESAR KHALIFA GABALLA AHMED  
"Utilization of Solar Energy in Agriculture Field"

"EXTEND SHELF LIFE OF SWEET PEPPER BY USING ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE"

#### ABSTRACT

The scientific research in the field of unconventional energy sources has increased due to its easy of use and low cost, as well as not polluting the environment. The main objective of this study is using of solar photovoltaic cells for operating a locally manufactured electrostatic charging unit, which used to charge and modify polyethylene sheet surface as packaging materials for extend shelf life of sweet pepper. This study was carried out at Agriculture Engineering Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University (21.07N° and 20.05E°), Egypt during the period from June to September, 2016. The electrostatic charge unit, consists of a converting unit from low voltage to the required high voltage, which connected with control unit adjust charging speed of the polyethylene sheet surface to evaluate the charging unit on four different charging speeds using three different ranges of high voltages. The polyethylene sheets surface was treated with 2% chitosan solution after the polyethylene sheet surface was charged with electrostatic charge unit to modify and improve antimicrobial properties of polyethylene sheet surface as packaging materials for extend shelf life of sweet pepper. The obtained results concluded that the polyethylene sheet (type C) gave the highest value of electrostatic charge at the highest voltage range difference. Charged polyethylene sheet surface and chitosan treated gave high antimicrobial properties.

## قسم النبات الزراعي



رضا عبد ربه بسيوني إسماعيل  
استحثاث المقاومة في نباتات القمح المصابة بفطر Puccinia triticina المسبب لمرض  
صدأ الورقة  
Reda Abd Rabo Basiony Esmaeil

## Induction of resistance in wheat plants infected with *Puccinia triticina* fungus the causal agent of leaf rust disease

### ABSTRACT

Induction of resistance in wheat plants infected with *Puccinia triticina* fungus the causal agent of leaf rust disease

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is one of the most important food crops all over the world particularly in Egypt. The present work is dealt with one of the important disease of wheat i.e., leaf rust disease caused by (*Puccinia triticina*), and studied the role of safe resistance inducers, hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ ), benzothiadiazole (BTH), salicylic acid (SA), INA ( $\gamma$ ,  $\gamma$ -dichloroisonicotinic acid) and IAA (Indol acetic acid) in which used as environmentally safe compounds, compared with two commercial fungicides (somil and tilt). The treatments were tried against wheat leaf rust pathogen *P. triticina* on the susceptible Egyptian wheat variety (Gemiza V) compared with resistant variety (Misr-1) either with infection or without infection under isolated area field conditions during two growing seasons (2014-2015/2015-2016) in Kafr-El-Sheikh, Governorate, Egypt.  $H_2O_2$ , BTH, SA, INA and IAA treatments were effective to suppress the disease visible symptoms and disease severity percentage significantly. Somil and tilt fungicides showed a highly significant reduction in disease severity (%) and disease visible symptoms, followed by resistance inducer treatments as compared to control susceptible variety infected or uninfected plants. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) such as superoxide ( $O_2^-$ ) and  $H_2O_2$  were increased early after the infection as a result of treatments, thereby, activities of antioxidant enzymes catalase (CAT), peroxidase (POX) and polyphenol oxidase (PPO) were significantly increased compared with the control of susceptible variety infected and uninfected. Early accumulation of ROS levels could show a central role in killing or inhibiting the fungus and immunizing plants against disease symptoms by increasing the enzyme activities. The tested treatments were effective so that the chlorophyll a and b concentrations were increased and electrolyte leakage was decreased compared with control susceptible plants. Consequently, yield components values were significantly increased. Interestingly enough that these results proved that the resistance inducers showed similar mechanisms to the resistant cultivar Misr-1, thus, it can be recommended to use these safe compounds as an alternative to the fungicides, which harmful to human health and polluted the environment, as well as, produce new resistant wheat variety in which over expressing ROS early after infection



**Dalia Mohamed Abd-allah Elshal**

**Utilization of some biocontrol agents, plant extracts and oils against root-knot nematode on some vegetable plants**

داليا محمد عبدالله الشال

**إستخدام بعض العوامل الحيوية الفعالة والمستخلصات والزيوت النباتية لمكافحة نيماتودا تعقد الجذور على بعض محاصيل الخضر**

**ABSTRACT**

Cucumber plants were subjected to be infected with root-knot nematodes, causing significant reduction in quantity and quality of yield. The effect of five antagonistic isolates, two plant extracts and two plant oils were applied to suppress root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne incognita*, under outdoor conditions. All treatments significantly increased cucumber plant growth parameters when applied as seedling or soil treatments, before and after inoculation with nematodes, compared with untreated control. Also, all applied treatments had nematicidal effects on number of galls/root system, number of eggs/root system and number of J2 /200 g of soil. The most effective treatments were *Bacillus thuringiensis*, followed by a mix of *Trichoderma harzianum* + *T. viride*, when applied as soil treatment before inoculation. On the other hand, the least effective treatment was *T. viride*, when applied as soil treatment after inoculation. Eucalyptus oil gave the highest effect, while *Origanum vulgare* extract exhibited the lowest effect. The effects were similar in more cases to those of the nematicide cadusafos 10%G (Rugby), which increased cucumber growth parameters and reduced root-knot nematode symptoms, but had a deleterious effect on beneficial organisms.



على أحمد علي برهام  
عزل وتوصيف الكائنات الحية الدقيقة المشجعة لنمو النبات

**ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING MICROORGANISMS**

**ALI AHMED ALI BORHAM**

**ABSTRACT**

The present work aimed to; isolate several microorganisms having the ability to solubilize insoluble phosphorus in Egyptian soils. Among seventy-two isolates were isolated from rhizosphere of healthy different plants on Pikovskaya's agar medium, four isolates (two bacteria and two fungi) were selected as the most efficient phosphate solubilizing isolates. According to morphological, physiological and genetical characteristics (16S rDNA gene sequencing for bacteria and 18S rDNA gene sequencing for fungi) these isolates were identified as *Enterobacter cloacae* (B1), *Enterobacter asburiae* (B2), *Aspergillus niger* (B3) and *Penicillium singorense* (B4). The four selected strains were studied in vitro under different cultural conditions (pH, temperature and incubation period). The obtained results

showed that, maximum phosphate solubilization was achieved at pH 4, 5, 6 and 7 by *E. cloacae* (B1), *E. asburiae* (B2), *A. niger* (B3) and *P. singorensis* (B4), respectively. Also, these four strains recorded maximum phosphate solubilization at temperature 30 °C. The maximum phosphate solubilization was occurred at the end of logarithmic phase (on the third day) for both bacterial strains (B1 and B2). These four strains were evaluated under field conditions (in vivo) through study their impact on growth, physiological, yield and anatomical characteristics of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) cultivar Masr 1 plants as well as available soil phosphorus content in comparison with chemical fertilizers (phosphoric acid and NPK fertilizers). The obtained results concluded that, the four selected strains effectively increased most of growth, physiological, yield and anatomical characteristics of wheat plants as well as available soil phosphorus content in comparison with un inoculated treatments under the same of chemical fertilizers levels. Also, its remarkably from results that, inoculation with strains or phosphoric acid (A) in combination with (NPK) fertilizers showed the highest values of most studied characteristics in comparison with other treatments



يوسف محمد عبدالمقصود محمد صباح  
معالجة بعض ملوثات مياه نهر النيل  
Yusif Mohammed Abd El Maksoud Mohammed Sabbah

## Remediation of Some Pollutants – Contaminated River Nile Water

### Abstract

Egypt faces some of Nile River water pollution problems during low demand period where decreasing the Nile water level and concentrated some pollutants such as ammonia which affected on water quality. *Ralstonia pickettii* ST.1, *Chryseobacterium gambrini* ST.2 and *Pseudomonas putida* ST.2 were isolated from river Nile during increasing ammonia concentration using enrichment technique and identified by morphological, physiological and using 16S rRNA methods. The isolated strains were tested against the environmental conditions (pH, temperature and conductivity) during 30 days to detect the most optimum conditions for isolates growth and biological activity. The tested strains were evaluated for ammonia remediation in aquatic system. The results showed that the optimum pH degree for the growth of ammonia removal isolated strains *R. pickettii* ST.1 and *C. gambrini* ST.2 was 5, while 7.5 was optimum pH for *P. putida* ST.2. The temperature 30°C appeared to be the optimum degree for the growth of isolate *R. pickettii* ST.1 while 30 °C optimum degree for the growth of isolated strains *C. gambrini* ST.2 and *P. putida* ST.2. *R. pickettii* ST.1, *C. gambrini* ST.2 and *P. putida* ST.2 have ability to grow in conductivity 2000 µs/cm after incubation period 30 days. Individual application confirmed that ability of isolated strains *R. pickettii* ST.1, *C. gambrini* ST.2 and *P. putida* ST.2 to remove ammonia concentration were (82%), (82.8%) and (82.6%) respectively while mixture from the three strains were able to remove 91.6% of ammonia concentration. The results showed that isolated strains have substrate specificity on other substances as chlorinated pesticides and crystal violet dye. There was no toxicity detected with end product of chlorinated pesticides degradation and crystal violet dye decoloration after 30 days of incubation with *C. gambrini* on *Bacillus subtilis* as microbial bioassay test. In conclusion, remediation by mixture of *R. pickettii* ST.1, *C. gambrini* ST.2 and *P. putida* ST.2 strains were considered to be effective method for ammonia removal in aqueous media river Nile also, and this study can be use in remediation of some chemical (ammonia, chlorinated pesticides and crystal violet dye) contamination

ياسمين أحمد أحمد أحمد السيسى

التعريف والتنوع الوراثي ل'*Candidatus Phytoplasma australasia*' التي تصيب بعض  
المحاصيل الحولية في مصر

**Yasmen Ahmed Ahmed ElSisi**  
**Genetic identification and diversity of 'Candidatus Phytoplasma australasia'**  
**infecting some annual crops in Egypt**

**Abstract**

The Present investigation threw high lights on one of the most important phytoplasma diseases in new host plants in Egypt and a low genetic diversity among 'Candidatus Phytoplasma australasia' related strains infecting vegetable crops and *Catharanthus roseus* in Egypt from certain genetical aspects.

The results could be summarized in the following aspects:

To confirm the symptoms associated with *Catharanthus roseus*, *Allium cepa* and *Opuntia abjecta* are caused by phytoplasma and identify the related phytoplasmas.

To compare the genetic identity of the phytoplasma strains infecting *Solanum lycopersicum*, *Solanum melongena*, *Cucurbita pepo* and *Catharanthus roseus* that can provide insights into the epidemiologies of these diseases.



**حملات مرشدى ابراهيم الخياط**  
**دراسات بيولوجية وجزئية على فيروس الموزيك الاصفر فى الفاصوليا فى مصر**  
**Gamalt morshedy Ibrahim**  
**Biological and molecular studies on bean yellow mosaic virus in egypt**

**Abstract**

Isolation and identification

The virus was isolated from naturally infected faba bean plants.

The studied virus was identified as BYMV according to symptomology, host range, virus stability, modes of transmission, ELISA and RT-PCR.

Host range of Bean yellow mosaic potyvirus (BYMV) was restricted to family leguminosae (*Cicer arietinum*, *Lupinus termis*, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *Trifolium alexandrinum* and *Vicia faba*) and some members of Chenopodiaceae (*Chenopodium album*, *C. amaranticolor* and *C. quinoa*).

Dilution end point was ١٠-٤. Thermal inactivation point was ٦٥°C. The infectivity was retained at room temperature (٢٥°C) for ٢ days.

BYMV was mechanically transmitted to faba bean plants grown under greenhouse conditions with ٩٥% efficiency.

*Myzus persicae* and *Aphis fabae* were able to transmit BYMV from infected to healthy faba bean plants. The efficiency of transmission of the studied BYMV by *Myzus persicae* and *Aphis fabae* were ٨٠% and ٤٠%, respectively.

ELISA test confirmed the presence of BYMV in all the collected leaf samples at different times after inoculation.

Total RNA was extracted from healthy and infected faba bean plants.

Complementary DNA (cDNA) of BYMV was synthesized using reverse transcription reaction.

## ثانياً : الدكتوراة

### قسم الوراثة



شيماء فرج أحمد كليوش  
دراسات وراثية على تحمل الفول البلدى للهالوك  
Shymaa Farag Ahmed Kalboush  
Genetic Studies on Faba Bean Tolerance to Orobanche

## ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out during 2013/2014, 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 growing seasons to identify the best cross(es) for Orobanch tolerance by their combining ability and molecular analysis (RAPD and SSR) among the four parents (Misr1, Giza842, Sakha2 and Nubaria1) and their six F<sub>1</sub> crosses and six F<sub>2</sub> populations which were produced using half-diallel mating, in addition to parents, M<sub>1</sub> and M<sub>2</sub> genotypes under Orobanch infested soil conditions. The results of crossing showed that the parental cultivars Giza842 and Sakha2 were good combiners for Orobanch tolerance. While, the parents Misr1 and Giza842 were proved to be the best general combiners for improving yield and its components in both generations. Crosses Giza842 x Sakha2 and Sakha2 x Nubaria1 had significant specific combining ability (SCA) and heterotic effects for Orobanch spikes/plant, yield and yield components in both generations. Molecular markers were recorded as marker assisted selection technique in breeding faba bean for Orobanch tolerance. Positive markers were utilized in genotypes, Misr1 [422 bp (GA11-09)] and Giza842 [220 bp (GA11-8)] by using SSR markers. In addition to, cross P<sub>1</sub>\*P<sub>2</sub>(R) [262 bp (OPH-02)], P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>2</sub> [196 bp (OPH-04) and 1218 bp (OPH-03)] and P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>4</sub> [207 bp (OPH-01)] by using RAPD markers. The results of mutation showed that Misr1 plants treated with 20 Gy of gamma rays followed by Misr1 plants treated with 0.4% of EMS exceeded all studied genotypes including; parents, F<sub>1</sub> crosses and F<sub>2</sub> populations and other mutated plants.



**نجاح عبدالسلام مصطفى خليل**

**توريث صفة تحمل الجفاف في فول الصويا**

**Nagah Abd El-Salam Mostafa Khalil**

**Inheritance of drought tolerance in soybean**

## Abstract

The present investigation was carried out at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Agricultural Research Center (ARC), Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate and Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Research Lab at Sadat city, Menufiya University, Egypt. Water deficit is one of the most common environmental stress factors experienced by soil. It interferes with both normal development and growth and has a major adverse effect on productivity and historically, drought tolerance in soybean has been a rather intractable breeding trait for the USA. In the first few decades of modern soybean breeding and breeders were not able to identify any obvious sources of drought tolerance in the adapted genetic stock.

The objectives of this study to understand the inheritance of drought tolerance and yield components in soybean and how they are correlated to drought tolerance and define the drought tolerance related-markers in soybean.

**ولاء مصطفى محمد مصطفى**

## قسم إنتاج الحيوان



رضا عبدالبارى عبدالعزيز مصباح  
آداء العجول الفريزيان مع الفطام المبكر والإضافات الطبيعية  
Reda Abd-Elbary Abd-Elaziz Mesbah

### performance of early weaning friesland calves with natural additives

#### Abstract

Firstly, thanks to ALLAH who gave me the patience, power and always do my life in best way.

I am greatly indebted and most grateful to Dr. M. K. Mohsen, Professor of Animal Nutrition, Animal Production Department, Fac. of Agric., Kafr El-Sheikh Univ., for suggesting the Problem of this work, valuable supervision, constructive criticism, persistent support, continuous discussion and help throughout this work.

Also, sincere thanks are due to Dr. EI-Sayed Mohamed Abdel-Raouf, Professor of Animal Nutrition, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafr El-Sheikh University for his supervision, valuable directions, continuous encouragement and kind support as well as continuous help through the preparation of the manuscript.

Great thanks also due to Dr. Hamed Mohamed Abd EIMagid Gaafar, Chairman researcher of Animal

Nutrition of the Department of Animal Nutrition, Animal Production Research Institute Ministry of Agriculture, for his supervision, support and continuous encouragement, laboratory work for completing this investigation.

Thanks for all staff members and co-works of Animal Production Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafr El-Sheikh University and Animal Production Institute, Ministry of Agriculture for their cooperation this work.

Finally, I wish to express my deep appreciation to my parents, my wife and all my family for their continuous encouragement and support, which enabled me to complete this work.

**عبد الحميد سعيد عبد الحميد أبو العنين**  
**تقييم الأداء التناسلي والإنتاجي لأبقار الفريزيان والخليط والمجلى تحت الظروف المصرية**  
**Abd-Elhamid Saeed Abd-Elhamid Abo-Elenin**  
**EVALUATION OF REPRODUCTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE**  
**PERFORMANCE FOR FRIESIAN, CROSSES AND LOCAL COWS**  
**UNDER EGYPTIAN CONDITIONS**

**Abstract**

Data used in the present investigation were collected from the history sets of three genotype groups of cows (Friesian cows maintained at Sakha and El-Karada experimental farms at Kafrelsheikh governorate), (Baladi cows kept at El-Serow experimental farm at Damietta governorate and El-Gemeza experimental farm at Gharbia governorate) and (the crossing of Friesian × Baladi belonged to El-Gemeza experimental farm at Gharbia governorate).

A total of ٥١٢٥, ٤٩٢ and ١٢٨١ normal lactation records of Friesian, Baladi and their cross cows, respectively, were used in the present study over the years from ١٩٧٩ to ٢٠١٠.

Harvey program statistic (Harvey, ١٩٩٠) was used to determine the fixed effects to be contained in the analytical model.

Data were analyzed by Multiple Traits Derivative Free Restricted Maximum Likelihood (MTDFREML) according to Boldman et al., (١٩٩٥) to estimate variance components and heritability.

Best linear unbiased prediction (BLUP) of evaluating breeding values (EBV) was calculated by back solution using the MTDFREML program for all animals in the pedigree file for multi-traits analysis.

The objectives of the present study were to:

١- Test the significance of the non-genetic factors influencing productive (٢٠٥-DMY, kg, LP, d) and reproductive traits (CI, DO, d) for the three genotype groups (Friesian, Baladi and cross cows).

٢- Estimate genetic and phenotypic parameters of productive and reproductive traits for the three genotype groups.

٣- Evaluate cow, sire and dam breeding values for the above traits.

The results obtained from the present study can be summarized as follows:

١- Means and standard deviation (SD) of ٢٠٥-DMY, LP, CI and DO for Friesian cows were ٢٤٦٥±١٠٧٧ kg,

$20.2 \pm 9.8$  d,  $44.0 \pm 10.2$  d, and  $17.0 \pm 10.2$  d, respectively; for Baladi cows were  $177.8 \pm 79.8$  kg,  $176 \pm 59$  d,  $437 \pm 90$  d, and  $149 \pm 87$  d, respectively and for Cross cows were  $299.6 \pm 90.8$  kg,  $224 \pm 100$  d,  $477 \pm 118$  d and  $190 \pm 84$  d, respectively.

2- Year of calving and genotype groups had a highly significant effect on 200-DMY, LP, CI and DO ( $P < 0.01$ ). Moreover, season of calving had a highly significant effect on 200-DMY, significant effects on LP ( $P < 0.05$ ), but had non-significant effects on CI and DO. However, parity had a highly significant effect on 200-DMY, CI and DO, but had a significant effect on LP.

2- Heritability estimates for all traits were 0.24, 0.22, 0.16 and 0.17, respectively, for Friesian cows; 0.26, 0.28, 0.24 and 0.27, respectively, for Baladi cows and 0.32, 0.26, 0.25 and 0.22, respectively, for cross cows.

4- Genetic correlation between all traits studied for the three genotype groups are moderate and positive, while, corresponding phenotypic correlations between different traits under investigation were small and positive.

5- The expected breeding values of cows (EBV<sub>c</sub>) of the above traits for Friesian cows were 1270 kg, 290.2, 12.08 and 150.6 d, respectively, while, for Baladi cows were 582 kg, 25.5, 107 and 92.6 d, respectively, and for cross cows were 1144 kg, 200.5, 81.5 and 76.7 d, respectively.

6- The expected breeding values of sires (EBV<sub>s</sub>) for Friesian cows were 801 kg, 14.7, 7.12 and 9.88 d, respectively, where, for Baladi cows were 214 kg, 109, 127.1 and 90.8 d, respectively, and for crossing cows were 422 kg, 110, 141.8 and 110.7 d, respectively.

7- The expected breeding values of dams (EBV<sub>d</sub>) for Friesian cows were 911 kg, 22.85, 10.75 and 12.42 d, respectively, while, for Baladi cows were 258 kg, 90, 78.7 and 74.2 d, respectively, and for crossing cows were 216 kg, 22, 29.1 and 58.4 d, respectively.

## قسم الحشرات الإقتصادية

## قسم المبيدات

## قسم الميكنة الزراعية



**محمد احمد السيد نعمة الله**  
**"تصنيع وتقييم آلة محلية لفصل بذور بطيخ اللب"**  
**MOHAMED AHMED ELSAYED NEAMTALLAH**  
**MANUFACTURING AND EVALUATION OF A LOCAL MACHINE FOR SEEDS**  
**EXTRACTING OF SEED MELON**

### ABSTRACT

Manual extraction process of melon seed is the most-used method in Egypt and requires large number of labors. In addition to high cost associated with the manual extraction, it is time consuming process and results in improper cleaning and extraction of seeds. So, this research therefore developed and locally manufactured a prototype to mechanically extract seeds from melon with lower cost and higher productivity. The manufactured prototype consists of frame, feeding hopper, crushing and extracting unit, peels outlet, conveying auger of seeds, cleaning brushes and seeds outlet. The prototype evaluation done based on cleaning efficiency, extraction efficiency, machine productivity, power consumed, seed damaged and operational cost. Prototype evaluation was done at four different feeding rates (٢٠, ٣٠, ٤٠ and ٥٠ kg/min), five drum speeds (٢.٢٥, ٥.٤٧, ٦.٩٨, ٨.٥٢ and ١٠.٦٤ m/s), (٢٤٥, ٥٨٠, ٧٤٠, ٩٠٢ and ١١٢٠ rpm, respectively) and four-time spans (٠, ٢, ٦ and ٩ days). The results showed that the increase in crushing drum speed, melon seed time span and decreasing feed rate tend to decrease the cleaning efficiency, where the highest value of cleaning efficiency was ٨٨.٨٢ %. Also, the decrease of crushing drum speed, melon seed feed rate and increasing melon seed time span tends to increase extraction efficiency, where the maximum value of extraction efficiency was ٩٨.٨٥ %. Machine productivity increased by increasing feed rate, melon seed time span and decreasing crushing drum speed, where the maximum value of machine productivity was ١٥٢.١٤ kg/h. Power consumption increased by increasing crushing drum speed, melon seed feed rate and melon seed time span, where the minimum value of power consumption was to ٢.٦١ kW. Total costs increased by increasing crushing drum speed and decreasing both melon feed rate and melon seed time span,



**ريهام محمد كامل**  
**"أستخدام الأشعة تحت الحمراء في المجال الزراعي"**

**"تجفيف شرائح الموز تحت نظام التفرغ والتسخين بالأشعة تحت الحمراء"**  
**REHAM MOHAMED KAMEL**

## "UTILIZATION OF INFRARED RADIATION IN AGRICULTURE FIELD"

### "DRYING OF BANANA SLICES UNDER VACUUM AND INFRARED HEATING " "SYSTEM ABSTRACT

A combined vacuum-infrared (IR) drying system was tested for drying Egyptian bananas (variety Williams) slices as heat-sensitive material. The experimental runs were performed at the following conditions: drying vacuum of ٢٠, ٤٠, ٦٠ and ٨٠ kPa; controlled temperatures at banana surfaces of ٦٠, ٧٠, ٨٠ and ٩٠°C; thickness of banana slices of ١ mm and ٥ mm. Three different thin layer drying models (Lewis's; Henderson and Pabis's; Logarithmic model) were examined to assess the most proper drying model for simulating and describing the drying behavior of banana slices under the studied experimental parameters. Physical quality of banana slices was evaluated in terms of color, rehydration ratio, shrinkage, crispness and hardness. The results showed that the Logarithmic model is recommended for describing the drying behavior and predicting the change of moisture ratio of banana slices. The combined vacuum-infrared drying method at drying vacuum of ٠.٨ bar, slices surface temperature of ٨٠ °C and slices thickness of ١ mm are considered the most proper drying parameters for banana slices under the studied drying system.

## قسم النبات الزراعى



محمد السيد عبد المجيد المصري

تأثير التغذية بنخالة القمح المعالجة بالميكروبات المحللة للسليولوز على الأداء الإنتاجي  
وصفات الذبيحة  
في دجاج التسمين  
**Muhammad Elsayed Abdelmageed Elmasry**  
**effect of feeding wheat bran treated with cellulolytic microbes on broiler  
performance and carcass characteristics**

Abstract

In the present study, the biological treatment was performed for improving the nutritional value of feed milled byproduct, like wheat bran which include high fiber and low energy content, so it is not recommended for broilers feed up to 5%. For achieve that, cellulolytic microorganisms were isolated from their natural habitat such as soil, rice straw, decaying tree and dung using (CMC-agar) medium and the most efficient cellulolytic bacterial and fungal isolates were selected (in vitro), that accordingly more active in biodegradation. These isolates were identified by morphological, biochemical tests and molecular methods (16S rRNA and 18S rRNA gene) and optimization of cultural conditions were also detected. Solid state fermentation technique of wheat bran was applied for growing this cellulolytic bacteria (Bacillus licheniformis RAB, Bacillus subtilis SB2, Bacillus cereus FDB2 and fungi (Aspergillus terreus FDF2, Penicillium chrysogenum Rfo, Trichoderma longibrachiatum TF1 and Trichoderma longibrachiatum SF1). Accordingly, fermented wheat bran product were beneficially used as 10% ingredient in broiler feed for growth promotion which increased its economical efficiency. The most important obtained results showed increase in final live body weight and weight gain of chicks treated with cellulolytic microorganisms. All treatments contribute to stimulate appetite and therefore increased feed consumption and also feed conversion. The incident mortality could be as a normal mortality ratio although some cases of rickety and limping were recorded in control. Production efficiency factor (PEF), digestion coefficient of protein and fiber were also increased which improved Economical efficiency (EE) of such treatments. The total count of pathogenic bacteria (coliform) was decreased and beneficial bacteria (lactobacilli) and cellulolytic bacteria were increased in the cecum of birds treated with some of the biological treatments. The cross sections in duodenum revealed no histopathological features related to such microbes, with activation of intestinal glands (IG) and villi. Blood parameters like liver enzymes (ALT and AST), albumin and cholesterol could be in normal range of healthy chicks, whereas, carcass characteristics showed significantly increased in carcass weight and breast meat in biological treatments compared to control. It could be concluded from the present study that solid state fermentation technique could be recommended as biological treatment for bioconversion of the agro-byproduct materials to safe and healthy broiler feed.



عمرو أحمد عبدالنبي خضر  
تحفيز المقاومة الجهازية ضد البكتيريا سيدوموناس سيرنجي توماتو  
دى سى ٢٠٠٠ بواسطة الكائنات الدقيقة المشجعة لنمو النبات

**Amro Ahmed Abdelnaby Khedr**

## Induction of systemic resistance against *Pseudomonas syringae* DC2000 by plant growth promoting microorganisms in tomato .

### Abstract

The plant growth-promoting fungi (PGPF), isolated from a zoysia grass rhizosphere, can protect different plants against virulent pathogens. These fungi were investigated in terms of the underlying mechanisms and ability to elicit systemic resistance in tomato. The roots of tomato plants which were treated with barley grain inoculum and culture filtrate (CF) from PGPF isolates *Trichoderma harzianum* (GT2-2), *Fusarium equiseti* (GF18-2), *Fusarium equiseti* (GF19-1), *Phoma* sp. (GS14-1) and *Phoma* sp. (GS 10-1) elicited systemic resistance against the bacterial speck pathogen *P. syringae* pv. *tomato* DC2000 (Pst), with restricted disease development and inhibited pathogen proliferation.

Gene expression studies revealed that BGI and CF treatments stimulated the systemic expression of both the SA-inducible PR-1,  $\beta$ -1,2-glucanase A,  $\beta$ -1,2-glucanase B and JA /ET-inducible Lox gene. The observed up-regulation of the pathogenesis-related genes in CF-treated plants indicates that there may be cross-talk between SA- and JA /ET-dependent signalling pathways during the pathogenic infection process.

The data indicated that BGI and CF treatments of the studied PGPF isolates induces resistance in tomato in a manner where SA and JA /ET may play a role in defence signalling.

Among the 62 isolates tested for chemotaxis activity toward malic and citric acids, the most efficient isolates were selected to evaluate its behavior as systemic inducers against bacterial speck pathogen. Fourteen different PGPR strains were evaluated for their capacity to induce systemic resistance on tomato against *P. syringae*. All strains significantly reduced the severity of *P. syringae* pv. *tomato* DC2000. Among fourteen strains reduced severity from the initial screenings, nine strains (O26, A0, A20, A28, A23, A27, N6, N22, N22, T10, C21, B20, B0 and B16) were selected because of their consistent and strong induced resistance capacity. Elicitation of induced resistance with dual treatment by these strains and BABA significantly reduced disease severity. Moreover, dual treatments significantly increased the activities of defense related enzymes, peroxidase and polyphenol oxidase. Results of quantitative real-time PCR indicated that the dual treatments with PGPR strains and BABA significantly enhanced the activation of defence-related genes inducible for salicylic acid and jasmonic acid pathway.

The effects of plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) on growth and yield of tomato plants were investigated under field conditions between 2010 and 2011 seasons.

Overall, the results of this study suggest that root inoculation of PGPR strains alone (especially T10) have the potential to increase the yield and growth of tomato plant under field conditions.



محمد درغام ابراهيم صحصاح  
دراسات على بعض الامراض المحمولة بالبذرة على المحاصيل النجيلية  
Mohamed Dorgham Ibrahim Sehsah  
STUDIES ON CERTAIN SEED BORNE DISEASES OF CEREAL CROPS.

Abstract

First and foremost I feel always indebted to Allah the most beneficent and merciful

The author wishes to express his gratitude and sincere appreciation to Prof. Dr. Kamal El-Sayed Ghoniem Professor of Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University for faithful supervision, valuable advice, support, professional guidance and constrictive criticism.

I wish to express my sincere thanks and gratitudes to Prof. Dr. Gabr Abd-Elwanees El-kot for suggesting the problem, constructive supervision, support, kind guidance, continuous encouragement and his fruitful help for the completion of this work.

Sincere thanks are extended to Dr. Rashad Abd-Elmoneem Al-Malla. Researcher of Plant Pathology Research Institute, Agriculture Research Center (ARC), Giza, Egypt. For constructive supervision, kind guidance, continuous encouragement, supports. And providing facilities.

I would like to thanks Dr. Mohsen Mohamed Elsharkawy, Lecturer of Plant Pathology, Agric. Botany Dept., Fac. Agric., Kafrelsheikh Univ., for his sincere help, scientific support and facilities granted throughout the period of the present investigation that led to accomplish this work.

Special appreciation is due to all staff members of Agricultural Botany Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University and all staff members of Agriculture Plant Pathology Research Sakha Station for their cooperation, encouragement and vital discussions.

I wish to express my deepest gratitude to my father, my mother, my wife and my children Yaseen and Alaa for their encouragement and patience during the preparation of this work.

سمر صبحى عبد العزيز

## قسم إنتاج الدواجن



محمد محمد إبراهيم الجبالثأثير كثافة التربية والفيتوبيوتك فى العليقة  
MAHMOUD MAHMOUD IBRAHIM EL-SHEHRY  
على أداء الأرانب النامية خلال شهر الصيف-MAHMOUD MAHMOUD IBRAHIM EL-SHEHRY  
GEBALY

### EFFECT OF STOCKING DENSITY AND DIETARY PHYTOBIOTIC ON GROWING RABBIT'S PERFORMANCE DURING SUMMER SEASON ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of different stocking density and dietary phytobiotic on growth performance, body temperature, carcass traits and economic efficiency of growing APRI- line rabbits under heat stress condition. One hundred and eight APRI- line rabbits were divided and assigned randomly into nine groups of 8 weeks of age ( $620 \pm 6g$ ), each group with 12 rabbits. The experimental design was factorial  $3 \times 3$ , whereas three stocking density (2, 4 and 6 rabbit/cage) and three levels of dietary phytobiotic (0, 0.5 and 1% lycopene). Results showed that the highest body weight was found in treatment 2 rabbits/ cage and rabbit fed diet with 1% lycopene. The best feed conversion ratio was found in treatment 2 rabbits/cage (2.32), followed by 4 rabbits/ cage (2.42), while the poorest value was determined in treatment 6 rabbits/ cage (2.68). The economic efficiency was decreased from 1.17 to 0.96 as the number of rabbits increased from 2 to 6 in the cages. Therefore, it could be concluded that under heat stress, raising rabbits in cages with low density and supplemented with 1% lycopene in diet gave the best productive performance and improved the economical efficiency. At the same time, raising rabbits in low density, permits for somewhat motor activity and social life which reflect on the meat quality and increasing the selling price.



شامه حسنى أحمد مرسى  
تأثير إضافة الصمغ العربي على  
الأداء الإنتاجي للأرانب

Shama Hosny Ahmad Morsy

**EFFECT OF ARABIC GUM SUPPLEMENTATION ON PRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE  
OF RABBITS**

**Abstract**

Experiments of the present study were carried out at the Rabbits Farm of Sakha Station, Animal Production Research Institute, Agriculture Research Center, Egypt, during the period from October 2016 to March 2016. It aimed to investigate the effects of supplementing Gum Arabic as prebiotic on growth performance, digestibility, some blood parameters, carcass characteristics, caecal microbial activity and economical efficiency of growing APRI-Line rabbits. Six experimental diets were formulated to cover all essential nutrient requirements for growing rabbit. Dietary Gum Arabic level had no significant differences in feed intake (g/ d) during the experimental period. Experimental treatment received 1.0 and 1.5 GA in diets had lower feed conversion ratio as compared with those received control treatment (2.065 and 2.015 vs. 2.297 g FI/ g DWG;  $P < 0.001$ , respectively). Using of GA in growing rabbits diet decreased mortality rate by 24.2% (As average), as compared with control diet. Rabbits diets containing 1.0 and 1.5% GA had the highest carcass weight percentage; while those fed control diet had the lowest value (50.2 and 50.5% vs. 57.5%,  $P < 0.05$ , respectively). Serum total protein, albumin and globulin significantly increased with increasing GA level in the diet. Serum cholesterol and triglyceride significantly decreased ( $P < 0.01$  &  $P < 0.001$ , respectively) by increasing GA level in diet. The best value of relative revenue was found in the rabbits received 1.0% GA diet (112.6%), followed by those received 1.5% GA diet (110.9%), but the poorest value was recorded for control group (100%). Therefore, it may be concluded that Gum Arabic could be successfully incorporated into the diet of growing rabbits up to 1.5%. However, Arabic Gum 1.0% improved production performance and some physiological indices through alleviate post weaning stress with high profitability, under Egyptian environmental conditions.

## قسم الالبان



أحمد عبدالرحمن محمد المهدي

عزل واستخدام بكتيريا حمض اللاكتيك المنتجة للبكتريوسين كعامل حفظ حيوي في الجبن  
الطري

**AHMED ABDELRHMAN MOHAMED ELMAHDY**

**Isolation and Utilization of Bacteriocin-Producing Lactic Acid Bacteria as a Bio-  
Preservative Agent in Soft Cheese**

## Abstract

Isolation and utilization of bacteriocin-producing lactic acid bacteria (LAB) as a bio-preservative agent in soft cheese was studied. The results exerted that thirty-four isolates from ٥١٤ showed antimicrobial activity against *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* ٢٤٠ after incubation for ٢٤ hrs at ٢٧ °C. Moreover, five isolates were active against *Listeria monocytogenes* EGDE١٠٧٧٧٦. Molecular biology of the five LAB isolates, that had antimicrobial activity against *Listeria monocytogenes* EGDE١٠٧٧٧٦ were identified as *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* A١٥, *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* A١٦, *Enterococcus faecium* A١٥, *Enterococcus faecium* A١٦ and *Enterococcus faecium* A١٧ by ١٦S rRNA gene sequences. *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* A١٥ had produced only bacteriocin while *Enterococcus faecium* A١٥ produced other antimicrobial substances, such as H٢O٢ beside bacteriocin. *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* A١٥ and *Enterococcus faecium* A١٥ were more active between pH ٥ and ٨ and that activity was decreased at pH ٢ and pH ١٠.

The effect of heat treatment and time on the bacteriocin activity showed no effect up to ١٠٠ °C for ١٠ min. in case of *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* A١٥ and ٢٠ min. for *Enterococcus faecium* A١٥. Maximum bacteriocin activity produced by *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* A١٥ was observed at the end of logarithmic phase (at ٢٧ °C for ١١ hrs) and still stable until the end of incubation (٤٨ hrs). On the other hand, maximum bacteriocin production for *Enterococcus faecium* A١٥ was clear in the logarithmic phase at ٢٧ °C for ٦ hrs, and consequently decreased until ٢٤ hrs of incubation. Structural gene study of the produced bacteriocin for *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* A١٥ and *Enterococcus faecium* A١٥ was defined as nisin Z and enterocin B, respectively. PCR analysis and haemolytic activity did not show presence of the (Cytolysin A) *cyl* A gene and  $\gamma$ -haemolytic for both. The results also, showed no gelatin lysis by *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* A١٥ but had gelatin lysis by *Enterococcus faecium* A١٥. The effect of bacteriocinogenic strains *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* A١٥ and *Enterococcus faecium* A١٥ as protective cultures to control growth of pathogenic bacteria (*Listeria monocytogenes*) in UHT milk, was more efficient on BHI broth media. In all cases, the number of *Listeria monocytogenes* was increased after ٨ hrs when purified bacteriocin was used. The resultant white soft cheese acceptability and quality was significantly improved by both *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* A١٥ strain and enterocin when compared with control cheese.

It can be concluded that *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* A١٥ can be used as a culture or co-culture for improving white soft cheese quality. Moreover, enterocin produced by *Enterococcus faecium* A١٥ can be also used as a bio-preservative agent for improving cheese quality.

## قسم البساتين



ماهر منقولة عبد الرحيم منقولة

تحسين نمو وإنتاجية البرتقال أبو سرة باستخدام بعض محسنات التربة والجبرلين  
Maher Mankolah Abd El-Rehium Mankolah  
Improvement of Growth and Productivity of Washington Navel Orange Trees by  
Using Some Soil Amendments and GA<sub>3</sub> Applications.

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out during two successive growing seasons of 2014 and 2015 on 8 years old of Washington Navel orange trees (*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck) budded on Sour orange rootstock (*Citrus aurantium*, L.), spaced at 0 x 0 meter and grown in private orchard located at Shino village, Kafrelsheikh governorate, Egypt, to study effect of some soil amendments, gibberellic acid and their combination on vegetative growth, nutritional status, yield and fruit quality. The experiment was arranged in a randomized complete blocks design with eleven combination treatments as follows: T<sub>1</sub> Control (Untreated trees), T<sub>2</sub> Mycorrhizae fungi at 10g/tree/year, T<sub>3</sub> Mycorrhizae fungi at 10g/tree/year + Sulphur at 1kg/tree/year, T<sub>4</sub> Mycorrhizae fungi at 10g/tree/year + Nile fertile at 50g/tree/year, T<sub>5</sub> Mycorrhizae fungi at 10g/tree/year + Bio-tol at 2cm/l were sprayed from Feb. up to May, T<sub>6</sub> Mycorrhizae + Sulphur + was sprayed at full bloom stage, T<sub>7</sub> Mycorrhizae + Nile fertile + 20ppm GA<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>8</sub> Mycorrhizae + Bio-tol + 20ppm GA<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>9</sub> Phosphorine (Bio-fertal) at 11g/tree/year + Nile fertile, T<sub>10</sub> Phosphorine (Bio-fertal) + Bio-tol + 20ppm GA<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>11</sub> Phosphorine (Bio-fertal) + Sulphur + 20ppm GA<sub>3</sub>. The results showed that application of Phosphorine (Bio-fertal) at 11g/tree/year + Sulphur at 1kg/tree/year + 20ppm GA<sub>3</sub> (T<sub>11</sub>) or Phosphorine (Bio-fertal) at 11g/tree/year + Bio-tol at 2cm/l were sprayed from Feb. up to May + 20ppm GA<sub>3</sub> (T<sub>10</sub>) treatments to Washington Navel orange trees under conditions of this study approved in both seasons, to be the best beneficial for growers by attaining the highest income per fed.

محمود محمد احمد لطان

## قسم تكنولوجيا الأغذية



نجلاء كمال إبراهيم بلتاغى  
دراسات على تغذية بعض الفئات الخاصة

الاستفادة من نبات الكرفس فى تقليل الأثر الجانبى للسمنة

Nama: Naglaa Kamal Ibrahim Beltagy

Utilization of Celery Plant (*Apium graveolens* L.) For Lowering the Side Effect of the Obesity

## ABSTRACT

The work to be described here was undertaken to figure out the possibility of using celery for preparing functional food (Biscuit). The second target of the study is to evaluate this plant as antiobesity through feeding study. The results showed that: the celery leaves contained moderate amounts of protein, fat, ash and fiber (19.3%), (1.76%), (19.55%) and (12.67%), respectively. Followed by celery seeds (17.25%), (0.41%), (10.18%) and (40.35%), respectively. The contents of magnesium, manganese, calcium, iron, sodium, copper, zinc and phosphate found in celery leaves were 620 mg, 86.25 mg, 1030 mg, 226.2 mg, 620 mg, 9.75 mg, 27.5 mg and 29.98 mg / 100 g, respectively. As for celery seeds, their contents of the aforementioned minerals were 460 mg, 52.5 mg, 750 mg, 148.92 mg, 288 mg, 11.87 mg, 44.27 mg and 44.71 mg / 100 g, respectively. Phenolic acids were identified in both dried celery leaves and seeds powder extracts. The main compounds were E.vanillic (76.44 mg / 100 g) followed by Alpha-coumaric acid (57.87 mg / 100 g) in dried celery leaves powder, where E.vanillic acid and iso-ferulic acid were the main ones in the case of dried celery seeds powder extracts, since their values were (81.21 and 29.47 mg/100g), respectively. Ten flavonoid compounds were identified in celery leaves and seeds extracts. Rutin (42.56 mg / 100 g) followed by Hesperidin (41.56 mg / 100 g) were the main flavonoids in celery leaves extracts. Meanwhile Hesperidin and Hesperidin were the main ones in case of dried celery seeds powder extracts (4.09 and 2.80 mg/100g), respectively. Antibacterial activity of dried celery (leaves and seeds) was determined in quantities of 5, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 µl against four bacterial strains. The water absorption of the wheat flour was gradually increased with increasing the level of replacement (celery leaves powder) which reached 59.5, 58.2, 57.5, 56.2 and 55.6% for wheat paste replaced with 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0 and 20% of celery leaves, respectively compared to 60.6% for control. The biological experiment was performed on normal and obese rats after feeding on meals contained celery powder of leaves and seeds replaced with 2.5 and 5%, celery leaves and seeds powder that improved the final weight of the body and the efficiency of rats to use feed compared to obese rats (positive control).

## قسم المحاصيل



احمد إسماعيل علي سعدا لله الشامي

تقييم بعض طرق الانتخاب تحت إلهاد المائي لتحسين المحصول والتبكير في القطن  
المصري

Ahmed Ismail Ali Saadallah El-Shamy

EVALUATION OF SOME SELECTION PROCEDURES UNDER DROUGHT STRESSES FOR  
IMPROVEMENT OF YIELD AND EARLINESS IN EGYPTIAN COTTON

ABSTRACT

Cotton (*Gossypium barbadense* L.) is the most important textile fiber crop and the world's 2nd important oil seed crop after soybean. Although cotton is considered to be a drought tolerant crop, its sensitivity varies greatly among genotypes (Gorham, 1996; and Naidu et al., 1998). The Egyptian cotton is the best cotton in world in characters fiber quality and yield. Water stress affects the cotton plant by limiting fiber yield and lint quality, suggesting the development of drought tolerant cultivars to get economic yield in water deficit areas.

Cotton breeder relays to increase the frequency of combinations, which possessed the desirable characters to evolve high yielding cultivars with acceptable fiber quality. Since yield is known to be a complex trait and highly affected by environmental conditions, thus, direct selection for yield is not expected to be effective. Therefore, breeder avoids selection for yield and prefers to select for its components, individually. The choice of selection and breeding procedures for genetic improvement of cotton is largely conditioned by the type and relative amount of genetic variances component in the population, while, the gain from selection, in a population, depends on genetic variability, heritability and selection intensity (Falconer, 1989). The exploitation of genetically diverse stock, in cross combinations, helps to identify promising hybrids and/or develop superior lines.

**رشدى يحيى عبد الله عبد المجيد العجوري**  
**تقدير الثوابت الوراثية باستخدام العشائر الستة فى هجن مختلفة للأرز تحت ظروف**  
**الإجهاد المائي**

**Roshdy Yahia Abd -Allah Abd El-Megeed El-Agoury**  
**Estimation of genetic parameters using six population of different rice crosses**  
**under water stress condition**

The present investigation was carried out at the experimental farm of Sakha, Agric. Research Station during three growing seasons 2014, 2015 and 2016. Six rice parental genotypes are used in this study; namely i.e. Giza 177, Giza 179, Sakha 102, Sakha 104 (local varieties), IR47045-010-2-2-2-2 and WAB 880-1-22-1-2-P1-HB (introduced genotypes from IRRI and Africa rice center, respectively). During 2014, the six parents were planted in different sowing dates to get hybrid seeds for six crosses, during 2015 the six parents with their crosses were planted to get the seeds of F1 hybrids, BC1 and BC2, as well as multiplicate F1 to get F2 seeds, during 2016 season, the six populations P1, P2, F1, F2, BC1 and BC2 were planted in two experiments with three replications for each one, the first one was irrigated every four days (normal irrigation), the second was irrigated every 12 day (water stress condition). Six populations viz. P1, P2, F1, F2, BC1 and BC2 of six rice crosses that are namely; the first cross (Giza 177 x Giza 179), the second (Sakha 104 x WAB 880-1-22-1-2-P1-HB), the third (IR47045-010-2-2-2-2 x Sakha 102), the fourth (Giza 177 x Sakha 102), the fifth (Sakha 104 x Giza 179) and the sixth (IR47045-010-2-2-2-2 x WAB 880-1-22-1-2-P1-HB) with their parents, that used to produce and estimate type of gene action, heterosis, inbreeding depression, heritability and genetic advance for some vegetative and agronomic traits, under normal irrigation and water stress conditions.

**منار ابراهيم على السيد**

**احمد سمير محمد طه**



**الحسينى محمد عبدالخالق ضاهر**  
**وراثه المحصول ومكوناته وبعض صفات جودة الحبوب فى الأرز تحت ظروف الإجهاد المائى**  
**El-Housini Mohamed Abdel-Khalek Daher Inheritance of Yield, its Components**  
**and Some Grain Quality Traits in Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) under Water Stress**  
**Conditions.**

**ABSTRACT**

Combining ability analysis was carried out in rice through  $8 \times 8$  diallel set analysis excluding reciprocals for agronomic, grain yield and its components, root and grain quality traits at the Experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center, Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt during 2015 and 2016 summer seasons under normal and water stress conditions. The results exhibited that Sakha 105, Giza 179, Giza 177 and Giza 178 for agronomic traits; Sakha 105, WAB 1573, Giza 178 for root traits; WAB 1573, NERICA 5, Giza 178 and Sakha 105 for yield and its components traits; Sakha 105, Giza 177 and Sakha 105 for grain quality traits were the best general combiners for these traits under both conditions. The results also exhibited that WAB 1573 x NERICA 5, Giza 178 x NERICA 5 and Sakha 105 x Giza 177 for agronomic traits; Sakha 105 x Sakha 105, WAB 1573 x NERICA 5 and Giza 177 x NERICA 5 for root traits; WAB 1573 x NERICA 5, Giza 179 x WAB 1573, Sakha 105 x Sakha 105 and Giza 178 x WAB 1573 for yield and its components traits; Sakha 105 x Giza 177, WAB 1573 x NERICA 5 and Sakha 105 x Giza 177 for grain quality traits were the best cross combinations for these traits under both conditions.



**محمود محمد حسنى سالم هيبه**  
**تأثير الرش و النقع بالخميرة تحت مستويات مختلفة من التسميد النيتروجينى على**  
**محصول وجودة بنجر السكر**  
**Mahmoud Mohamed Hossny Salem**  
**Effect of Spraying and Soaking with Yeast under Different Levels of Nitrogen**  
**Fertilization on Yield and Quality of Sugar Beet**

**Abstract**

This investigation was carried out to study the effect of spring and soaking yeast under different levels of nitrogen fertilization on the yield and quality of sugar beet. The sugar beet cultivar "HERCULE" was used in both seasons. Three treatments were used, 60 kg N/feddan, 70 kg N/feddan and 90 kg N/feddan with four treatments were used: control (without spring), spraying after 50 days from sowing to spraying after 50 and 60 from sowing, three spraying after 50, 60 and 70 days from sowing and four treatments were used: control (without soaking), soaking for 24 hour, soaking for 48 hour and soaking for 72 hour. Increasing nitrogen fertilization at 90 kg N/fed. showed highly significant value of root length, root diameter, dry weight and root and top ratio for sugar beet plant at 128, 152 and 176 days from sowing in two seasons 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 also showed highly significant mean of top, root and

sugar yield for sugar beet plant in two seasons ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥ and ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٦ and Three spray of yeast showed significantly higher of root length, root diameter, dry weight, top/root ratio and top, root and sugar yield for sugar beet plant at seasons ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥ and ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٦. Interaction between treatment were observed significant effect on root length, root diameter, dry weight and top/rot ratio for sugar beet plant at ١٢٨, ١٤٢ and ١٦٨ days from sowing in two seasons ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥ and ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٦ and top, root and sugar yield for sugar beet plant in two seasons ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥ and ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٦.

## قسم الإقتصاد الزراعى

شيماء مسعود بدير بدوى



حسام محمد حسن الديستى

دراسة العوامل المرتبطة والمحددة لفاعلية مشروع تشغيل الشباب فى حملات النظافة  
البيئية بمركز البرلس

Hossam Mohamed Hassan El Diasty

**"Studying the factors associated with the effectiveness of the youth employment project in the environmental clean-up campaigns at the center of Al-Borolus"**  
**Abstract**

The objective of this study is to identify the effectiveness of the youth employment project in environmental hygiene campaigns by identifying the characteristics of the respondents in the project work area, identifying the factors related to the effectiveness of the project, identifying the factors determining the effectiveness of the project and determining the most important factors affecting the effectiveness of the project. Project effectiveness of the three villages implemented. This study was conducted in the villages of Al-Shahabia, Al-Hammad and Al-Ayyash, which is part of the Borlus Center in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate.

The total number of households in the village of Shahabiya reached ١٢٥٢ families, while the number of households in Al Hammad village reached ١١٦٠ families, while the number of families in the village In order to determine the sampling frame of the study, ٨٪ of the respondents were taken from each village and not less than ١٠٠ respondents. The number of respondents who chose the village of Shahabiya was ١٠٨, and the number of respondents

who choose the village of Hammad was 100 respondents , As well as the number of respondents who have the choice of the village of Ayyash 100 The total number of subjects in the study sample was 208 respondents representing 9.0% of the total study. The data was encoded, entered and processed using the computer. More than one statistical method was used to analyze the data, using the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, percentages, frequencies and standard grades. Alpha coefficient to estimate the stability of the parameters. The simple correlation coefficient, the multiple linear regression test was also used, and the multiple step gradient regression was used to determine how much each independent variable in the explanatory variance of dependent variables Also used analysis of variance test (F), and use the test (T) to test the moral relationships between variables taken and moral levels (.05) (.01) as a basis for judging the moral relations calculated.



محمد محمد حلمى عبد الله غلاب  
المنظمات الريفيه والتنمية الريفيه

**Mohamed Mohamed Helmy abd-allah Ghallab**

**Rural organizations and rural development**

**Abstract**

The current study seeks to identify the extent of a perception of the beneficiaries of improving irrigation the role of irrigation organizations in Achieving sustainable water development in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate through the following sub-objectives : role of improving irrigation in the view of water as an element characterized by scarcity , role of improving irrigation in the consideration of water as a valuable economic component, role of improving irrigation in achieving the water safety for farmers, role of Water guidance as one of the improving irrigation organizations in rationalizing the use of irrigation water and role of water user associations as one of the improving irrigation organizations in achieving self-management of irrigation water. The selection of Kafr El-Sheikh governorate and the districts of Kafr El-Sheikh and Riyadh as study area as one of the oldest areas hat have been implemented the improving irrigation ,given the lack of access to the names of beneficiaries of improving irrigation on the study districts, the study sample was based on the multi-stage sample , In the first stage, lists of water user associations were obtained from the Water Guidance directorate in Kafr El-Sheikh on the canals which were improved for a period at least five years before the start of the study by the number of 471 water users associations, in the second, 214 water users associations were selected according to the Krejcie and Morgan equation, In the third, three farmers from each association were selected, one of them at the beginning of the mesqah, the second in the middle, and the third at the end through Chairman of the Board of association (sheikh of the association) or his representative so that the sample size of the study was 642 farmers. The data were collected through the personal interview of the farmers by using a questionnaire form designed to serve the study objectives after the pre-I test was conducted. The data was coded and entered into the computer. Some statistical tools such as: arithmetic mean, frequency, weighted mean, percentages , simple correlation coefficient multiple linear regression were used to analyzing the data Using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS), and significant levels used ranged between 0.05 to 0.01 as the basis for judging the significant relations calculated.

الاراضى



شيماء محمد المهدي محمد رجب  
دراسة استجابة القمح للتسميد الازوتى والعناصر الصغرى واثـر ذلك على بعض خصائص  
التربة.

## "A STUDY OF THE RESPONSE OF WHEAT CROP TO NITROGEN AND MICRONUTRIENTS FERTILIZATION AND THEIR EFFECT ON SOME SOIL PROPERTIES".

**SHAIMAA MOHAMED EL-MAHDY MOHAMED RAGAB**

### ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out in the Experimental Farm of Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrel-Sheikh University during the two successive winter growing seasons of 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 in the same location to study the long term effect with one variety of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), cv. Maser 1. The experiment was conducted in split-split plot design, with four replicates. The main plots were randomly assigned to nitrogen levels (0, 40 and 80 kg N/fed.) , the sub plots were represented by the two chelated forms of Humic acid and EDTA as foliar application and the sub sub plots were represented by four micronutrients spraying of Fe, Cu, Mn and Zn, each one in two concentrations.

Where, the objectives of the present study were to investigate the effect of different levels of N and some chelated micronutrients as spraying application on: (1) grain yield and yield component of wheat plant (2) uptake of N, P and K by wheat under different treatment of N rates and micronutrients and (3) some soil available macronutrients.

The results showed that, the best treatments were N80-humic to Zn2 and Mn2 which gave the highest production for wheat grain and straw yield which indicate the importance of balance fertilization for wheat crop. The results also indicated that, improving soil soil fertility and replenishment nutrients depilation under the conditions of the present study.



عبير كمال سالم محمود  
الإرشاد الزراعي والمرأة الريفية  
**Abeer Kamal Salem Mahmoud**

## " AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND THE RURAL WOMEN"

### Abstract

The study was designed mainly to study the performance of rural women in different roles in Kafrel-Sheikh governorate. The governorate of Kafrel-Sheikh was selected as the area for conducting this study. Two random centers were randomly selected from the ten administrative centers in Kafrel-Sheikh governorate. This was followed by the random selection of a village from each of the two former centers. Random selection resulted in Zidan village in Al Hamoul center and the large village of Sariwa in the center of Bila. The study included all female heads of rural families in each of the two study villages. Each local village has its own village. Given the limited potential of the researcher and the difficulty of collecting data from all rural women in the study area, the size of the sample was determined according to the Kargsey and Morgan equation (1970). The results of the sample were 297 subjects (157 in the village of Zidan and 140 in the large village of Sariwa). They were selected in a simple random way from the overall. The percentages and the arithmetic mean were used as a measure of the central tendency, the standard deviation and the range To

## كلية التربية

أولاً : الماجستير

قسم الصحة النفسية



نسمة على محمد بلتاجي  
فاعلية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي في خفض السلوك العدوانى لدى  
الأطفال المعاقين سمعياً

**Nesma Ali Mohamed Beltagy**

## **The Effectiveness Of a Behaviour Cognitiv counseling program in Decreasing Aggressive Behaviour For Hearing Impaired Children**

### **Abstract**

The study aimed to reduce the aggressive behavior of children with hearing disabilities using a program based on the techniques of cognitive behavioral guidance and the extent of the effectiveness of this program on the experimental group after the follow-up period and study the differences between the two groups (experimental - control) in response to the program. (١٢) students with a hearing impairment, ranging in age from ٩-١٢ years, with an average age of ١٠.٣٣ and a standard deviation of ٠.٩٦, and a control sample of ١٢ students with a hearing disability ranging in age from ٩-١٢ years with an average age of (١٠,٣٧) and a standard deviation of (١,٠٥) The study used the semi-experimental method, which aims to investigate the effect of an independent variable, the cognitive behavioral counseling program on the dependent variable, the aggressive behavior

The results of the study were based on the effectiveness of the cognitive behavioral counseling program in the experimental sample after the completion of the therapeutic program after a period of time. Follow-up This was shown in the results of the three dimensions where there were no statistically significant differences in their results in the dimensions of dimension and follow-up.

**رشا صبحى عبدالفتاح الكفورى**



**هند محمد العيسوي الدراجيني**

**فاعلية برنامج إرشادي بالمعنى لتنمية صلابة الشخصية وأثرها على جودة الحياة النفسية لدى عينة من طلاب وطالبات الثانوية العامة**

**Hend Mohamed El El esawy Eldrageny**

## **" The effectiveness of meaning counseling program to Develop Hardiness and Its Effect of The Mental life Quality Decrease Depression Intensity for a sample of General Certificate Male and Female students "**

### **Abstract:**

The researcher's name: Hend Mohamed Elesawy Eldrageny (٢٠١٧)

Title of the study: The effectiveness of meaning counseling program to Develop Hardiness and Its Effect of The Mental life Quality Decrease Depression Intensity for a sample of General Certificate Male and Female students "

Registration date: ١٦ / ١١ / ٢٠١٤

The history of the discussion: ٢٩ / ٤ / ٢٠١٧

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of the programme guidance meaning in the development of the stiffness character and its impact on the psychological quality of life in a sample of high school students and ensure continuity an effective program on the experimental group and after the follow-up period, which lasted one and a half months. The study sample consisted of (٢٤) students student of the high school students as a group of experimental and the common control Qotour secondary school in Al Gharbia at an average age Ne (١٦.٥٤). The study includes the following instruments: measurement of personality hardiness (set up / Amal Abdel Samie Bazah, ٢٠١١), and measurement of quality of life and psychological preparation of / the extension program), word of mouth (set up / researcher).

The main result of the study

١. The effectiveness of the counseling program, as in the development of personality rigidity and improve the psychological quality of life among high school students.

٢. The continuity and effectiveness of the counseling program, as for the personal rigidity and improve the quality of life and psychological experiment group of high school students during the follow-up period.

The study included several keywords, which are:

Personality of Hardiness

The quality of life  
The effectiveness of meaning counseling program  
A sample of General Certificate Male and Female students



**محمد عبدالله محمد شلبي**  
**فاعلية برنامج معرفى سلوكى لإدارة الضغوط لتخفيف بعض اضطرابات النوم لدى طلاب الجامعة**

**Mohamed Abdallah Mohamed Shalaby**  
**The Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Stress Management Program to Alleviate some Sleep Disorders among College Students.**

**Abstract**

Researcher Name: Mohammad Abdallah Mohammad Shalaby

Study Title: The Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Stress Management Program to Alleviate some Sleep Disorders among College Students.

Date of registration: ١٠/٢/٢٠١٦ Date of discussion: ٢٤ / ٧ / ٢٠١٧

The study aimed to identify the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral stress management psist program to alleviate some sleep disorders (insomnia – sleep terror disorder – non organic hypersomnia) among college students and to ensure the effectiveness of the program after the follow up period which lasted for two months. The pilot study was applied on ٢٠ college students who were under stress and were divided into: firstly, Experimental group = ١٠ (٥ females, ٥ males) with an average age ٢٠.٥ years and a standard deviation ٠.٨٢٢. Secondly, Control group = ١٠ (٥ females, ٥ males) with an average ٢٠.٥ years, a standard deviation ٠.٧٨٩ and their age ranges from ٢٠ to ٢١ years old. The researcher used several tools: Cognitive Behavioral Program prepared by the researcher, Sleep Disorder Scale prepared by the researcher, Daily Blogging Form prepared by Tariq Asaad Abdo and Aolfet Khela (٢٠٠١), and Psychological Stress Scale prepared by Sobhy Abd Elftah Alkafori (٢٠٠٩). The researcher used the following statistical Descriptive statistical methods which represented by "mean and standard deviation". Also, Methods of non-:methods The study shows the following .parametric statistical analysis which includes Mann-Whitney test and Wilcoxon test by comparing the results of both the experimental group and the control group, and the results of the pre :findings application and post application of sleep disorders scale and psychological stress scale, there are statistically significant differences favoring the experimental group for the best direction. This indicates to the effectiveness of the program in improving stress management in the expr sample of the study. This will contribute to the alleviation of sleep disorders. Moreover, the findings prove continuous effectiveness of the program among the experimental group in improving the .management of stress and alleviation of sleep disorders during the follow-up period, which lasted for two months

:Keywords

Cognitive Behavioral Program. - Stress Management. - Sleep disorders (insomnia – sleep terror disorder – non organic hypersomnia)



**علاء عبد اللطيف محمد العباسي**  
**فاعلية برنامج عقلانى انفعالى لتخفيف الضغوط النفسية لدى المراهقين المعاقين حركياً**

**Alaa Abd Elatif Mohamed Elabbasy**  
**Effectiveness of an Emotional Mental program for Deceasing psychological stress For Kinetic – disabled adults**

**Abstract**

Name: Alaa Abd Elatif Mohamed Elabbasy

Title:( Effectiveness of an Emotional Mental program for Deceasing psychological stress For Kinetic – disabled adults)

.Registration date: ٢٦/٤/٢٠١٦

The study aimed to search The Effectiveness of an emotional rational program to reduce psychological stress among adolescents with motor disabilities. The society of the study consists of (١٦) adolescents with motor disabilities, they were devided into two groups ( ٨ as an experimental group, and ٨ as a control group), aged between (١٥- ١٨) years old with standard deviation (١.٠٤), and arithmetic mean (١٦.٢٥). The study used the semi experimental

method, and the following tools: An emotional rational program (prepared by the researcher), mental stress scale (prepared by the researcher), TAT Test, Rotter Test, and Case Study (prepared by Amal Baza). The results of the study show that adolescents with motor disabilities have high psychological stress, (the economy, then the body, then the social, then the mental stress), and also the Effectiveness of the emotional rational program to reduce psychological stress among adolescents with motor disabilities, and the continuity of the programme after two months, the follow up period, to make sure of the continuous effect of the programme.

adolescents with motor disabilities.- psychological stress -Key Words: An emotional rational program



أسامة مدحت حامد درويش  
فاعلية الإرشاد بالمعنى لتخفيف الضغوط النفسية وتحسين جودة الحياة لدى الشباب  
مرضى السكر

Osama Medhat hamed Darwish

The Effectiveness of guiding With Meaning in decreasing Psychological Stress and  
Improving The Quality of Live Diabetic Youth

Abstract

Study researcher: Osama Medhat hamed Darwish

degree: master

Registration date: ١٧ / ٥ / ٢٠١٦

The history of the discussion: ١٧ / ٧ / ٢٠١٧

Title: The Effectiveness of Guiding with Meaning in Decreasing psychological stress and improving the Quality of life Diabetic youth.

This research aims to know the effectiveness of guiding with meaning in decreasing the psychological stress for diabetes and making sure of the continuity of the effectiveness of the program if it presents , after a period of following which took two months . The sample of the research consists of (١٤) persons who are diabetes from outpatient clinics divided into ٢ groups experimental and governmental each group consists of (٧) ill people. The researcher applied the quality of life scale on them, which is done by ( Mahmoud Abdelhalim Mansy, Ali Mahdy Kazzem, ٢٠٠٦) . The psychological scale by the researcher . The guidance by meaning by the researcher. The results of the research reached that there are some differences with statistical views between the average of the marks of the person of the two groups the experimental and the governmental in the in the after observation scale on the two scales of the psychological stress and the quality of life on the side of the experimental group . There are also differences with the statistical signs between the average of the marks of the persons of the experimental group on the pre-observation scale and the after-observation scale on the scale of psychological stress and quality of life on the side of the pre-observation scale. the results as well showed no differences with statical signs between the average of marks of the persons of the experimental group in the pre-observation scale and after-observation scale on the psychological stress scale and the quality of life.



**زهير عزت علي حسن**  
**فعالية التدريب التوكيدي في تحسين مفهوم الذات**  
**لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الأولى من التعليم**  
**الأساسي المتأخرين دراسياً**  
**Zohair Ezzat Ali Hassan**

The effectiveness of emphatic training in improving self-concept among academically retarded pupils of first stage of basic education

**Abstract**

The present study aimed at measuring The effectiveness of emphatic training in improving affirmative behavior and self-concept among academically retarded pupils of first stage of basic education and the continuation of the study and ensure the continuity of the effectiveness of the program on the experimental group after the follow-up period, which lasted about a month and the sample consisted of (20) students and students (10) (10) as a control group that did not receive the program.

The study tools were as follows

A - measure of affirmative behavior (preparation researcher)

B - measure of the concept of self (preparation researcher)

C - the program of training and confirmation (preparation researcher)

The study found the following results:

1- There are statistically significant differences between the mean grade scores (control group and experimental group) on the measure of the positive behavior in the measurement of the distance • in favor of the experimental group

2- There are statistically significant differences between the intermediate grade levels (control group and experimental group) on the measure of the self concept in the measurement of the distance • in favor of the experimental group

3- There are statistically significant differences between the mean grade levels of the experimental group on the measure of positive behavior in the measurements (tribal - post) for the benefit of telemetry

4- There are statistically significant differences between the average grades of the experimental group on the scale of the concept of self in the dimensions (tribal - post) for the benefit of telemetry

5- There are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group on the measure of the positive behavior in the two dimensions (dimension and sequential).

6- There are no statistically significant differences between the average grades of the experimental group on the scale of the concept of self in the dimensions (dimension and sequential)



**هالة ممدوح إبراهيم رضوان**  
**فعالية برنامج تدريبي قائم على التفكير الإيجابي لتحسين مفهوم الذات والدافعية للإنجاز**  
**لدى المراهقين المكفوفين**  
**Hala Mamdouh Ibrahim Radwan**

**The Effectiveness of a Training Program Based on Positive Thinking in Enhancing Self Concept and Achievement Motivation Among Blind Adolescents**

**Abstract**

Paying attention to the blind emerges from their special needs and because they are still deprived from many services provided by the state to the sighters , although they have the abilities and capabilities that make them a productive force . The blind feels the same needs felt by his sighted peers , so he must focus on developing his abilities , putting in mind that his abilities need careful care , knowing that the intelligence of the blind is not less than the intelligence of the normal person . ( Reham Abd Elaal et others , 2011 , 533 )

Adolescence is an important stage in the individual's life because of its biological , mental , social and emotional changes and transformations . It's a stage where maturity begins with multiple aspects of personality . Therefore , it is an important and dangerous stage . ( Khaled Mohamed , 2008 , 97 )

Positive thinking in life matters is a driving force for correcting wrong behavior and developing the ability to adapt and increase personal effectiveness . Success is followed by a pattern of ideas and beliefs that call for activity , achievement , optimism and reduce the wrong methods of thinking in matters such as exaggeration and generalization and negative conclusions that raise tension . ( Abd El Sattar Ibrahim , ٢٠٠٧ , ٢٢٢)

Self concept is important in individual's life as it directs our actions in different situations . According to self concept we can interpret the experiences which we pass by and define our expectations from ourselves and others . Moreover , self concept achieve a continuous consistency between our behavior and our perception of ourselves as negative or positive ( khaled Abd Allah , ٢٠١١ , ٤٦٠)



فتحية فتح الله نصر أحمد  
فاعلية برنامج للتدريب على بعض المهارات الوجدانية الإيجابية لرفع مستوى التكيف النفسى لدى  
المراهقين المكفوفين

**Fathia Fathalla Nasr Ahmed**

**The Effectiveness of a training program on some positive affective skills to  
raise the level of psychological adaptation for blind teenagers**

**Abstract**

Vision loss and a sense of lost purpose in life, leads to a feeling of blind despair, frustration and surrender to the indifference and lack of interest in life, hindering individual to achieve psychological adjustment and feeling happy. And so there is a necessity to the experimental intervention designed training programs for adolescents who are blind to increase their sense of psychological adjustment and help them achieve positive meaning in their lives. Since positive affective skills (empathy – self-control -responsibility) used to reduce turbulence the present study designed to develop the relationship between these variables to improve the level of psychological adjustment among adolescents who are blind.



هيثم أبو الحسن حسن حفنى  
فعالية برنامج تدريبي فى ضوء نظرية الذكاءات المتعدده لخفض صعوبات التعلم فى مادة  
الرياضيات وأثره على زيادة الثقة بالنفس لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية

**Haitham Abul Hassan Hassan hefny**

**"The effectiveness of a training program based on activities to reduce learning  
difficulties in mathematics and its impact on self-confidence among primary school  
students"**

**Abstract**

The study aimed to measure the effectiveness of the therapeutic program in reducing the learning difficulties and increase self-confidence among students in the first cycle of basic education and the follow-up study and ensure the continuity of the effectiveness of the program on the experimental group after the follow-up period, which lasted about a month and the sample consisted of (٢٠) students and students (١٠) The preparation of the program was as follows: (١٠) as a control group that did not receive the program. The tools of the study were the learning difficulties scale (prepared by Ahmed Lotfy El Sayed) and the self-confidence scale (prepared by Aley Abbas El Sayed) The following There were statistically significant differences between the mean grade scores (control group and experimental group) on the scale of learning difficulties in the post-measurement for the experimental group . and the existence of

statistically significant differences between the intermediate grades of the control group and the experimental group. And the existence of statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group scores on the learning difficulties scale in the two dimensions) In favor of telemetry and the existence of statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group on the self-confidence scale in the two dimensions (pre-post) for the benefit of post-measurement • and the absence of statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group scores on the learning difficulties scale in the post- ) And there were no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group scores on the self-confidence scale in the two dimensions (post and sequential).



**محمد عبدالله بيومي الجيار**  
**فعالية برنامج تدريبي قائم علي إدارة الذات لرفع مستوي الطموح الأكاديمي وتحسين**  
**القيم لدى طلاب التعليم الثانوي الفني**  
**Mohammad Abdullah Bayoumi Aljayyar**  
**The effectiveness of self-management training program to raise the level of**  
**.academic ambition and improve the values of secondary technical students**

**Abstract**

The study aimed at verifying the effectiveness of using self-management training program to raise the level of academic ambition and improve the values of students in technical secondary education, and test the continuity of the impact of the program itself after one month of application of this program. (٢٠ + ١٠). The average age (١٦-١٩ years) and standard deviation (١,٥٤) and their performance were measured by the self-management scale, the academic aspiration scale, The study found the following results: There were statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group and the average scores of the control group on the self-management scale, the aspiration scale and the value crisis scale after applying the program for the benefit of the experimental group. The existence of statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group in the tribal measurement and their mean scores in the post-measurement on the self-management scale, the aspiration scale and the value crisis measure in favor of the post-measurement after application of the program, S statistical function between the mean scores of the experimental group arranged in telemetric grades averages arranged in the iterative measurement on the scale of ambition on the scale of the crisis There were statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group in the tribal measurement and their mean scores in the post-measurement on the self-management scale in favor of the post-measurement after the program was applied



**عبدالمعطي جمعه عبدالمعطي إبراهيم**  
**"فعالية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي لتحسين مفهوم الذات والمهارات الاجتماعية**  
**لدى الموهوبين ذوي صعوبات التعلم"**  
**Abdelmoati Gomaa Abdelmoati Ibrahim**  
**The Effectiveness of Cognitive behavioral – Counselling Program To Improve S**  
**Concept And Social Skills Among The Gifted With Learning Disabilities**

**Abstract**

The study aims to detect the effectiveness of a cognitive behavioral counseling program to improve the self concept and social skills among gifted with learning disabilities and check the continuity of its effectiveness after the follow-up period.

The study sample consisted of (١٢) gifted students with learning disabilities from one of the schools of the second stage of basic education, their age between ١٤-١٥ years with a mean age of ١٤.٦ and a standard deviation of (٠.٣٢). The sample was divided in a simple random way into two groups (control ٦ and experimental ٦).

The study tools include: the general mental abilities test, prepared by / Farouk Abdel Fattah Mousa (٢٠٠٢), the comprehensive guide to diagnosing the gifted Children by/ Amal Abdulsamee Basah (٢٠١٤) , the social skills scale prepared by / Mohamed Abdel-Rahman (١٩٩٨), the self-concept scale prepared by/ Farouk Abdel-Fattah Mousa and Faten Farouq (٢٠٠٠), the rapid neurological test prepared by/ Abdel wahab Kamel, and the cognitive behavioral counseling program (prepared by/ researcher).

The study uses the experimental curriculum, that aims to examine the impact of the experimental variable (independent variable) cognitive behavioral counseling program on (the dependent variables) the self concept and social skills among gifted with learning disabilities.

The study results detect the effectiveness of a cognitive behavioral counseling program to improve the self concept and social skills among gifted with learning disabilities and the continuity of its effectiveness after the follow-up period.

Keywords: gifted with learning disabilities, self concept , social skills, cognitive behavioral counseling program



ولاء رضا فؤاد  
عالية برنامج باستخدام الرسم لتخفيف الإنسحاب الاجتماعي لدى الأطفال التوحديين  
Walaa Reda Fuaad

**Effectiveness of a Drawing Program in Decreasing Social Withdrawal for Autistic Children**

**Abstract**

The study was designed to build a drawing-based program and to understand its effect in alleviating social withdrawal in autistic children. The study was conducted on a sample of ١٠ autistic children between the ages of ٥ and ٧ years. Their intelligence ranged from ٥٠: ٧٠ on the Stanford Bennett Scale of Intelligence, The study used a program based on the treatment of drawing, and the measure of social withdrawal in autistic children, consisting of three sub-dimensions (shyness, introversion, social withdrawal),The results showed that there were statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the two experimental groups and the adjustment in the post application on the social withdrawal scale in favor of the experimental group in the best direction. There were statistically significant differences between the average scores of the experimental group in the tribal and The best trend was that there were no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group on the social withdrawal scale in the telemetry dimension (after two months) on the scale of social withdrawal and its secondary dimensions. Keywords: painting therapy, social withdrawal, autism



سعد فايز سعد السيد  
عالية برنامج قائم علي السيكودراما لتنمية المهارات الاجتماعية وخفض السلوك العدواني  
لدى الأطفال ضعاف السمع

**Saad Fayeza Saad El-Sayed The Effectiveness of a program based on psycho-drama on developing social skills and reducing aggressive behavior among impaired hearing children.**

**Abstract**

Researcher name: Saad Fayed Saad El-Sayed.

Entitled: The Effectiveness of a program based on psycho-drama on developing social skills and reducing aggressive behavior among impaired hearing children .

The aim of this study is to : to develop social skills and reduce the aggressive behavior investigate the effectiveness of a program based on psycho-drama of children with hearing loss, and to know the continuity of the impact of the program to develop social skills and reduce aggressive behavior in children of the experimental group.

The sample of the study consisted of: (٢٠) children with hearing impairment and age range (٩ - ١٢) years with an average of (١١.٥) years , and a standard deviation ( ٠.٨٧ ) .

The tools of the study were: The measure of aggressive behavior to children, prepared by prof .Dr. Amal Abdel Sameeh Baza (٢٠٠٨) ,and the measure of the social skills of children , prepared by prof .Dr. Amani Abdel Maqsoud Abdel Wahab ( ٢٠١٤ ) , The psychodrama program preparation/ Researcher .

The results of the study revealed: There were statistically significant differences between the average grade of the control group and the experimental group on the measure of aggressive behavior after the application of the program in the direction of the control group. There were statistically significant differences between the average grade of the experimental group on the aggressive behavior scale in the tribal In the direction of tribal measurement, there were statistically significant differences between the average grade of the control group and the experimental group on the social skills scale after applying the program for the experimental group. There were statistically significant differences between the average grades The absence of statistically significant differences between the average grade of the experimental group on the measure of aggressive behavior between the two dimensions (post and sequential), the absence of statistically significant differences between the average grade The scores of the members of the experimental group on the scale of social skills between the criteria (dimension and follow-up).

Keywords:

Social skills – Aggressive behavior - psycho-drama – Hearing impaired



محمود محمد أحمد بريش

برنامج إثرائي حسي لتحسين الإدراك البصري لدى أطفال ذوي اضطرابات أطياف التوحد

Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmed Breish

**The effectiveness of a Perceptive Enchanting Program to Improve Visual Perception  
Among Children of Autism Spectrum Disorder**

Abstract

The field of special education witnessed a remarkable development in the second half of the last century on the global and Arab levels, by identifying the needs of individuals with disabilities and identifying their problems and trying to treat them. This period was characterized by the enactment of laws and legislation that focused on the need to educate, train and rehabilitate these groups of children, and help them to work and integrate them into society. The legislation also focused on training cadres dealing with all categories of special education, The most important in their detection and the development of treatment programs to modify their behavioral patterns.

## قسم إعداد المعلم الأكاديمي

# قسم أصول التربية

محمد عبدالعاطي سلامة كمون



مطواع حسن عبد الرحمن علي  
التربية وتجديد الخطاب الديني  
(التيار السلفي نموذجاً)

### Abstract

Introduction to the study and its importance:

The issue of renewal of religious discourse is not a seasonal issue, but ongoing and continuous Islamic cause renewed by the renewal of time and place, and the first one paved the way for us in this regard is the Prophet, peace be upon him when he said (that God sends to this nation at the head of every one hundred years the one who renews its religion)

.Renewing is the tradition of life and the law of existence, and if religion has come for people to be our life is no exception in the applications for this law, and here is the need for continuous innovation to keep pace with .developments in life, and variables of each era

Study problem:

It has become evident that leaves no room for doubt that the religious discourse is now undergoing a real crisis, not commensurate with the requirements of the age and its requirements, and that the energies of the Islamic nation unused, despite plentiful and magnitude, it is not fully operational to catch up in the eras of sleep and inattention, no doubt acts energies and feelings and move the capacity utilization and the possibilities are enshrined in the self, needs to religious speech of a particular kind, Religious discourse combines Faqih accuracy, shining writer, preacher heat, and a renewed look



**محمود قطب التبع سيداحمد شاهين  
المضامين التربوية في ثورتي ٢٥ يناير ٢٠١١م و٢٠ يونيو ٢٠١٢م  
"دراسة تحليلية"**

**Mahmoud kotb El-Topaa Sayed Ahmed Shaheen  
of ٢٥, January ٢٠١١ and ٢٠, June ٢٠١٢ revaluations) (Educational contents  
""Analytical study  
Abstract**

Arab societies live on the impact of a new phase which is the popular revolutions, Those revolutions that carry These revolutions, which broke the multiple demands ranging from social and economic rights to political reforms. countries, barrier of fear and established a new political culture, and led to social and political change in important Arab which result in the fall of regimes and thrones.  
These revolutions guide the individual's behavior in life to a specific destination according to their data, And give him a passion to shape his personality and identify the identity that distinguishes him from other people and provide him the highest degree of self-realization in the collective interest of society as a whole



**سهام ابراهيم عبداللطيف الدلال**

**القيم المرية في بعض مقررات الحلقة الاولى من التعليم الاساسي  
"دراسة تحليلية"**

**Seham Ibrahim Abd ELatif EdaLaL  
Nanny values in some of the decisions of the first cycle of basic education  
"An analytical study"**

**Abstract**

The values of a great role in human life, it represents a line or a straight path, which runs in his life, and guided him in his dealings with others, both within the family or outside with the surrounding environment, but society as a whole, they guide and directed to the behavior of the individual, and the basis for the construction of his personality, and configure trends and inclinations, they are necessary in the life we live.

And children makers of the future, and today's children the source of human potential of every nation in the future, although investment in education and upbringing of children is the best and most important investments, all money spent or effort for the care and upbringing of children is to secure the future of the community, the children are the foreseeable future can be achieved, and by the effort and attention to educational and media studies can provide



of life.

**علي محمد علي حسن**  
**« القيم التربوية في سورة " الأحزاب »**  
**Ali Mohamed Ali Hassam**  
**Values Nanny in Surat "Al- Ahzab"**

**Abstract**

The study aimed at uncovering the value structure included in Al-Ahzab and identifying how it can be used in the use of values to build modern Muslims. The study aims at introducing the parties in general and the subjects they dealt with in particular. Ideologies of the text, and the ideology of the researcher, in the sense that it is a dialogue between two, so that the research becomes composed of the dialectical movement between them. This transforms the analysis of content from a mere analytical process into a synthetic process. The problem of study is determined in the main question. T confirmed by Sura parties which can contribute to the building of the contemporary Muslim? The importance of the study is to emphasize the importance of the research because it deals with an important issue, the values of the educator in Ashraf Kuttab, which is the Holy Quran. It also includes the importance of research, including the surah Al-Ahzab, which is of great importance to the social, political, economic and social aspects. The need to confirm the behavior of contemporary Muslims and the results of the study that they stopped us the highest role of the Koran, which is reflected in the revelation of God and the human successor to God in the land, and the status of the Apostles and their conclusion, and knowledge of God and ways of awareness. She also stressed that Al-Ahrabat has many educational values in many areas, such as faith values, moral values, social values, military values and jihadism.



**صبري عبدالقادر محمد المدهون**  
**التربية ومواجهة ظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية**  
**دراسة ميدانية بمحافظة كفر الشيخ**  
**بُرج مغيزل و بُرج البُرُلُس نموذجًا**  
**Sabri Abdel-Kader Mohamed El-Madhoun**

**Education and Facing Illegal Immigration: A Field Study in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate (Borg Meghezal and Borg El-Borolos as Models)**

Since the dawn of history, education plays an important role in the changes to which societies are exposed which means the level of education and its quality affect positively or negatively on the level and the kind of social changes. Thus, if education was advanced in its means, tools and aims, it would cause advancement and positive changes in all fields; otherwise and vice versa.

From the role based on educational institutions in facing some of the problems that the Egyptian society suffers from, this Study clarifies the role of educational institutions in facing Illegal Immigration phenomenon, that is considered a global phenomenon affects the developed and developing countries.

**The Study Problem**

According to the results of the studies in this field, the problem of current study searched How to activate the role of educational institutions in facing Illegal Immigration through clarifying: what Illegal Immigration is in Kafr El-Sheikh

## قسم التربية المقارنة و الإدارة التعليمية



شيرين سعيد عبد المعطى المسيرى  
تطوير أداء مديري المدارس الثانوية العامة في ضوءمدخل المنظمة المتعلمة  
"دراسة ميدانية بمحافظة الغربية"

**Sheren Said Abd Elmohty Elmesery**

**Developing of the performance of General Secondary Schools Directores in the light  
of f learning organization Approach:  
A field study in Gharbia Governorate**

### Abstract

Educational organizations are of modern management concepts originating, inter alia, economic and humanitarian considerations and requirements and contributed to the development challenges of globalization and expansion of external environment for organizations and give the concept of a learning organization into an integrated system of human values and beliefs of management and behavioral practices that end to provide a regulatory environment able to develop itself through maximum utilization of individual and collective energies to the human elements involved in the Organization, despite the importance of the learning organization for the entrance to develop general principals performance skills and knowledge But the practice of management practices for managers of public high schools in the light of the foregoing can crystallize the problem study in the following main question:

How can I improve the performance Director of public high schools in the light of the entrance of a learning organization?

The purpose of this study was to identify the nature of general secondary schools and managers reach proposed measures for improving the performance of managers of public high schools in the light of the entrance of a learning organization

The study found a range of results, including:

Weak involvement of Board Director, teachers and students in decision making to ensure commitment to implementation, lack of management attention high school to promote a culture of empowerment through its website, not to achieve justice in rewards system among school staff.



**إبراهيم محمد مصطفى أحمد السيسى**

**التعليم الجامعي في مصر وسنغافورة  
(دراسة مقارنة)**

**Ibrahim Mohammed Mostafa Ahmed El-Sisi  
University Education in Egypt and Singapore  
(A Comparative Study)**

Abstract

In the age of rapid global changes, University education is of great importance to the progress and development of societies.

University education is one of the most distinctive educational stages in any society. Moreover, the interest in university education is one of the important aspects of cultural renaissance. This kind of education has a number of important roles which can be summarized in the following three areas:

Transferring knowledge through teaching.

Producing knowledge through scientific study.

Serving the community and environment.

University education has a great interest in most developed and developing societies, University education represents the strategic balance that provides the society with all the human resources needed by any society in order to promote the development in all economic, social and political fields.

University education contributes to the spread of knowledge through using it in solving the problems of society, and production of knowledge through its research, studies and new knowledge.

University education is the social security of all societies and is the key to achieving development and keeping pace with scientific and technological progress.

University education also contributes directly or indirectly to support qualified human resources that are also trained in the process of human development.

The university education system in Singapore is considered one of the most prominent university education systems in the world at the present time.

University education in Singapore is characterized by: Good selection of outstanding students and the academic quality of curriculum. This led to the classification of Singaporean universities among the best universities in Asia and the world.

University education in Singapore has gained prominent position over the past two decades



**علاء علي عبد الحليم سلاطين  
النشاط المدرسي بالتعليم الثانوي العام في  
مصر وفرنسا (دراسة مقارنة)**

**Alaa Ali Abd el-Halim Salateen**

**A Summary of the study in English**

**School Activity in General Secondary Education in Egypt and France: Comparative Study**

Abstract

The current study is gaining importance through the following:

1. It deals with the school activity, which is the mainstay of modern education, it represents one of the most important elements of the educational process, because it is of paramount importance in the balanced and integrated growth in all aspects of the personality of the student.
2. Helps to identify the best ways to develop the school activity in the general secondary education stage in Egypt by identifying the school activity in the general secondary education stage in France.

٢. Helps to identify the reality of the school activity in the general secondary education stage in Egypt at present. School activity is indispensable in achieving some educational aspects that cannot be achieved through the curriculum.
٣. It is hoped that this study will help the administrative and supervisory authorities to estimate the real value of the school activity and work on developing mechanisms for the development of school activity through (objectives - administration - funding - activity programs - assessment) of the school activity in the general secondary schools in Egypt, Suitable for their practice, and may be an attractive way for students to attend school.
٤. To prepare studies and research on other aspects of this subject



**دعاء عوض محمد عطية عبد الفتاح**  
**تصور مقترح للمحاسبية في اتخاذ القرار بمدارس التعليم الفني في محافظة كفر الشيخ"**  
**Doaa Awad Mohamed Attia**  
**Prospect to Accountability in Decision-Making at Technical Secondary Schools in**  
**Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

**Abstract**

Educational Institutions face a lot of scientific, technological, social, and economic challenges and changes, which imposes on most of the organizations existing in the society, despite their differences, to work to upgrade the educational system. The ٢١st century necessitates individuals with special characteristics, high skills, high level of performance, and high level of accountability so as to meet the challenges facing different institutions, including the educational institutions.

Accountability is based on the process of evaluating the performance of the educational institution at all levels ranging from the student (the learner), the teacher, and the school to the top of the educational system in order to reform and develop the system. Accountability is a fundamental mechanism for educational change, and it is concerned with all its aspects. Therefore, the increasing call for honesty is closely related to the two principles of accountability and transparency. The accountability and its role in the field of education are clear in the responsibility of principals, teachers and all officials on implementing the plans and achieving the objectives entrusted to them.

**قسم علم النفس التربوي**



**سارة السيد أحمد محمود صقر**  
**الكفاءة الذاتية وعلاقتها بالوعي ما وراء المعرفي لاستراتيجيات القراءة لدى طلبة**  
**الجامعة**  
**Sara Alsaied Ahmed**

**: Self-efficacy its Relation to Meta-cognitive Awareness of Reading Strategies**  
**for College Students**

**Abstract:**

Title: Self-efficacy its Relation to Meta-cognitive Awareness of Reading Strategies for College Students

The aim of the current study is to detect the level of Self-efficacy in reading, and Meta-cognitive awareness of reading strategies of Kafr El Sheikh University students, practical and theoretical faculties, colleges and at different levels, as well as to disclose the nature of the relationship between Self-efficacy in reading and Meta-cognitive awareness of reading strategies. To verify the study objectives and to answer his questions, Self-efficacy in reading measure, and The Meta-cognitive Awareness Reading Strategies Inventory (Mokhtari & Reichard, 2002) was applied, a sample faculty strength (801) students from Kafr El Sheikh University students during the second semester of the academic year 2015/2016.

The results showed that the level of Self-efficacy in reading and Meta-cognitive awareness of reading strategies is the average level, and more areas of subscales of The Meta-cognitive Awareness Reading Strategies Inventory (MARSI) is the problem solving strategies. Also the results statistically significant differences between the average scores obtained by students on a scale of self- efficacy in reading, and a scale of Meta-cognitive Awareness Reading Strategies in different levels for top academic teams, in addition to having a positive correlation coefficient between self- efficacy and The Meta-cognitive Awareness Reading Strategies.

Kew words: : Self-efficacy in Reading, Meta-cognitive Awareness of Reading Strategies.



محمد أحمد السعيد النجار  
فاعلية الذات والمرونة المعرفية ودافعية الإنجاز كمنبئات بمهارات التفكير الإيجابي لدى  
طلبة المرحلة الثانوية العامة.

**Mohammed Ahmed Al - Saeed Al - Naggar**

**Self-efficacy, cognitive flexibility and Achievement Motivation as predictor of  
positive thinking skills at Secondary school students**

### Abstract

#### Abstract:

The present study aimed to reveal the predictability of positive thinking skills through self-efficacy, cognitive flexibility and motivation achievement. The study sample consisted of (800) students (200 male students, 270 female students) in the second grade of the secondary Stage in three schools (Gamal Abdel Nasser secondary school, Agozjain secondary school and Shaba secondary school) in the academic year 2016/2017. Where they applied the following tools: Self-efficacy measure prepared by Adel Al-Banna, Said Sorour (2000), the cognitive flexibility scale prepared by Said Sorour, and Abdul Aziz Salim (2010), the measure of achievement motivation prepared by Saada Abu Shoqa (2000), and the scale of positive thinking skills prepared by Abdul Sattar Ibrahim (2010). The study reached the results: There is a statistical significance positive relationship between ( self – efficacy , cognitive flexibility, motivation achievement ) and positive thinking skills, among secondary secondary students. And self-efficacy, cognitive flexibility and motivation achievement predicts of the positive thinking skills among secondary secondary students.

Key words: positive thinking skills, self-efficacy, cognitive flexibility, Achievement motivatio



محمد جميل عبد اللطيف أبوزور  
تأثير نوعية وزمن استخدام الانترنت  
على الاتجاه نحو التعلم والكفاءة الأكاديمية  
لدى طلبة الكليات العملية والنظرية

## The Effect of Quality and the Time Use of the Internet on the Attitude Towards Learning and Academic Efficacy among Students of Theoretical and Practical Colleges

### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the differences between low , medium and high use of internet on Academic Efficacy and attitude towards learning , it also aimed to identify the interaction type of sex ( male , female) and specialization (practical , theoretical ) and the level of internet use ( low ,medium , high ) on Academic Efficacy and attitude towards learning , in addition to detecting the presence of a relationship between the dimensions of using the internet and Academic Efficacy and Attitude towards learning , the sample of the study consisted of (٥٠٠) students of practical and theoretical colleges. Students were divided into three groups After legalization and application study tools : scale of use internet , preparation of researcher , scale of Academic Efficacy ,preparation of researcher ,scale of Attitude towards learning preparation of researcher , the researcher used the following statistical methods : Averages , standard deviations , unilateralvariance Analysis, shaivism test, trilateral interaction analysis of variance. the results of the study indicated that ; there are function differences between averages of students grades (male , female) at the level of internet use for male students ; there are statistical function differences between average grades of college students ( practical, theory) at the level of use of the internet for practical college students, there are a lack of differences between averages of students grades ( male, female) in Academic Efficacy and Attitude towards learning , there are statistical function differences between average grades of college students ( practical ,theory) in Academic Efficacy and Attitude towards learning for theory college students, there are statistical function differences between averages of low, medium and high degrees of internet use in Academic Efficacy for medium usage, there are statistical function differences between averages of low, medium and high degrees of internet use in Attitude towards learning for low usage, there is a lack of interaction between type of sex (male, female) and specialization ( practical, theoretical ) and the level of internet ( low, medium, high ) on Academic Efficacy and Attitude towards learning , As the results indicated no relationship between students grades in the dimensions using the internet and their grades in Academic Efficacy dimensions, and it indicated a relationship between students grades in the dimensions using the internet and their grades in the dimensions of Attitude towards learning.



نيرة فؤاد الصاوي عبد الله  
أساليب التفكير وعلاقتها بالتفاعل الصفّي  
لدى معلمي التعليم الأساسي

Nira Fouad El Sawy Abd Allah

## Thinking Styles and Their Relation to Class Interaction among Basic Stage Teachers

### Abstract

Some research studies have shown interest in studying the thinking methods of the teacher because it is the primary variable in the educational process, including (Zahang, ٢٠٠١, ٥٥٦) which dealt with the relationship between teachers thinking styles of teaching methods, and showed a function of relationships between the teacher and the methods of teaching thinking styles, and thinking methods. The interaction between teacher and student is the mainstay of the educational situation, as it not only leads to the achievement of the students' learning, educational of the lesson, but also lead to the acquisition of the student cultural and social different styles, both from the goals teacher or other students, and to the fact that the process of social education (Jacob Nashwan ١٩٩٢, ١٦٢).



ممدوح بشير عبد الفتاح جواد  
أثر التدريب على بعض فنيات البرمجة اللغوية العصبية على خفض حدة النشاط  
الزائد واضطراب الانتباه لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الأولى من التعليم الأساسي

Mamdouh Bashir Abd Al-Fattah Gawad

The Effect of Training on Some Neuro Linguistic Programming Techniques on  
Decreasing the Intensity of Hyperactivity and Attention Disorder for Elementary  
Education First Stage Pupils

Abstract

The basic education, especially primary stage is considered a crucial stage in a pupil's life and this stage is essential for upbringing generation and qualifying them for compatibility with the society and interact with it and as much interest to this stage, the individual becomes able to contribute to the progress of society and to promote it. On this basis, the primary stage is considered the stage of learning at all levels of society, and the stage of educational and pioneer renaissance in the community milieu because it is the second environment to the student after the family setting environment to the student after the family setting environment and it is the beginning stage in his personal formation.

Due to the importance of this stage in the life of pupils in being skills and expertise building stage, we should be aware of the problems which hinder us to achieve it, and one of these problems is Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), as the implications which are resulted and caused by this disorder much and varied whether they are emotional, physical or academic problems are considered a source of concern for teachers and parents which requires rapid intervention and provision training programs to reduce this disorder among this group of pupils.



أحمد عبد الحليم محمد السيد العيسوي  
تأثير الذاكرة العاملة والعبء المعرفي على مهارات التفكير الناقد لدى طلبة المرحلة  
الثانوية

Ahmed / Alim Mohamed El-Sayed Al-Essawy  
The Effect of Working Memory / and Cognitive Load on Critical Thinking Skills For  
Secondary Stage Students

The mental activity , made by individuals is depended on the extent of its integration with the external stimuli, which exposed the individual and which affect his behavior and in subsequent situations and the extent governed by the environment, and develop and get complicated behaviors by educated experience, which helps him to develop the so-called memory, A memory of the mental processes supreme task in human life, which enables it to receive external influences and get information, coded and processed, and keep them and use them in different situations and behaviors, according to the positions that are exposed, and human progress and development depends mainly on what the possess of stored in his memory experiences.



بسمة محمد ذكي عبد الهادي  
تأثير أساليب التفكير وخبرة ومجال التدريس  
على الاحتراق النفسي لدى معلمي  
التربية الخاصة  
Basma Mohamed Zaki Abd Elhady  
The Effect of Thinking Styles, the Experience and

## The Field of Teaching on the Psychological Burnout of among Special Education Teachers

### Abstract

The present study aimed to show the effect of thinking styles, experience and field of teaching on the psychological burnout of special education teachers on a sample consists of (١٢٠) male and female teachers. ٥٥ male teachers, ٧٥ female teachers of the three special categories of hearing disabilities, visual disability and mental disability in some schools of Kafr El-Sheikh Educational Administration. By using the psychological burn out scale by Fawkiya Mohamed Radi (١٩٩٩) and Sternberg's Styles of Thinking (٢٠٠٤), the study found that there is no statistically significant effect on experience, teaching, thinking, and their interaction with psychological burn out and its secondary dimensions among teachers of special education and that there is no statistically significant effect of experience on the physical side of burn out. There is a statistically significant effect of experience on the emotional side, the mental side, and the total degree of psychological burn out in addition to the absence of statistically significant differences in the degree of psychological combustion among teachers of special education according to the variable field of teaching.

Keywords: psychological burn out, thinking styles, special education teacher.

## قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



للباحث / رضا إبراهيم أبوريا  
برنامج للأنشطة قائم على الذكاءات المتعددة لتنمية التفكير الناقد فى الدراسات  
الإجتماعية والإتجاه نحوها لطلاب المرحلة الإعدادية  
Reda Ibrahim Abou Raya  
**A Program of Activities Based on Multiple Intelligences for Developing  
Preparatory Stage Students' Critical Thinking and Attitude Towards Social Studies**

### Abstract

The study aimed to find out the influence of the activities program which based on the theory of Multiple Intelligences in the Critical Thinking Development, for Preparatory school students. The researcher designed activities program and applied it on the first preparatory grade students. The research results were statistically significant differences for the program in the development of Critical Thinking in social studies subject.



محمد رزق الله على مبارك  
استخدام التعلم التشاركى فى تنمية المهارات المحاسبية  
المرتبطة بشركات الأشخاص ومهارات التفكير الناقد  
لدى طلاب المدارس الثانوية التجارية  
Mohamed Rezk Allah Ali  
**Utilizing Collaborative Learning for Enhancing Companies of persons  
Accounting Skills and Critical Thinking Skills among Commercial Secondary School  
Students**

### Abstract

Researcher Name : Mohamed Razkallah Aly Mobarak  
Study title : utilizing collaborative Learning For Enhancing companies of persons accounting skills and critical thinking skills among commercial secondary school students

The current study target the impact of the use of collaborative Learning in the development the skills of accounting enhancing companies of persons among commercial secondary schools studies to answer the questions of the study and the test the validity of hypotheses the researcher trace the following actions  
know the literature of educational research and related to the subject of the current study for use in the preparation of theorat framework and research tools and to link the results of the current study , the results of previous studies.

the content of the unit financial transactions in the commercial firm from accounting book second grade commercial school to find the list of accounting skills .

Design collaborative learning environment using social net working and display them on a group of arbitrators specialists

Prepare and study tools which are

Test for accounting skills

Prepare teacher's guidance for unit financial transactions in the commercial firms

Showing the study tools on arbitrators to work the necessary adjustments and applied initially to calculate the validity and reliability .

Tribal application

Test accounting skills of the two groups

Apply study tool suday

Teaching the proposd treatment in collaborative Learning light .

Processing quantitative data statistically using appropriate statistical methods

Discuss the results if the study and interpretation and it results in the results of the study that the use of collaborative learning an impact on the development accounting skills among recording the financial trans actions in a partner ship accounting among commercial secondary schools students.



أميره عبد المنعم محمد شهاب

تأثير نموذج التعلم البنائي الإلكتروني في التاريخ على تنمية التحصيل الإبداعي  
ومهارات التواصل الإلكتروني لدى طلاب المرحلة الثانوية

Amira Abdel Moneim Mohamed Shehab

## The Effect of Construction E-Learning Model in Teaching History on the Development of Creative Achievement and the Development of E-Communication Skills among High School Students

### Abstract

This summary deals with the scope of the problem of the study and its research steps, the summary of its results, and then presents some of the recommendations and proposals through which some research can be carried out to other studies.

Education is the only way to meet the challenges of the present century. Many countries are seeking to move forward in order to reach a better future. This will only be achieved through outstanding education in a world of great scientific and technological transformation in all aspects of life. Hence the need for methods that contribute to the development of all the skills needed by the learner to cope with the challenges of the present age has emerged. The constructivist learning model is one of the modern educational trends in teaching which emphasizes the activity of the learner and his participation in educational situations. The model of constructive learning emphasizes that the learner does not receive knowledge negatively but through his activity and his active participation in the teaching and learning processes. This learner prepares pre-mission to learning situations. This understanding affects learning of new knowledge. It provides situations that require the participation of non-traditional learners in the learning process and thus creates an atmosphere that encourages creative thinking, which is a primary objective of using the constructive learning model strategy in teaching



حسنا فوزي عبد العظيم بسيوني

توظيف الاستقصاء الشبكي في تنمية بعض مهارات الاتصال في مجال الأعمال  
ومهارات التفكير الإبتكاري في مقرر السكرتارية العربية  
لدى طلاب المدارس الثانوية التجارية

Hasnaa Fawzy Abdelazeem

**Utilizing the Web Quest in Developing some Business Communication Skills  
and Creative Thinking Skills in Arabic Secretary Course  
for Secondary Commercial Students**

Abstract

The study aims to find out the impact of the Web Quest in Developing some Business Communication Skills and Creative Thinking Skills in Arabic Secretary Course For Secondary Commercial Students , The researcher designed tools of the Web Quest and represented in: (Blog- Group) to develop Communication Skills and Creative Thinking Skills, and applied to third-graders Secondary Commercial. The research results were statistically significant differences for of the Web Quest in Developing some Business Communication Skills and Creative Thinking Skills.



ولاء علي غانم

برنامج تدريبي قائم علي مهام الويب لتنمية الأداء التدريسي وفقاً للمعايير المهنية  
لمعلمي الرياضيات

Walaa Ali Fath Allah Ghanem

**Specialization: curricula, teaching methods and educational technology  
(Mathematics).**

Abstract

Study title: Training program based on Web Quest to develop teaching performance of math teacher according to professional standards

The current study aimed at study the impact of A training program based on Web Quest on developing the teaching performance of mathematics teachers to use the web tasks which represent a targeted learning environment in which the learner interacts with specific directions and directions to achieve real tasks comming from their actual needs to develop their teaching performance and to achieve professional standards In advance and appropriate for the benefit of the trainee to complete the tasks through websites, scientific encyclopedias, periodicals and journals, articles, . research and programs of progressive presentations

Thus, preparing the training course based on Web Quest to train teachers by using Synchronous E- Training and .Non-Synchronous E- Training



وفاء عبد النبي محمد حسين المزين

أثر استخدام برنامج إلكتروني قائم على الويب في تنمية بعض جدارات الحاسب الآلى  
لدى طلاب المدارس الثانوية التجارية

Wafaa Abd Elnaby Mohamed Hussien Elmezain

## Wafaa Abd Elnaby Mohamed Hussien Elmezain

### Abstract

The name of the researcher / Wafaa Abdel Naby Mohammed Hussein Al Mezain

Title of study / The Effect of Using an E- programme Based on Web in developing Some Computer Competencies among Secondary School Commercial Students.

This study aimed to design an E- programme Based on Web to investigate its effect in developing some Computer Competencies among Secondary School Commercial Students. The researcher used the experimental method to demonstrate the effect of the independent variable (an E- programme Based on Web) on the dependent variable (computer Competencies).

The research procedures were applied to a sample of ٣٠ female students from the Kafr El-Sheikh Secondary Commercial Girls School of the East Kafr El-Sheikh Educational directorate, The research was based on a design with a single experimental group that was given an electronic program in ١٠ sessions during the application period in four weeks, The search tools were an E- programme Based on Web, a scale of Attitude towards the Internet, An observation card to measure the skillful performance of the Internet and a test of Internet knowledge, the researcher applied the appropriate statistical processing methods using the SPSS program.

After the study and analysis of the results, the study reached the following results:

There The name of the researcher / Wafaa Abdel Naby Mohammed Hussein Al Mezain

Title of study / The Effect of Using an E- programme Based on Web in developing Some Computer Competencies among Secondary School Commercial Students.

This study aimed to design an E- programme Based on Web to investigate its effect in developing some Computer Competencies among Secondary School Commercial Students. The researcher used the experimental method to demonstrate the effect of the independent variable (an E- programme Based on Web) on the dependent variable (computer Competencies).

The research procedures were applied to a sample of ٣٠ female students from the Kafr El-Sheikh Secondary Commercial Girls School of the East Kafr El-Sheikh Educational directorate, The research was based on a design with a single experimental group that was given an electronic program in ١٠ sessions during the application period in four weeks, The search tools were an E- programme Based on Web, a scale of Attitude towards the Internet, An observation card to measure the skillful performance of the Internet and a test of Internet knowledge, the researcher applied the appropriate statistical processing methods using the SPSS program.

After the study and analysis of the results, the study reached the following results:

There



### أحمد محمد حافظ عبدالجيد

تطوير أساليب التقييم الأصيل عبر بيانات التعلم التكييفية وأثره في تنمية مهارات  
التنظيم الذاتي للتعلم الإلكتروني لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية

### Ahmed Mohamed Hafez Abd El-Gaied

**Developing Authentic Assessment Techniques via Adaptive Learning  
Environments and Its Effect on Enhancing E-learning Self-regulation Skills for  
Preparatory Stage Pupil**

### Abstract

This research aimed at developing authentic assessment types through adaptive learning environments via web and its effect in developing achievement and self - regulated skills for preparatory stage pupils. An experimental factorial design was employed. Independent variable were three types of authentic assessment presented through adaptive learning environments via web (teacher assessment vs. peers assessment vs. teacher & peers assessment) and the dependent variables were developing achievement and e- learning self- regulated skills. The research included

three experimental treatments which were assigned to three groups. The participants were 90 pupils selected from ninth grade. The results revealed that teacher & peers assessment presented through adaptive learning environments via web was the best in developing achievement and self- regulated skills.

Keywords: adaptive learning environments, authentic assessment, teacher assessment, peers assessment, self-regulated learning, self- regulated skills, achievement.

مدلين محمد فتح الله سلام

ثانياً : الدكتوراه

## قسم أصول التربية



إبراهيم محمد إسماعيل السماحي

مشكلات طلاب وطالبات المرحلة الثانوية في سياق تحولات المجتمع المصري  
( دراسة ميدانية )

Ibrahim Mohamed Ismail El - Samahy

The Problems Confronting Secondary School Students In the Light of  
Egyptian Society Changes  
( A field study )

### Abstract

The human world is now awash with a series of rapid and conflicting changes in the various aspects of life, economic, cultural, social, political, ideological and other, created by the scientific, technological and informational revolutions and the communications revolution. It has been said that these revolutions have transformed the structure of societies. Since the beginning of the modern industrial revolution at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Secondary education in Egyptian society, as the end of general education, and the beginning of university education, was not immune to these transformations. Rather, it had a great responsibility in preparing students for the profound changes in the structure and structure of society.



**مدحت إبراهيم محمد الطويل**  
**القيمة المضافة للمشروعات الإنتاجية كمدخل لتطوير التعليم الفني في مصر**  
Medhat Ibrahim Mohamed El-Taweel

## VALUE ADDED FOR PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS AS AN APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN EGYPT

### Abstract

This study aimed to identify the reality of productive projects in the schools of technical education, and to employ the value added portal of various types to develop and improve these projects as an input to the development of technical education in Egypt.

The study used descriptive and analytical descriptive methods for productive projects in technical education schools. The study used a questionnaire as a tool to identify the reality of productive projects, the difficulties facing these projects, the mechanisms and requirements of implementing the value added approach, and how to employ it as an input to the development of technical education in Egypt.

The questionnaire was applied to a sample of employees of the permanent productive capital project, which numbered (١٢٠) respondents in the number of (٥) educational departments of the technical education schools in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate. The researcher used interviews and personal meetings in order to obtain information that is closer to reality, In addition to the use of statistical analysis and the results of the questionnaire in developing the proposed strategy using the value added approach to develop the existing productive projects as an input to the development of technical education in Egypt. The field study reached several results, including the following:



نسرين إبراهيم أحمد حسين

كفايات معلم التعليم الإلكتروني في ضوء متطلبات مجتمع المعرفة

Nesreen Ibrahim Ahmed Hussien

## E - LEARNING TEACHER COMPETENCIES IN LIGHT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

### Abstract

The world is passing through rapid progress and progress ,And with the emergence of theories and inventions that transform industrial society into information-based society and hence knowledge, education must be linked to what is going on around it. This makes the ٢١st century characterized by new forces that show tremendous progress in the field of communication technology and computers. Today's world reacts through the use of information networks and satellites, These technological means have influenced the field of education in general, confirming that the changes brought about by the information and communications revolution constitute a comprehensive revolution.

And that revolution led to the development of human

life amazing development and filled his life with many opportunities and risks are inevitable to face it is imposed on the teacher to be renewed knowledge, armed with many capacities and competencies, always able to change with the circumstances that occur in this era of breaking the limits of time The place is the result of technological revolution



رضا محمد العزب إبراهيم

المضامين المرئية في جزء عم

«دراسة تحليلية»

Reda Mohammed Al-Azab Ibrahim

The Nanny Contents in a Part of Ama "Analytical Study"

### Abstract

The Holy Quran is the educational source, which includes among its dimensions the highest types of education, which aims to form the character of the Muslim character that is virtuous and away from vices, and also aims to form a cohesive Islamic society based on the correct Islamic education, the researcher chose the part « Ama » to reveal On the contents of the educator, and know how to use them in support of the values of educator in our society. The problem of the study was identified in the following main question:

What are the nanny contents, which were confirmed by the Holy Quran in "Ama" section, which contributes to support the values of the educator in our society?

By using the descriptive approach by the researcher, the study reached several results, the most important of which is the confirmation of the study on the great educational role played by the Holy Quran in the education of Muslim true education. And to find out about the fields of Islamic education such as nodal education, mental education, emotional education, moral education, and social education and the disclosure of the philosophy of Islamic education in the section «Ama». The study presented us with an important set of social, political, economic and social implications, and the most important educational methods included in the "Am" section.

Key words : Nanny Contents - Part of Ama

## قسم الصحة النفسية



رانيا أحمد عبد الغني البستاوي

قائم على العلاج العقلاني الانفعالي السلوكي في تحسين  
جودة الحياة لذي المراهقين المكفوفين

Rania Ahmed Al-bestawy

### The Effectiveness of training program on social skills and Rational Emotive Behavioural Program to Improve The Quality of Life for The Blind Adolescents

#### Abstract

The study aimed at identifying the effectiveness of training program on social skills and rational, emotive, behavioral program to develop quality of life to blind teenagers. The study sample consisted of (١٨) blind adolescents, divided into ٣ groups. First experimental group consisted of (٦) blind adolescents (rational, emotive and behavioral remedy group). Second experimental group consisted of (٦) blind adolescents (training on social skills group) and a control group consisted of (٦) blind adolescents between ١٢-١٩ with an average age of (١٦) years and a standard deviation of (١.٧٨), who had inability of life. The study used: quality of life scale to blind adolescents and the effectiveness of rational, emotive, behavioral program and training program on social skills to develop quality of life to them. The results showed the effectiveness of rational, emotive, behavioral program and training program on social skills to develop quality of life to blind adolescents.

Key words:

Blind Adolescents - Social skills - Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy - Quality of life.



مها محمد على شحاتة

فعالية برنامج إرشادي معرفي وسلوكي وبرنامج إرشاد بالواقع في تحسين صلابة الشخصية والدافع للإنجاز ورؤية الذات لدى المراهقين الصم

Maha Mohammed Ali Shehata

**The Effectiveness of a Cognitive Behavioral Counseling Program and Reality Counseling Program to Improve the Personal Hardness, Achievement Motivation And Self-Vision of Deaf Adolescents**

#### ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to uncover the effectiveness and continuity of both the cognitive and behavioral guidance program and the fact-finding and integration program in improving the personal rigidity, motivation for achievement and self-vision of deaf adolescents.

The sample includes 24 adolescents and adolescents of deaf adolescents in Al Amal schools in Kafr El Sheikh governorate in four groups: (1) experimental group (1) cognitive behavioral guidance group: 6 deaf people with an average age of 10.74 years and a standard deviation of 1.741, (2) The experimental group is the extension group in reality: the number of Deaf people with an average age of 10.20 years and a standard deviation of 1.802. The experimental group, the combination of the two programs: 6 deaf people with an average age of 10.12 years and a standard deviation of 1.261 (4) The control group: the number of (6) deaf people with an average age of 10.9 years and a standard deviation of 1.142.

The most important results have resulted in the effectiveness and continuity of both a behavioral awareness program and a mentoring program and the integration of them in improving the personal rigidity, motivation for achievement and self-vision of deaf adolescents

key words

A cognitive orientation program. Behavioral guidance program



أماني يوسف عبد الحليم جادالله

فاعلية برنامج سلوكي لتحسين مهارات الوعي الصوتي والفهم القرآني في التخفيف من صعوبات القراءة في اللغة الإنجليزية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية

Amani Youssef Abed El- Halim Gad Allah

**The Effectiveness of a Behavioral Program to Improve Phonological Awareness and Reading Comprehension Skills in Relieving the English Reading Disabilities among Primary school pupils.**

#### ABSTRACT

based on improving the The present study aimed to investigate" the effectiveness of a behavioral program phonological awareness and reading comprehension skills in reducing the English reading disabilities among Primary category, introducing a behavioral school pupils". The importance of the research in the handling of the special needs program and three scales.

The study hypotheses are "There are statistically significant differences between the average grade levels of the experimental group members in the (pre-post) measurements at the level of the English reading disabilities scales in favor of the post ". And "There are no statistically significant differences between the average grade levels of the experimental group members in the (post-latter) measurements at the level of the English reading disabilities scales,"

The study is a quasi- experimental research. The sample consisted of (٢٠٠ pupils) from the Experimental Language . School in Kafr El-Sheikh at the primary fourth grade. The study sample is (١٠ pupils) with English reading disabilities, whose ages were (٩-١١ years). They were diagnosed according to the diagnostic tests used in the identification of The tools included: a behavioral program and three diagnostic scales for: pupils with reading disabilities ties. phonological awareness skills, reading comprehension skills, and English reading disabilities.

The researcher used the pc/spss as a statistical method. The study proved the utility of using the behavioral program based on improving the phonological awareness and reading comprehension skills in reducing the English reading disabilities among Primary school pupils.

(٢)The -based on phonological awareness and reading comprehension Skills-Key Words: (١)A Behavioral Program English Reading Disabilities

### يارا فهمى سالم محمد



### محمد إبراهيم عبدالمجيد مرجان

فاعلية برنامج تدريبي كلامي لتخفيف التلعثم في

خفض الشعور بالخجل الاجتماعي وزيادة تقدير

الذات لدى الأطفال المتلعثمين

Mohamed Ibrahim Abdel Majeed Morga

## The effectiveness of a Speech Training Program to reduce Stuttering in reducing the sense of Social Shyness and Increasing Self-esteem For Stutter Children .

### ABSTRACT

The current study aims to discover the effectiveness of speech training program to reduce stuttering and reduce the sense of social shyness and increase self-esteem for stutter children, and the extent of continued effectiveness of the program to reduce the stuttering after the follow-up, and the sample consisted of (٢٠) male and female of children (١٢ males - ٨ females) between the ages of (٩-١٢) years and the average age of (١٠.٥) years by standard deviation (١.١١). They were divided into two groups: An experimental group (١٠) male and female received a speech therapy program, A control group (١٠) male and female who did not receive the speech (stuttering scale "Sayed Albahas ٢٠٠٥", social shyness scale, self- therapy program, The study tools were , esteem scale, speech therapy program , the form of study case "Amal Baza ٢٠١٥" ). The results of study: The effectiveness of the speech therapy program in reducing the stuttering in the post-measurement of the experimental group compared to the control group, The effectiveness of the speech therapy program in reducing the sense of social shyness and improvement the self-esteem in the post-measurement in favor of the experimental group, Continued effectiveness of the program of speech therapy to reduce the stuttering and reduce the sense of social shyness and improvement self-esteem in children after the follow-up period, There are some psychological properties existing behind increase and decrease the stuttering for stutter children.

key words :

Speech Training Program- Stuttering - Social shyness. - Self-esteem



مي محمد حسن عبد النبي

" فعالية استخدام السيكودراما وبرنامج إرشادي انتقائي لتخفيف الشعور بالاغتراب  
وتحسين الكفاءة الاجتماعية لدى المراهقات الموهوبات"

May Mohamed Hassan Abd El-Naby

**"The Effectiveness of Using Psychodrama and An Eclectic Counseling  
Program of Decreasing The Sense of Alienation and Improving Social Competence  
For Talented Female Teenagers."**

#### ABSTRACT

In recent years, the world has undergone very rapid changes as a result of the information and communication revolution, with its remote limbs becoming a small village, resulting in spectacular technological development in all fields.

With the speed of progress in today's world and the complexities of technology in the information age, there has been a need to address more problems of systems and relationships, and people need creative, talented, superior and even superlative minds to come up with genuine and serious solutions and maintain their achievements and innovations, the talented and the mentally gifted and creative are the currently required category, so they are ammunition must be maintained and developed and should not dissipate the understanding of the support of the nations and the strength of them, they are the science and pen that builds countries and write history and the deposit of the homeland and wealth.



خلود محمد ابو شعيشع غازي

فاعلية برنامج سيكودراما وبرنامج تدريبي لتنمية العفو لإدارة الغضب في خفض العنف  
لدى المراهقين

Kholood Mohamed Abu Shieasha Gazy(٢٠١٨)

**Title : The Effectiveness of Psychodrama Program and a Training  
Program in Developing Forgiveness For Anger Management  
and Reducing Violence Among Adolescents**

#### ABSTRACT

The study aimed to Detection of the effectiveness of The of of a training Program in Developing Forgiveness, Psychodrama Program for anger management ,and of combined training (a training Program in Developing Forgiveness and Psychodrama Program for anger management of all (development Forgiveness , anger management, reducing violence) among adolescents.and Ensure that the Continuation of impact of the two programs and their joint application

the basic study sample Consisted of (٢٤) students aged between ١٥-١٧ years with an average on(١٥,٦٧) and a standard deviation of(٠,٨٢), who obtained the lowest grades on the forgiffeness scale and the highest scores on the anger and violence measures used in the study. The basic sample was divided into four equal groups Each group (٦) of the students, three experimental groups (the first receives the Training Program in Developing

Forgiveness, the second is the Psychodrama Program for anger management and the third receives the combined training on the two programs) and the fourth group(control group) does not receive training.



**منال محمد محمد فلاشة**

**فعالية كل من برنامج للتدريب على بعض المهارات الايجابية والإرشاد النفسي  
الجماعي في التخفيف من الشعور بالاكتئاب لدى عينة من المراهقين المكفوفين**

**Manal Mohamed Mohamed Kalasha**

**The Effectiveness of Both of a Program for Training of Some of Positive Skills  
and a Program of Group Psychological Counseling to Reduce Depression Sense for  
Adolescents Blind**

**ABSTRACT**

The study aims to discover the effectiveness of both of program for training of some of positive skills and program of group psychological counseling to reduce depression sense for adolescents blind. The study sample consists of (٢٠) adolescents blind were selected from a sample of ages (١٢ – ١٨ years) , from El Nor for blind school in Kafr Elsheikh town has divided into four groups , the number of students in each group is (٥) students as following: Control group (٥) students didn't receive any guidance or training ,First experimental group (٥) students received training of some of positive skills, second experimental group (٥) students received group psychological counseling, Third experimental group (٥) students received both of program for training of some of positive skills and program of group psychological counseling. Tools of the study are depression scale(prepared by the researcher),positive skills (prepared by the researcher),program of positive skills training (prepared by the researcher),a program of group psychological counseling (prepared by the researcher),Form case study for adolescents with special needs (set up – Amal Baza (٢٠٠٦) ,a program for training of some of positive skills and a program of group psychological counseling (prepared by the researcher). The result of the study is there isThe effectiveness of both of a program for training of some of positive skills and a program of group psychological counseling to reduce depression sense for adolescents blind  
Key words are: depression ,adolescents blind, positive skills ,group psychological counseling.

## قسم التربية المقارنة و الادارة التعليمية



نادية عزيز شحاتة رزق.

إدارة الجودة الشاملة كمدخل لتطوير الأداء المؤسسي بمدارس التعليم الفني فى  
مصر

**Nadia Aziz Shehata Rizk**

**Total Quality Management as an Approach for Developing Institutional  
Performance in Technical Education Schools in Egypt**

abstract

Problem of Research:

In view of the above, the study problem can be identified in the following main question:

How can the institutional performance of the schools of technical education in Egypt be improved in the light of the introduction of total quality management?

The following sub-questions arises from this question:

1. What is the intellectual perspective of total quality management?

2. What are the theoretical foundations for the development of institutional performance of the schools of technical education in Egypt in light of total quality management?

3. What is the reality of institutional performance in schools of technical education in Egypt (theoretical study)?

4. What is the reality of the institutional performance in the schools of technical education in Egypt in the light of the introduction of total quality management (field study)?

5. What are the mechanisms that proposed to improve the institutional performance of schools of technical education in Egypt in the light of the introduction of total quality management?

**محمد معوض عبدالحميد العجوانى**

## قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



**محمود محمد كامل عوض**  
**فاعلية برنامج مقترح قائم على خرائط التفكير في تنمية مهارات**  
**التعرف والفهم في القراءة والقدرات الإبداعية لدى تلاميذ**  
**الصف الثالث من التعليم الأساسي**

**Mahmoud Mohamed Kamel Awad**  
**The Effectiveness of Suggested Program Based on**  
**Thinking Maps in Developing Recognition Skills,**  
**Reading Understanding and Creative Abilities**  
**For Basic Education, Third Grade Students**

**Abstract**

The aim of this chapter is to present summary of what has been done to address the problem of the study and the procedures to discuss it . It also displays the most prominent results of the study and its future vision on what is expected to benefit from it in the field of applied research in the form of recommendations and proposals the study reached by discussing its results / findings . This is explained as follows .

First – The theoretical summary of the problem :

Reading is one of the basic language skills that modern education is interested to develop to teach and learn them, because of their importance in discovering the language and its various skills . It is worth mentioning that the acquisition of this skill optimally adopted its bases in the first stage of education where habits and behaviors with a long and lasting effect are formed . Hence the need arises for teaching these this skill in the early years of education .

There fore, the process of reading includes many components. One of the most prominent of them which appears through the reader's intellectual activity during the exercise of this process is represented in perceiving the words , identifying reading as well as understanding .



**مازن فوزي محمد بدوي**  
**تقويم وتطوير مهارات القراءة الناقدة باستخدام بيئة قصة الكترونية تفاعلية لدي طلاب**  
**الصف الثالث الاعدادي**

**Mazen Fawzy Mohammed Badawy**

## Critical Reading Skills Using an Interactive Digital Evaluating and Developing Storytelling Environment for Third Year Preparatory Students

### Abstract

The study aimed to develop critical reading skills for 3rd-year preparatory stage students. To achieve this goal, the researcher designed an interactive digital storytelling environment which presented the graphic novel format of the novel "Journey to the Centre of the Earth," employing direct instruction and questioning strategies to enhance critical reading skills. The effect of the program on students' achievement was examined using the experimental method. Preparatory stage students (n=56) were randomly selected and divided into two groups, experimental (n=29) and control (n=27). A critical reading test was constructed included short answer items. The pretest was administered to both groups. It showed that both groups are matched. The experimental group studied the storybook using an interactive digital storytelling environment while the control group studied the storybook conventionally. The posttest was administered to the two groups. Independent sample t-test for comparing groups' means. Results revealed that the experimental group achieved more progress than the control one on an overall critical reading test score.

Keywords: critical reading- digital storytelling – evaluation



سمر ابراهيم عيسى السيد محمد

تطوير منهج العلوم فى ضوء مشروع ٢٠٦١ لتنمية بعض

أبعاد الثقافة العلمية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الاعدادية

Samar Ebrahim Eissa Elsayed Mohamed

## Development of Science Curriculum in the Light of Project (٢٠٦١) to Promote some Dimensions of Scientific Literacy

### for Preparatory Stage Pupils

### Abstract

Research Title: Developing Science Curriculum in the Light of Project (٢٠٦١) to Promote some Scientific Literacy Dimensions for Preparatory Stage Pupils.

The current research aims to develop the science curriculum in the preparatory stage via presenting a suggested framework for the science curriculum in the light of scientific literacy dimensions included in project (٢٠٦١). To achieve the intended goals, the researcher has done: Preparing a list of scientific literacy dimensions (major & minor) in the light of project (٢٠٦١), Analysing science curricula in the preparatory stage in the light of the list of scientific literacy dimensions, Preparing a suggested framework for the science curriculum plan in the preparatory stage in the light of the scientific literacy dimensions, and Preparing a general framework for the suggested science curriculum in the preparatory stage in the light of the scientific literacy dimensions. An experimental unit (Sound & Light) of the suggested curriculum has been selected and taught to a sample of the Second Year Preparatory School (٤٢ students).

The results. proved the efficiency of teaching the experimental unit in improving some scientific literacy dimensions.

## قسم علم النفس التربوي

اميرة محمد ابراهيم السنور



أمانى محمد عباس شعبان

فعالية التدريب على بعض استراتيجيات التعلم المنظم ذاتياً في تحسين أداء الذاكرة  
العاملة لدى طلبة الصف الأول الثانوي الفندقى في ضوء مستوى العبء المعرفى

Amany Mohammed Abas Shaban

The Effectiveness of a Training on Some Self-Regulated Learning Strategies in  
Improving The Working Memory Performance

## For Hotel Secondary First Grade Students in The Light of Cognitive Load Level

### Abstract

The Effectiveness of a Training on Some Self-Regulated Learning Strategies in Improving The Working Memory Performance For Hotel Secondary First Grade Students in The Light of Cognitive Load Level.

This study aims to study the effectiveness of the training on some Self-Regulated Learning Strategies in Improving Working Memory Performance for Hotel Secondary First Grade Students with different levels of cognitive load, the study sample consists of (٥٧). Male and female student in first grade hotel secondary school they were divided into (١٤ high cognitive load student – ٢٤ medium cognitive load student – ١٩ low cognitive load student) according to Mean and standard deviation scores Using the following tests and measures: Working memory testes battery (Developed by the researcher); NASA Task Load Index (TLX) (Arabization Adel Al-Banna, ٢٠٠٨ amendment the researcher) and The training program of self-regulated learning strategies (Developed by the researcher). It has been arrived at this results: There are statistically significant differences in the previously performance of working memory over the reading span , visual matrix and the total tasks in the favor of the low cognitive load students; There are no statistically significant differences in the performance of working memory posttest between the three experimental groups; There are statistically significant effect of the training program on the working memory performance among the high and medium cognitive load students for the benefit of the post application and There are significant differences of the training program on the working memory performance among the low cognitive load students in favor of the post application in the classification of words, map, selective attention and total tasks.

Key Words: Self-Regulated Learning Strategies – Working Memory Performance – Cognitive Load Level.



محمد سعد عبدالفتاح جوده

تحسين فى للمعلومات المعرفى التمثيل على قائم فاعلية برنامج  
صعوبات والناقد لذوى الابتكارى التفكير مهارات بعض  
الاعدادية بالمرحلة التعلم

Mohamed Saad Abdel Fattah Gouda

### The effectiveness of a program based on the cognitive representation of information in improving some of the creative and critical thinking skills for those with learning disabilities in the preparatory stage

#### Abstract

Title of study: The effectiveness of a program based on the cognitive representation of information in improving some of the creative and critical thinking skills of students with learning disabilities in the preparatory stage.

The aim of the study was to improve the skills of Creative thinking (fluency, flexibility, originality) and critical thinking skills (Explanation - Inference - Evaluation ) in a sample of students with learning disabilities in the preparatory stage through a training program based on the cognitive representation of information, Continuity of the effectiveness of the cognitive representation program in improving Creative thinking skills (fluency, originality flexibility) and critical thinking skills (Explanation - Inference - Evaluation) in students with learning disabilities. The sample of the study consisted of (ten) students in the first grade preparatory school in Kafr El-Sheikh old

preparatory girls during the first semester of the academic year ٢٠١٧/٢٠١٨. The researcher applied the following tools: Sequence matrix test Prepared by John Raven and the Arabization of Fouad Abu Hatab (١٩٧٧), and the measure of diagnostic assessment of the disabilities of learning mathematics Prepared by / Fathi Mustafa El-Zayat (٢٠١٥), Diagnostic test in mathematics Prepared by researcher, and the test of Creative thinking by Dr. Abraham prepared and codified Magdy Abdelkarim Habib (٢٠٠١), The Critical Thinking Test Prepared by / Alaeddin El-Najjar (٢٠١٢), and the training program prepared by the researcher. The results of the study There are statistically significant differences between the middle grades of the Pre- measurement ,and Post- measurement standards and the threshold for Creative Thinking , And that these differences For Post – measurement, Students with learning disabilities mathematics, And the absence of statistically significant differences between the intermediate and post-measurement Continuity of Creative thinking, And the existence of statistically significant differences between the average grades of the Pre- measurement, and Post- measurement standards of Critical Thinking, And that these differences For Post – measurement, Students with learning disabilities

## الكيمياء الفزيائية

هانى فاروق ابراهيم الشامى

## كلية الطب البيطري أولاً: الماجستير

قسم الفيروسوجيا :



ط.ب / إيناس خالد أحمد شوقي

دراسة علي مرض النيوكاسل المنتشر في دواجن التسمين

Enas Khaled Ahmed Shawky



Studies on Newcastle disease virus circulating in broiler chicken

Abstract:

Newcastle disease (ND) is a highly contagious disease affects several avian species, responsible for devastating outbreaks in commercial poultry flocks. Despite application of various chickens' vaccination programs, the disease appears in an endemic form in commercial broiler and layer poultry farms. This study was conducted to identify the prevalent NDV strain responsible for sever outbreaks in broiler poultry farms in ElGharbiya Governorate. Twenty pathological specimens were inoculated in embryonated chicken eggs 9-11 days via allantoic sac revealed hemorrhagic dead embryos ٧٢ hrs after third passage. Successful amplification of (٤٠٠bp) of the fusion (F) protein by RT-PCR in ١٥ out of ٢٠ tested filed isolates (٧٥%). In addition, phylogenetic analysis based on a partial sequence of the F protein gene clustered these isolates within class II, genotype VII velogenic Newcastle disease viruses with Identity percentage of (٩٤.٢-٩٧.٧ %) with NDV-chicken /China / SDWF٠٧٢٠١١).

Key words: -NDV, RT-PCR, F protein, genotype VII, and phylogenetic alignment

ط ب / محمد فوزى عبدالستار حجاج

دراسات على بعض الفيروسات المسببة للاسهال فى العجول حديثة الولادة

Mohamed Fawzy Hagag

Studies on some viruses causing neonatal calf diarrhea

### Abstract

The current study was designated for isolation and identification of Rotavirus in calves as one of the most important and main viral infection causing diarrhea in newborn calves in El-Gharbia province in Egypt by testing 50 fecal samples of diarrheic calves below three months of age from October 2015 till March 2016 by PCR and FAT, In addition to evaluation of Entero-2 vaccine in late pregnant caws by SNT. by using reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR),out of the 50 fecal samples examined only 8 samples were identified as positive (16%). The samples were inoculated in MDBK cells revealed successful isolation of rotavirus in four samples with characteristic cytopathic effects showed rounding of cells, shrinkage of cell wall together with an increase of granularity and progressed to form a bunch of grapes within 72-96 hrs and show the characteristic green apple fluorescence by FAT, In addition to increase Ab titer against rotavirus at time of parturition and in the newly born calves in compare with controlled unvaccinated caws.



رامى محمد عبدالنبي

ط.ب/حسنا أحمد محمد قدرة

دراسات مقارنة علي لقاحات النيوكاسل في مصر

Hasnaa Ahmed Mohammed Kedra

Comparative Studies On Newcastle Disease Virus Vaccines In Egypt

### Abstract

Despite the widespread use of different types of vaccines, Newcastle disease continues to be a major threat in poultry industry. Our study assessed whether a virulent genotype VII NDV field isolate can overcome the immunity of chickens induced by the currently used ND vaccines after different vaccination schemes in Egypt. Two hundred Cobb chicks (one day old) were used, they were divided into four groups (n=50 per group), Group I: kept as a control group.

Other three groups besides those of group I (control group) were primary immunized with Hitchner-B1 at day V, then subjected to the following vaccines at day 14 as follow, Group II was immunized via eye dropping with commercial live LaSota vaccine. Group III was immunized via eye dropping with commercial live Clone-20 vaccine. Group IV was immunized via eye dropping with commercial live NDV/10 vaccine. Experimental challenge of the different groups revealed death of all 10 challenged birds of the negative control group, death of 12 out of 50 challenged birds in group-II; 15 out of 50 challenged birds in group-III; 0 out of 50 birds in group-IV. Recent studies and ours revealed that prevalent genotype VII differ from widely used vaccine strains in its genetics, immune response and protective efficacy. So, further studies on antigenic characters of recent NDV isolate and protective efficacy of currently used NDV vaccines against it are needed.



ط ب / علي أحمد عبدالعزيز عثمان

دراسات على فيروسات الباراميكسو في الحمام

Ali Ahmed Abdelaziz Etman

## STUDIES ON PARAMYXOVIRUSES IN PIGEONS

### Abstract

The aim of this study was isolation, serological identification and molecular characterization of APMV-1 isolated from diseased pigeons suspected to be infected with PPMV-1 in Egypt between 2014 and 2017. 20 pooled samples were collected and prepared for inoculation into 10 days old SPF ECE. Harvested allantoic fluids were tested for HA activity and by using of PPMV-1 specific antiserum, HI test was performed for positive ones. For confirmation, RT-PCR was conducted by using of primers specific to the viral fusion (F) protein gene. Results revealed that 12 out of 20 samples were positive APMV-1. Two samples were selected for sequencing followed by nucleotide and deduced amino acids alignment with previously published APMV-1 vaccines and reference strains available in the genbank database. Phylogenetic analysis was conducted based on partial fusion (F) protein amino acids and revealed that two different amino acid motifs were found at the cleavage site of F protein: 112 KRQKRF117 (associated with virulent strains) and 112GRQGRL117 (associated with lentogenic strains). To our knowledge, this is the first reported PPMV-1 isolates that possess the sequences of 112GRQGRL117 within the F0 protein.



ط ب / السيد علي السيد إبراهيم

عزل و توصيف فيروس مرض نرف الارانب

## Isolation and characterization of Rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus

### Abstract

Rabbit haemorrhagic disease (RHD) is a highly virulent viral disease of *Oryctolagus cuniculus* which threatens the rabbit population in Egypt and worldwide.

The etiological agent is the rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus (RHDV), a member of the family *Caliciviridae*. The aim of this study was to identify the possible evolutionary changes of the currently circulating RHDV in Egypt. Twenty suspected cases were collected from outbreaks that occurred in non-vaccinated rabbit flocks during 2010 and 2016. Liver homogenate samples were investigated for detection and identification of circulating RHDV using haemagglutination (HA) and reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction. Further characterisation of selected five viral strains was performed by nucleotide sequencing of VP10 gene. All twenty tested samples were haemagglutinin positive and VP10 gene was amplified. Based on nucleotide sequence analysis, four isolates were identified as classical RHDV strains, while one isolate was assigned as RHDVa variant strain but with the same HA pattern. The new RHDVb variant was not identified.

قسم الفارماكولوجيا :

قسم الباثولوجيا الاكلينيكية :

قسم الفسيولوجيا :

قسم تنمية الثروة الحيوانية :

قسم الجراحة البيطرية :

## قسم الكيمياء الحيوية

منى محمد عبدالجيد زامل

تقيم التغيرات فى التعبيرات الجينية الناتجة عن سمية الرصاص المؤثرة على الخصوبة  
فى الجرذان

Mona Mohamed Abd El Gayed Zamel



### Assessments of Changes in Gene Expression Associated with Effect of Lead Toxicity on Fertility in Adult Male Rats

#### Abstract

Lead has various toxicological effects on reproductive system especially the male testis. The present study aimed to investigate the prophylactic effect of green tea or garlic co-treated on lead acetate induced testicular dysfunction. 120 adult male rats were divided to 6 groups, 20 animals per each. The 1st group was supplied with water and diet. The 2nd group was treated with green tea by dose (200 mg/kg.b.w). The 3rd group was co-treated with commercial garlic powder by dose (200 mg/kg.b.w). The 4th group was treated by lead acetate (0.05 mg/L) daily in drinking water. The 5th group was co-treated with lead acetate in drinking water + green tea in same doses. The 6th group was co-treated with lead acetate in drinking water + garlic in same doses. All animals were sacrificed after 28 days. Semen was collected and analyzed for count, motility and viability. Testicular tissue sections were prepared, stained and examined. Oxidative stress markers, SOD and MDA were determined in testicular tissue homogenate. Immunostaining was carried out on sections of testicular tissue for detection of proapoptotic markers caspase-2 and Bax expression. The level of expression of Bcl-2 and p53 genes was measured in testicular tissue samples. The data summary obtained from co-treated groups signified the protective effect of green tea or garlic against potential lead acetate induced undesired testicular apoptosis.

## قسم طب الحيوان :



ط. ب / محمد عبد الحميد عبد العظيم الديهي  
الموقف الحالي للبروسيللوزس بين المجترات فى محافظة كفر الشيخ  
Mohamed Abd Elhameed Eldeihy  
**THE CURRENT STATUS OF BRUCELLOSIS AMONG RUMINANTS AT  
KAFRELSHEIKH GOVERNORATE**

### Abstract

Developing countries are suffering from many diseases with negative economic and public impact such as brucellosis. The current study aimed to assess the relationship between KAPs of veterinarians and farmers and the performance of the national brucellosis control program on brucellosis distribution among different ruminant species. Results showed that the prevalence of brucellosis through the national control program was estimated at ١.٣% by RBPT and ٥.٨٦% by CFT. Results of KAPs showed that there is a lack of knowledge of brucellosis among farmers and this is responsible for practicing high risk behaviors which help in disease transmission among human and animals. On the other hand, there is an agreement between farmers and veterinarian on the idea of revising the current program to be more feasible and more profitable, also this study showed the main role of unpasteurized and contaminated milk in spreading the infection between humans. B. melitensis biovar ٣ was the predominant isolates between animals in Kafrelsheikh governorate.



ط. ب / شيماء فوزي محمد عبد الحميد  
بعض الدراسات المتقدمة على التهاب الشبكية الوخزي في الماشية  
SHAIMAA FAWZY MOHAMED ABDEL-HAMEED  
**SOME ADVANCED STUDIES ON TRAUMATIC  
RETICULITIS IN CATTLE**

### Abstract

A total of ٦٠ animals were included in this study, ٣٠ healthy animals were used as a control (buffalo, n=١٠; cow n=١٠). Diseased buffalo (n=٢٢) and cows (n=١٨). They were divided into ٥ groups according to the history, clinical signs, duration of illness as well as radiographic and ultrasonographic findings of each species. The affected animals were classified into chronic TRP (١٣ cows and ١٢ buffalo), acute TRP (٥ buffalo) and TP (٥ cows and ٥ buffalo). The control group of cows belonged to the educational farm animals of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University, while the control group of buffalo belonged to the animal production research institute, Mehet

Moussa Experimental Station, Kafrelshiekh governorate. The diseased cows and buffalo (36 females and 8 males) were referred to animal hospital of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in the period between 2012-2015 and have been diagnosed to have foreign body syndrome. After thorough physical examination, which including measuring body temperature, pulse, heart and respiratory rates, applying pain test and using metal detector, the radiographic examination was carried out on animals to confirm the diagnosis and detect the foreign object. Ultrasonographic examination of reticulum and heart area were carried out using a 2.0- 8 MHz convex transducer was also carried out in most cases.

## قسم التغذية و التغذية الاكلينيكية :

ط.ب. عزة احمد حافظ  
تأثير اضافة أكسيد الزنك المعامل بالنانو تكنولوجي علي أداء بداري التسمين

### Azza Ahmed Hafez Effect of Dietary Supplementation of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles on Broiler Performance

#### Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the effect of zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZONPs) on growth performance. A total of ninety-one-day old broiler chicks (ROSS 208) were on three dietary treatments (T) with three replicates in each treatment. T1; basal diet + 80 mg/kg inorganic ZnO, T2; basal diet + 80 mg/kg ZONPs, T3; basal diet + 160 mg/kg ZONPs. The results showed significant increase ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the body weight gain and improved feed conversion ratio in the groups fed 80 and 160 ZONP, but feed intake showed non-significant difference. The activity of (SOD) and Catalase were significantly increased however; (MDA) was significantly decreased in the same groups. Serum IgY also increased in the groups fed 160 ZONPs. Phagocytic activity and lymphocytic proliferation test showed significant increase with ZONPs fed groups. The villus height and crypt depth were significantly increased in all parts of the small intestine in the groups fed 160 ZONPs. So, it could be concluded that dietary supplementation of 80 or 160 mg ZONPs for broilers have beneficial effects on the growth performance, antioxidant status, immunity, absorptive mechanism of broiler chickens.

Key words: Zinc oxide nanoparticles, Growth performance, Antioxidant status, Immunity status, Absorptive capacity, Broiler chickens.

## قسم أمراض الدواجن :

ط.ب / أحمد صالح حجازى

دراسات على مرض النيوكاسل فى محافظتى الدقهلية والغربية

**Ahmed Saleh Hegazy**  
**Studies on Newcastle Disease in El Dakahlia and El Gharbia Provinces**

## Abstract

I would like to say that I am very grateful to my major professor Dr. Abd El-Galil El-Gohary, Prof. of Poultry Diseases, Faculty of Vet.Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University for his planning, guidance and support throughout my studies.

I would like to acknowledge gratitude to my advisor Dr. Moshira ElAbbasy, Assist.prof. of Poultry Diseases, Faculty of Vet.Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University for her continuous guidance and help throughout my studies to bear this thesis.

I would like to thank my advisor Dr. Gamal Ragab Hassabelnabi, a Head Researcher of Microbiology, Animal Health Research Inistitute.Tanta Branch for his support and encouragement throughout my studies.

I would like to thank Dr. Fares Farag El khayat, the lecturer of Poultry Diseases, Faculty of Vet.Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University for support throughout my studies.

I would like to acknowledge the family of Animal Health Research Inistitute in Dokki, Giza for helping me in the completion of laboratory techniques of the thesis.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the family of Animal Health Research Inistitute in Tanta branch for helping me in implementation of the laboratory experiments of this thesis.



قسم مراقبة الاغذية:

ط.ب / مها منصور محمد عبدالمنعم شلبى

الكشف عن بعض الفيروسات المعوية فى اللبن الخام وبعض منتجات الألبان

**Maha Mansour Mohamed Abdelmonem Shalaby**

## Detection of some enteric viruses in raw milk and some dairy products

### Abstract

The study was applied on a total of 150 raw cow's milk samples, 300 yoghurt samples and 30 sour cream samples collected from different sources and examined by Nested RT PCR and Semi Nested RT PCR for the presence of RV, EV, HAV, NoV GI and NoV GII. Positive samples were examined by real time PCR to quantify genome copies number and the infectivity of these samples were detected by cell culture. The results revealed that the viruses prevalence was more in fat layer than skimmed milk layer samples and the PBS was more efficient in elution of the viruses than BG. Thermal inactivation experiment was done on enteric viruses by spiking of different doses of genome copies at different temperatures for different intervals. The number of genome copies and infectious units were estimated. The result of this experiment indicated that HAV genome was more resistant to thermal effect than the infectious units. It may indicate that the absence of viral genome copies in milk samples may reveal absence of infectious units.



ط.ب. / إبراهيم عبدالعزيز إبراهيم جاب الله  
التعرف على الفطريات وسمومها المحتملة في  
الأكباد المستوردة المجمدة

Ibrahim Abd elazeez Ibrahim

## " Identification of moulds and their possible toxins in imported frozen liver"

### Abstract

One hundred random samples of imported frozen liver from two countries namely A and B (50 of each) were purchased from different supermarkets in Gharbia governorate. The samples were directly transferred to the laboratory under possible complete aseptic condition, where they were examined mycologically.



The results revealed that 30 (30 %) and 13 (26 %) of the imported frozen liver samples from origin A and B were contaminated with mould. The total mould counts ranged from  $0.1 \times 10^2$  to  $3.9 \times 10^5$ ;  $1.7 \times 10^2$  to  $1 \times 10^5$  and  $1.7 \times 10^2$  to  $2.9 \times 10^5$ , with a mean values of  $6.09 \times 10^4 \pm 1.37 \times 10^4$ ;  $9.98 \times 10^3 \pm 1.71 \times 10^3$  and  $3.79 \times 10^4 \pm 0.82 \times 10^4$  for A, B and total samples, respectively. Also, our results showed that 30 and 26 % of frozen liver samples A and B, were exceeded the permissible limit.

The of predominant mould genera isolated from frozen liver samples were Aspergillus (39 %), followed by Penicillium (39%), Thamnidium (17%) and Cladosporium (13%), Mucor (7%) and Rhizopus (6%) Fusarium (3%) and Nigrospora and Trichoderma (2%).

احمد محمد الجوشى عبدالعاطي  
Ahmed Mohammed Elgushi Abdelaty

## Isolation and identification of brucella microorganisms from raw milk using cultural and molecular techniques

## Abstract

The present study aims at detecting *Brucella* microbes in raw milk sold in dairy shops. Thus, 200 samples of raw milk were collected (100 from Al-Gharbia and 100 from Sidi Salem City, Kafr Al-Sheikh governorate) during one year from February 2016 to February 2017. All samples were tested using traditional tests (As well as the test of the real-time polymerase chain reaction as a confirmed test. The results showed that positive samples in the summer and winter were as follows: 12 and 18 with the test of straw milk, 0 and 0 with the bacterial transplant test while 12 and 20 using the real-time polymerase chain reaction respectively

The isolated microorganisms were defined using biochemical and serological tests as *Brucella melitensis*. This result was confirmed using the traditional polymerase chain reaction. The virulence genes *ure*, *bvfA* and *virB* were detected in the DNA extracted from 22 positive milk samples of *Brucella* and isolates using the traditional polymerase chain reaction. The results were 88%, 79% and 74% positive for *ure*, *bvfA* and *virB* genes respectively. The same genes were identified in the DNA extracted from the isolates. The results showed that the isolated *Brucella* from the raw milk is the *Brucella melitensis*.

**ط.ب/سالي أبو اليزيد أبو اليزيد مراد**  
**التحليل الكمي للأمينات الحيوية في الجبن**  
**Sally Abou Alyazed Abou Alyazed Morad**  
**Quantitative Analysis of Biogenic amines in Cheese**

## Abstract

Dairy products, especially cheese, are fermented products that can accumulate large quantities of BAs. The main pre-requisites for the presence of BAs in foods include: availability of free amino acids, the presence of microorganisms producing BAs enzymes (mainly from raw materials and/or added starter cultures), and conditions allowing their growth (particularly temperature, pH), as well as conditions affecting the enzyme production and activity (particularly low pH). Also storage and distribution conditions with regarding to temperature for cheese are variable in practice and may be relevant for BAs accumulation.

The present study concluded that pH mean values were found to be higher in Ras cheese samples, while TVN and TBA values were high in Mish cheese samples.

## قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة :

هند عبداللطيف احمد ابراهيم

ط.ب/نسيمه محمد بسيونى حيدر

تحديد الجينات المسئولة عن المقاومة للمضادات الحيوية فى انواع الميكوبلازما المعزولة من الدجاج البياض.

**Nasima Mohamed Bassiony Hider**

**Detection of antimicrobial resistant genes in Mycoplasma species isolated from layers**

Abstract

- Isolation percent of Mycoplasma ranged from 0-80% from commercial and local layer flocks in Kafr Elsheikh Governorate.
- Mycoplasmas depended in their culture on PPLO media which appear tinny smooth with raised area from center (fried egg) appearance under stereiomicroscope.
- Biochemical identification proved that M.gallisepticum and M.synoviae are Glucose positive and Arginine negative while M.gallinarum and M.synoviae showing Film and Spot positive.
- Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) is rapid sensitive and accurate method for identification of Mycoplasma infectious agents. By this technique, we can avoid the false positive and false negative encountered with serological techniques PCR overcomes the waste time and low recovery rates associated with cultural methods.
- Resistance to quinolones is mainly due to chromosomal mutations in quinolones resistant determining regions(QRDRs) of genes encoding the Sub units of the drug's target enzymes, DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV, which are essential for DNA replication.
- Tilmicosin and tylosin have the lowest MIC on MG isolates so it is advisable to recommend these antibiotics for prophylaxes and control programs in commercial layers.

ط.ب/نسيمه محمد بسيونى حيدر

تحديد الجينات المسئولة عن المقاومة للمضادات الحيوية فى انواع الميكوبلازما المعزولة من الدجاج البياض.

**Nasima Mohamed Bassiony Hider**

**Detection of antimicrobial resistant genes in Mycoplasma species isolated from layers**

Abstract

Mycoplasma gallisepticum (MG) is a persistent, highly transmissible chicken pathogen. It predisposes the birds to other infection yielding significant losses in performance and associated economics to all sectors of the poultry industry .

Mycoplasmas depended in their culture on PPLO media which appear tinny smooth with raised area from center (fried egg) appearance under stereiomicroscope ,differentiation from achloplasma using Digitonin test where mycoplasmas were sensitive to Digitonin showing marked inhibition zone surround the disc.

Biochemical identification proved that M.gallisepticum is Glucose positive and Arginine negative while M.synoviae and M.gallinarum arginine positive, Film and Spot positive.also ,M.gallinarum is glucose positive. Extensive use of quinolones such as ciprofloxacin, enrofloxacin and danofloxacin was the main cause of quinolones resistance .

The antimicrobial activity of macrolides is due to inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis by binding to the 23S rRNA component of the bacterial 50S ribosomal subunit. usually bacteria with a small number of r RNA operons such as Mycoplasmas acquired resistance to macrolides has been associated with mutations domain II or V of the 23S rRNA genes or rPID and rPIV, genes encoding ribosomal proteins L4 and L22 .

**ط.ب./ آيه إسماعيل إبراهيم السيد يونس**  
**استخدام الطرق التقليدية و الحديثه لتعريف ميكروبات الكلبسيلا فى بداري التسمين المريضه**

**Aya Ismail Ebrahim Elsayed Younis**  
**USING OF CONVENTIONAL AND RECENT TECHNIQUES FOR IDENTIFICATION OF KLEBSIELLA IN DISEASED BROILERS**

١. Abstract

Bacteriological examination of internal organs collected from 90 diseased broilers chicken suffering from respiratory manifestations revealed isolation of Klebsiella species from 22 birds with an incidence 24.44%.

Klebsiella species was recovered from internal organs of birds (lung, liver, spleen and intestine) with a percentage rate (18.89%, 26.67%, 24.44% and 21.11%) respectively. And overall incidence 22.78%.

In general, the prevalence rate of K. oxytoca was 10.83% which was higher than that of K. pneumoniae and K. pneumoniae subsp. rhinoscleromatis (7.78 % and 4.17 %) respectively.

Eighty- two Klebsiella isolates were carried out against 12 antimicrobial agents using Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion assay. All isolates were sensitive to imipenem (100%) followed by amikacin (97.6%) and meropenem (96.13%). On the other hand they were resistant to cefotaxime (90.24%), cefuroxime sodium (72.17%) and sulphamethoxazole/trimethoprim and ciprofloxacin by (69.51%) for each.



**إسراء سالم أحمد سالم**  
**التوصيف الجزيئي لأنواع الباستيريلا المعزولة من الدواجن**  
**Esraa Salem Ahmed Salem**

**Molecular Characterization of Pasteurella Species Isolated from Poultry**

٢. Abstract

Pasteurella multocida type A is the etiologic agent of fowl cholera. The research work was performed for the isolation, identification and molecular characterization of P. multocida, also experimental infection study was conducted to document the clinicopathologic features observed in chickens inoculated with P. multocida serotype A, in addition preparation of vaccine from isolated strain and determination of its efficacy, this was performed at Animal Health Institute research for a period of two years. By using standard bacteriological procedures for 440 samples collected from suspected chickens that have died of avian pasteurellosis ,a total of thirty P.multocida isolates were characterized by biochemical profile and analytical Profile Index (API).Capsular typing by using multiplex polymerase chain reaction (PCR), demonstrated that 12 strains were capsular type A.Experimental infection in chickens revealed clinicopathologic features observed by necropsy in chickens inoculated with isolates.The results of challenge exposure demonstrated that the experimentally prepared fowl cholera

محمد محمد محمد على

## قسم الصحة و الطب الوقائي :

محمد مصطفى محمد صالح

وائل محمد ابراهيم منصور

ط.ب/ سوزان عبدالباقي قطب شعبان

دراسة وبائية لتفعيل التوكسوبلازما جوندياي بمنظور الصحة الواحده

Suzan Abd El-Baqi Kotb Shaaban

### Epidemiological Study on Toxoplasma Gondii as one Health Approach

#### Abstract

The incidence of toxoplasmosis among pregnant women in the study region was relatively high and this indicates endemicity of the disease.

The risk of acquiring the infection is high especially when majority of pregnant participants routinely practiced at least one of the high-risk practices associated with toxoplasmosis. Drinking of unhygienic water was the predominant practice, while contact with a cat was the lowest. Having a pre-university education and residence in rural dwellings was significantly associated with occupational contact with soil. Drinking unhygienic water and consumption of undercooked meat were significantly associated with participants with lower education and residents in urban dwellings, respectively.

There was no significant relationship between seropositivity and age, education, residence or contact with cats.



ط.ب . أسماء محى صابر شهيب

المخاطر المشتركة لميكروب السالمونيلا فى سلسلة انتاج لحوم الدواجن

Asmaa Mohy Saber Shohie

### ZOONOTIC HAZARDS OF SALMONELLA SPECIES IN CHICKEN PRODUCTION MEAT CHAIN

#### Abstract

Salmonellosis is one of the most important problems which lead to several falls in chickens and man. A total of 180 samples were collected from broiler farms ,poulters' shops and abattoir in Kafr El-Sheikh and Elgharbia governorate. Salmonella was (20%) in broiler Farms, (40%) in Poulterers' shops and (40%) abattoirs. Salmonella was present in (12.2%, 12.3% and 6.7%) of litter, water, feed of broiler farms respectively. Salmonella were isolated from poulters' shops was (20%) liver, (20%) spleen, and 20% intestinal content and also in abattoirs (20%) liver, (20%)

spleen, (٢٠%) gallbladder. The Salmonella serovars isolated were ١٥ serotypes: ٥ S. Kentucky, ٢ S.uganda while ٢ S.reubeuss, ١ S.emek, ١ S.aesck and ٢ untypable. The highest resistance were tetracycline and ampicillin ٨٦.٧% and lower resistance was cefoxitin ١٢.٢%.The incidence of resistance gens was (٥٠%) for tetA resistant to tetracycline followed by(٢٠%) aacC resistant to aminoglycosides and (٢٠%) for qepA resistant to quinolones.

## سامح الشناوى سنة الشناوى



ط. ب / وائل رجب بسيوني الفخراي

طرق الرعاية المختلفة للأبقار الحلاب المؤثرة على جودة الألبان

**Wael Ragab Basyiouny Al-Fakhrany**

**Dairy Managemental Practices affecting milk quality**

Abstract

This work was carried out in Al-Kurashia and Shabsher dairy farm, Production Sector, Agricultural Research Institute at Al-Gharbia Governorate on ١٧٠ apparently healthy American Holstein cows. Their age ranged from ٢.٥-٦ years. The animals were divided into seven groups according to their treatment to determine milk keeping quality by applying different managemental practices as follow:-

Treatment I: Effect of grazing and housing on milk quality, Treatment II: Effect of fore stripping on milk quality, Treatment III: Effect of grooming time on milk quality, Treatment IV: Effect of season on milk quality, Treatment V: Effect of milking times/day on milk quality, Treatment VI: Effect of stage of lactation on milk quality and Treatment VII: Effect of hoof bathing on milk quality.



ط. ب / نرمين صلاح مصطفى النني

تحليل الأداء الإنتاجي للأرانب تحت الظروف المصرية

**Nermeen Salah Mostafa Al-Nenny**

**Analysis of reproductive performance of rabbit under Egyptian conditions**

Abstract

A total of ٨٤ adult does {٨٠ New Zealand White (NZW) rabbits does and ٤ Californian does with an average age of ٨ months and nearly similar body weight with an average of  $٢.٤ \pm ٠.٢ \text{kg}$ } and ١٥ fertile bucks with an average

age ranged from 0 to 8 months and average body weight of  $2.0 \pm 0.2$  kg, which were proven to be fertile) were used in this experiment. The rabbits were divided into the following treatments: Treatment I: Effect of nest box types on performance of rabbit- Treatment II: Effect of number of parity on performance of rabbits- Treatment III: Effect of breed on performance of rabbit- Treatment IV: Effect of housing system on performance of rabbits- Treatment V: Effect of buck age at first use on performance of rabbits- Treatment VI: Effect of number of matings on performance of rabbits- Treatment VII: Effect of re-mating intervals on performance of rabbit- Treatment VIII: Effect of weaning age on performance of rabbit. From this study, we concluded that the productivity of rabbits can be improved by some managemental aspects especially under intensive productive program as; 1- Wooden nest box is better than metal and plastic one. 2- The productivity of does was increased by the parity. 3- NZW rabbit exceeds Californian breed in performance. 4- Floor system is better from performance point of view, but the worst rabbit keeping system due to high mortality. 5- Don't use buck in the breeding until it reaches 5 months of age. 6- To get high rabbit use double mating from different bucks. 7- The most suitable post-partum re-mating interval is 21 days. 8- It is better to wean young rabbit at 28 days of age



ط. ب. / إسراء حسين مصطفى الشيشيني

عوامل الرعاية المؤثرة علي إنتاجية الأرانب

Esraa Hussien Moustafa EL-Shishiny

Managemental factors affecting rabbit productivity

Abstract

A total of 66 sexually mature New Zealand White (NZW) rabbits (66 does with an average age of seven months and nearly similar body weight  $2.4 \pm 0.2$  kg and 11 fertile bucks with an average age of eight months and average body weight of  $2.0 \pm 0.2$  kg.

All animals were healthy and clinically free of external parasites. Rabbits were individually housed in metal hutches of a commercial type (60×50×40 cm) provided with separate and clean facilities for feeding, watering and nest box (40×20×20 cm). All rabbits were kept under identical care and the same hygienic environmental conditions. The rabbits were divided into the following treatments:

Treatment I: Effect of re-mating intervals on performance of rabbit- Treatment II: Effect of light color on performance of rabbit- Treatment III: Effect of Feed restriction on performance of rabbit- Treatment IV: Effect of heat stress on performance of rabbits. The obtained results can be summarized in the followings:

Rearing the rabbits under blue light and re-mating at 10 or 21 days postpartum could be recommended as a good tool to avoid early weaning problems and to increase economic efficiency values.

Feed restriction of pregnant rabbit does for the first 10 days of pregnancy stimulate voluntary feed intake during late stages of pregnancy, which lead to improvement of doe kindling performance and kit and litter traits from birth till weaning without adversely affecting the embryonic mortality.

From the obtained results, it could be concluded that:

The adverse impact of exposure of doe rabbits to severe heat stress under the warm subtropical environmental conditions of Egypt could be mitigated through the addition of honey bee to drinking water or feed withdrawal. But, blue light had a little role in the mitigation of heat stress in rabbit farms.



ط.ب / أسماء منير عبدالعليم حسن يوسف  
"تأثير الاجهاد الحراري على تعبير بعض الجينات  
ذات الصلة بالاجهاد والمناعة وتجزء الحمض النووي في البلطي النيلي"  
Asmaa Monir Abd Elalim Hassan Youssef

## Effect of Thermal Stress on the Expression of Some Stress and Immune Related Genes and DNA Fragmentation in Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*)

### Abstract

Owing to its cold-blooded nature, water temperature is a driving force in fish life. The aim of this study is to explore the effect of the thermal stress of ambient temperature during summer and winter in Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) on heat shock proteins (HSPV<sup>0</sup>, HSP2V), oxidative stress genes (MT and GST) and some immune response genes (IL1, IL8, and TLRV). As well as to compare the DNA fragmentation at both variant temperatures using RAPD-PCR and micronucleus assay. The fish were collected twice, once at the end of December (winter sample, temperature 14°C), and the other at August (summer sample, temperature 26°C). qRT-PCR analysis of mRNA expression for the studied genes were done. HSPV<sup>0</sup> expression increased equally in gills and liver at both summer and winter, suggesting its advantageous role in fish survival in the labile environment. Its expression exceeds HSP2V level, whose expression increased in summer. GST expression increased in summer in liver than gills and expressed equally at both organs in winter. No differences were observed in MT and immune response related gene expression in both seasons. The Very close pattern of RAPD-DNA fragmentation and micronuclei were recorded at both thermal stresses. We conclude that, thermal stress of cold and hot extremes of ambient temperature in Nile tilapia have a nearby role in expression of HSPV<sup>0</sup>, MT, liver GST and immune response related genes. As well as the incidence of micronucleus and DNA fragmentation.



ط.ب / أسماء يحيى عزيزالدين عمار  
" التعرف علي بعض جينات المقاومة للتجمد في البلطي النيلي وتحديد مدي ظهورها في  
الانسجة المختلفة "

## Asmaa Yehia Aziz Eldin Ammar Characterization of Antifreeze Protein Gene (AFP) in Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and its Differential tissue

### Abstract

The aim of this work is to study characterization of antifreeze gene type IV in Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and its expression in different tissues as well as some immune related genes. At first, genomic ANF IV gene was characterized from one fish; 124 amino acids were identified with 92.7% similarity with that on the gene bank. Expression of ANF IV and immune related genes were done twice, once at the end of December (winter sample,

temperature 14°C) and the other at August (summer sample, temperature 26°C). Assessment of ANF IV gene expression in different organs of fish was done; splenic mRNA was used for assessment of immune-related gene transcripts (CXCL2 chemokine, cc-chemokine, INF-2A, and MHCII β). Winter expression analysis of AFP IV revealed significant up-regulation of mRNA transcript levels in intestine, gills, skin, spleen, liver and brain with 224.02, 170.06, 107.62, 97.61, 94.25, 27.80 folds respectively. Furthermore, up-regulation in the gene was observed in some organs during summer; in liver, gills, skin, intestine, and brain with lower levels compared with winter. The level of expression of immune related genes in winter are significantly higher than summer in all assessed genes. Cc-chemokine gene expression was the most affected in both winter and summer.



ط.ب / عبدالله صلاح يوسف صلاح  
" الاختلاف التكيفي في التعبير الجيني استجابة لمحفز المناعة بينا جلوكان في البلطي  
النيلي "

**Abdallah Salah Youssef Salah**  
**Adaptive difference in gene expression in response to β-glucan immunostimulant in Nile tilapia**

**Abstract**

In non-challenged group, variable effects of the two doses of β-Glucans on the expression of the studied genes were observed; 0.1% induced higher expression of HSPV0, CXC chemokine, MHC-IIβ and MX genes. Meanwhile, 0.2% induced better effect on the expression of Vtg, TNF-α, CAS and IgM-H, and almost equal effects of both doses on GST and ILA. However, with the challenged group, 0.2% β-Glucans showed better effect than 0.1% at day one post challenge through significant up-regulation of GST, HSP, ILA, TNF-α, CXC, and MHC-IIβ, meanwhile, the effect of 0.1% was only on the expression of HSPV0, MHC-IIβ, and TLRV at day 2 post challenge. Administration of 0 nM of 20nm citrate-coated GNPs was observed to enhance the sensitivity of real-time PCR assay into 108.9 %. Administration of 0 nM of 20nm citrate-coated GNPs was observed to negatively affect on the quality of DNA sequence analysis

قسم امراض الاسماك ورعايتها :



ط.ب / عماد الشحات السعيد لولو  
دراسات على بعض أمراض الطفيليات الخارجية في أسماك القراميط المستزرعة في  
محافظة كفرالشيخ

**Emad El-Shahat El-Said Lolo**  
**Studies on the Incidence of Some External Parasitic Diseases on Cultured Clarias gariepinus at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

**Abstract**

The clinical signs and post mortem lesions of ectoparasites infecting C. gariepinus were recorded. External gross lesions revealed dark or pale body coloration, excessive amounts of mucus on the external body surface, scattered hemorrhagic patches, scattered ulcerative areas distributed on different parts of the fish's body, ascitis as well as congested gills. The present study revealed that the highest rate of infestation of Dactylogyrus sp. was during Spring and summer (27 %); while in Gyrodactylus sp., was in autumn and winter (19%). On the other hand, in Trichodina sp., the highest rate was during autumn and summer (12%); while in Chilodenella sp., was in autumn and winter (8%).

The hematological parameters (RBCs, Hb, WBCs, PCV and DLC) and serum biochemical investigations (sAST, sALT, sALP, serum total proteins, serum albumin, serum globulin) were studied in the four isolated external parasites and the results were recorded. The ectoparasitic infections lead to decrease in the erythrocytic and hemoglobin level, increased leucocytic count, decreased lymphocytes and heterophils but, increased monocytes. Serum biochemical parameters showed increased serum total protein and globulins with decreased albumin. Increased sAST and sALT was observed with decreased sALP level. Serum creatinine and urea levels decreased.



## الطفيليات

ط. ب. / معاذ محمد محمود عامر  
دراسات على الطفيليات الداخلية للفصيلة الخيلية  
**Moaz Mohamed Mahmoud Amer**  
**Studies on Endoparasites of Equines**

### Abstract

The present study was conducted for a period of one year extending from October ٢٠١٥ to September ٢٠١٦ which investigate level of infection by endo-parasites in Egyptian equines through fecal examination of (٢٦٠) fecal samples, post mortem examination of remains of (٤٠) donkeys at Giza zoo in addition to application of some molecular biology techniques as a new diagnostic tool. Fecal examination revealed that ٥٨.٥% of equines were infected with at least one type of endoparasites. The post mortem examination revealed the presence of Habronema muscae, ٢nd and ٢rd larval stages of G. intestinalis and G. nasalis, Dictyocaulus arnfieldi and hydatid cysts. Using molecular tools, the DNA extracted from protoscolices collected from hydatid cysts were subjected to Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) and sequencing. All the examined samples were showed homology to reference nucleotide sequences of E. equinus accessed in Genbank. Thirty randomly selected fecal samples were subjected to PCR amplification for detection of DNA of Habronema spp. A total of ١٢ (٤٠%) samples were positive for H. microstoma and ٤ (١٣.٣%) samples were positive for H. muscae and there were no cases of mixed infection by both H. muscae and H. microstoma.

ط. ب. / احمد محمود مصطفى سليمان  
دراسات على بعض طفيليات الدم فى الفصيلة الخيلية  
**Ahmed Mahmoud Mostafa Soliman**  
**Studies on Some Blood Parasites of Equines**

### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of T.equi and B. caballi in some Egyptian localities. A panel of ٤٣٧ equine blood samples representing ١٤٦ horses, ٢٨٦ donkeys and ٥ mules was collected from equines during the period from April ٢٠١٥ to March ٢٠١٦ using microscopic examination and conventional PCR. Microscopic observation of collected blood samples revealed that T. equi, B. caballi and mixed infection were detected in ٣٦ (٨.٣%), ٢١ (٤.٨%) and ٤ (٠.٩%) equine animals respectively. By application of conventional PCR on ١٤٥ samples, molecular prevalence of T. equi, in horses, donkeys and mules was (٣٢.٤%), (٤٧.٤%) and (٢٠%), respectively, while for B. caballi was (١٢.٥%), (٢١.١%) and (٢٠%), respectively, and for mixed infection that observed only in donkeys by rate of (٦.٦%). The sequencing and phylogenetic analysis showed that the sequenced PCR isolates belonged to T.equi. The obtained sequences were deposited in the GeneBank database under accession numbers MF١٩٢٨٥٤, MF١٩٢٨٥٥ and MF١٩٢٨٥٦



ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الوراثة:



ط.ب/ هيثم جمال السيد بسيوني أبو العلا  
التوصيف الجزيئي لبعض جينات الاستجابة المناعية في البلطي النيلي  
Haitham Gamal ElSayed Basiouny Abo-Al-Ela

### Molecular Characterization of Some Immune Response Genes in Nile Tilapia Abstract

Nile tilapia is very important species in the aquaculture industry. Androgens or its analogues are widely used in the production of all-male fry particularly 1 $\nu$  alpha-methyltestosterone (MT). The production of fry usually harmed by a moderate to high mortality rates. Androgens can affect the innate immunity of living bodies, which these may reflected on their health and survivability. Therefore, there is a need to investigate the impact of MT on the immunity of fish. Moreover, if there is undesirable effect of MT, we should study how to resolve or reduce this effect



ط.ب/ صفاء السيد محمد عبده  
الإختلاف فى الإستجابات الخلوية والتعبير الجينى للإجهاد الحرارى فى دجاج التسمين فى  
مصر

Safaa El-Sayed Mohamed Abdo  
Variation in Cellular Responses and Gene Expression to Heat stress in  
Commercial Broilers in Egypt

### Abstract

This study was performed at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University, in the period from 2016 to 2017. It was aimed to study the effect of heat stress on the oxidative stress markers in two commercial broiler lines Ross and Cobb. Additionally, it was aimed to study the modulatory effect of monochromatic blue light on the bird heat stress response. A total of 160 day old were used (80 chicks for each line). At 21 day old, birds were divided into equal eight groups, four groups for each lines (n=20). The control groups (W and B) were housed at normal temperature 22°C with white and blue lighting; respectively. Two groups were exposed to an experimental cyclic chronic heat stress (H+W and H+B). The heat treatment extended for four successive days from 21th- 24th. The birds were exposed to 32±2°C for 6 h (from 11Am: 5Pm) then temperature decreased to normal 22°C for the rest of the day. Heat stress increase rectal temperature, impairs the gene expression of SOD, CAT, HSP70, HSP90, HSF1, HSF2 and IL-1β. BL improved the antioxidant status: increased SOD and CAT enzyme activity and lowered MDA content BL modulated and improve the gene expression.

## قسم امراض الدواجن



الطبيبة البيطرية / أمانى محمد أحمد طه  
دراسات عن عدوي الباستريلا التناسلية في الأرانب  
Dr. Amany Mohamed Ahmed Taha,  
STUDIES ON GENITAL PASTEURILLOSIS IN RABBITS

### ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the epidemiology and the control of Pasteurella multocida as a genital and a respiratory pathogen in rabbit bucks during the period from 2012-2017. Semen and nasal samples randomly collected from breeding bucks of 20 farms at Giza Governorate. These bucks suffered from low reproductive activity and mild respiratory manifestation. Morphological, biochemical, serological and molecular identification of the isolated strains was performed. The correlation between the presences of P. multocida and reproductive disorders in rabbit bucks was investigated by measuring semen parameters. The results revealed isolation of 7 isolates with 20% incidence and they were sensitive to thiamphenicol, gentamycin and ciprofloxacin. Experimental infection of bucks with (A: 12) P. multocida (A:

قسم التشريح و الاجنة :

قسم الفسيولوجيا:



**ط.ب / رشا السعيد عطية محمد الوكيل**  
**دراسات فسيولوجية متقدمة علي تأثير الإجهاد الحراري علي النمو في بداري الدجاج**  
**Rasha Al said Attia Mohammed Al wakeel**  
**Advanced physiological studies on the effect of heat stress on growth of broiler chicken**

**Abstract**

This study was performed at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University, in the period from ٢٠١٦ to ٢٠١٧. It was aimed to study the negative effect of chronic heat stress (HS) on chicken growth, immune response, antioxidant activity and mRNA expression of nutrient transporter in the jejunum. Additionally, it was aimed to study the alleviating effect of GABA supplement on the previous HS adverse effects. Also, monitoring the effect of thyroid and antithyroid drugs on combating the negative effects of HS in broiler chicken. A total of ١٠٤ one day old male broiler chicken were used. At ٢ day old, birds were divided into equal eight groups, (n= ١٢ bird). Four groups were reared at normal ambient temperature ( $22 \pm 2$  °C) which were CN, GN, AN & TN. The other four groups were reared at high temperature ( $33 \pm 1$  °C) which were CH, GH, AH& TH. At the end, blood samples, liver and intestine specimen were taken. HS decreased body weight, Ab titer and increased intestinal mucosa damage and gene expression of nutrient transporter. GABA significantly counteracted the negative effect of HS. PTU and thyroid drugs supplementations exaggerated the negative effect of HS.

قسم طب الحيوان :

## قسم التغذية و التغذية الاكلينيكية :



ط.ب. محمد أمين عبده واعر

العناصر الغذائية في سيلاج الذرة والدريس الحجازي في مصر في الفترة من ٢٠١١ الى  
٢٠١٥ م

**Mohamed Ameen Abdo Waer**

**Nutrients composition of corn silage and alfalfa hay in Egypt in the period ٢٠١١  
to ٢٠١٥**

### Abstract

\*Innovation of database of feedstuff composition is vital for the nutritionist, to meet precisely the nutrient requirements of livestock. As well as it is important for the feed manufacturer, to formulate balanced compound feeds.

\*Using a simple, yet good sampling technique for obtaining forage samples was generally accurate for macronutrients (DM, Fibrous and NFC, and CP and Protein fractions).

\*There is year to year deviation in chemical composition in the forages feedstuffs under the present study. This deviation may be due to environment and/or genesis and advances in breeding development.

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة :

رانيا محمد السعيد احمد عراضى

قسم الكيمياء الحيوية :



ط.ب. / رضا محمد إبراهيم عبد الله

استخدام البروبيوتيك لتخمير اللحوم وتخليق ببتيدات نشطة بيولوجيا ووظيفيا لها أهمية علاجية

**Reda Mohammed Ibrahim Abd Allah**

**Utilization of Probiotics for meat fermentation and generation of functional bioactive peptides having therapeutic importance**

Abstract

Beef meat purchased from local markets from Towada city, Aomori prefecture, Japan were undergone fermentation using *L. rhamnosus* FERM P-15120 as a probiotic culture. The present study was planned to assess the functional properties of fermented beef meat. So, the fermented beef meat samples were subjected to some chemical examination for measuring antioxidant activity, ACE inhibitory activity and antihypertensive activity of meat extract and its purified peptides.

Regarding to the antioxidant activity, the result revealed that the fermentation increased the activity with the progress of fermentation with mean values of  $26.05 \pm 1.99$ ,  $25.01 \pm 1.05$ ,  $29.05 \pm 2.29$  and  $27.22 \pm 1.29$  % at 0, 24, 48 and 72 hours of fermentation, respectively.

قسم الباثولوجيا الإكلينيكية :



ط.ب/ ساره على جاد الرب

دراسات باثولوجية اكلينيكية علي بعض اللقاحات المضادة للسالمونيللا انترتيدس  
والفيروس المسبب لمرض الجمبورو في دجاج التسمين المغذى على البيتا جلوكان  
المستخلص من الخميرة

Sara Ali Gad El-Rab

**Clinicopathological studies on some vaccines against Salmonella enteritidis and  
Infectious bursal disease virus in broiler chickens fed yeast derived  $\beta$ -glucan**

### Abstract

This study was performed to evaluate the effect of  $\beta$ -glucan on humoral, cellular immune responses in chickens which vaccinated with killed Salmonella enteritidis (SE) vaccine  $0.5$  cm S/C at neck region and with live intermediate infectious bursal disease vaccine intra-ocularly at 12 days old. One day old 150 Saso chicks were divided into five equal groups, group (1) kept as normal control, group (2) vaccinated with SE vaccine, group (3) vaccinated with IBD vaccine, group (4) supplemented with  $\beta$ -glucan  $0.2$  gm/L water from day one till the end of the experiment and vaccinated with SE vaccine and group (5) supplemented with  $\beta$ -glucan and vaccinated with IBD vaccine. At 21 days old group 2&4 were challenged with SE strain ( $5.0 \times 10^8$ ) cfu by oral gavage and group 3&5 were challenged with virulent IBDV strain ( $1.0 \times 10^5$  EID<sub>50</sub>/  $0.1$  ml) intra-ocularly. Blood samples were collected at 22, 23, 24 and 27 days old. The results showed that  $\beta$ -glucan supplementation lead to heterophilia, lymphocytosis and monocytosis with increased Ab titre against Newcastle virus, enhanced phagocytic activity and lead to significant increase in serum IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$  level with decreased IL-10 level after challenge. Results revealed that  $\beta$ -glucan increase resistance of chicks against infectious diseases.

قسم الطفيليات :

قسم الفارماكولوجيا :

قسم الجراحة و التخدير و الاشعة :

قسم الباثولوجيا

## قسم الصحة و الطب الوقائي :



**ط. ب / شيماء محمد شحاته الكريدي**  
**تأثير تطهير المفرخات على صحة الكتاكيت الفاقسة**  
**Shimaa Mohamed Shehata Elkredy**  
**Effect of Hatchery Sanitation on Hatched Chick Hygiene**  
**Abstract**

From these results, it could be concluded that application of eggs disinfection process at first day of incubation is beneficial in lowering TBC, TFC, and TCC and embryonic mortality and increase hatchability %. On the other side, it did not affect hatching chick weight and chick performance after 1st week of hatching.

From these results, it could be recommended the following:

- Hatchery sanitation reduced the bacterial load of egg and reduced the spread of Salmonella and E. coli.
- Hatchery sanitation using Virkon S improved hatchability and reduced chick abnormalities.
- Under this experiment, the most powerful hatchery disinfectant was virkon S followed by TH $\epsilon$  and H $\gamma$ O $\gamma$ .

- Under this experiment, egg sanitation before incubation has no effect on

chick performance during the first week of life.

- Disinfection of hatching eggs as soon as possible on the first day of incubation lower TBC, TFC and TCC embryonic mortality and increase the hatchability% in comparison with disinfection of hatching eggs on the Vth day.

## قسم امراض الاسماك ورعايتها :

## قسم الفيروسوجيا :



**ط.ب / سوزان عبد الفتاح سليمان**  
**تقييم الاستجابة المناعية للأبقار للقاحي فيروس الحمى القلاعية وفيروس داء الكلب**  
**Suzan Abd El-Fattah Soliman**  
**EVALUATION OF CATTLE IMMUNE RESPONSE TO FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE**  
**VIRUS AND RABIES VIRUS VACCINE**

### Abstract

The locally produced trivalent (O, A and SAT<sub>2</sub>) oil FMD vaccine is a safe and highly potent vaccine able to protect cattle against infection with any one of the mentioned virus types.

The local inactivated cell culture rabies vaccine is safe and immunogenic for cattle providing them with adequate level of antibodies able to protect them against a possible rabies infection.

Mutual vaccination of cattle with the trivalent FMD and rabies vaccines not antagonize the animal immune response to any of them

Cattle vaccination with rabies vaccine could be recommended to protect cattle against infection as prophylactic measure and in post exposure cases even on the time of FMD vaccination

كلية الآداب :

# أولاً: الماجستير قسم الفلسفة:



نسمة فتحى أحمد كواسة

"العقلانية التكنولوجية: دراسة تحليلية نقدية مقارنة في فلسفة التكنولوجيا"

Nesma Fathy Ahmed Kawasa

**Technological Rationality: An Analytical, Critical and Comparative Study in the Philosophy of Technology**

## Abstract

This Study has discussed the topic of "technological Rationality: An Analytical, Critical and Comparative study in the philosophy of technology" this study clarifies the importance of technology in our current time as it comes first in the world thinking and the opinions of the philosophers towards technology which is the practical application for the oral knowing theory in addition to its effect which touched most fields of human life. This study contains five chapters as following: Chapter one: «the nature of technology and its relation to philosophy». Chapter two: «the argumentative relationship between science and technology: historical vision». Chapter three: «some models of moral problem resulting from technological development». Chapter four: «some forms of technocracy modern and old philosophy thinking». Chapter five: «the instrumental and metaphysics rationality».



هبة أحمد إبراهيم قنديل  
الفكر السياسى عند الغزالي

Heba Ahmad Ibrahim

**The political thought of Al Ghazali**

## Abstract

This study aims to highlight the political dimensions in one aspect of the thought of El- Imam Al-Ghazali, which is the political aspect because it is of particular importance at the theoretical and factual levels. The study analyzed analytically the life of Al-Ghazali and the environmental, scientific and political influences on it, its origin, its writings, its contacts with politicians in its time, And the meeting, and also dealt with the theory of El- Imama analysis and explanation in terms of concepts in the Koran and its need at Al-Ghazali legal and mental evidence and criteria and conditions of choice of the Imam, and the relationship between morality and politics and their mutual relations in terms of classification of Al- Ghazali Science and the most important moral values in the field of politics and the problem of conflict between the mind and the legitimacy of Al-Ghazali, and the concept of the state at the Ghazali through his writings on the world and the society and crafts and industries in the city at Al-Ghazali, and the relationship of politics in religion in Al-Ghazali thought in terms of the nature of power and its relationship to religion and the relationship of politics and religion in society and the function of the Imam Religious and political conflict between the Sharia and the mind.



محمد فرج حافظ خفاجي  
الأعمال الخيرية في مصر خلال عصر المماليك

(٦٤٨ - ٩٢٢ هـ / ١٢٥٠ - ١٥١٧م)

Mohamed Farag Hafez

Charity in Egypt during the Mamluk Age (٦٤٨ - ٩٢٢ AH / ١٢٥٠ - ١٥١٧ AD)

Abstract

The study aims at highlighting some of the luminous charity performed by the private and public in the "Mamluk Age" to help the poor in their society and evaluating the Mamluks' performance in caring for the poor and eliminating their suffering. The Mamluks were keen to approach the parish in addition to eliminating their sufferings, so they immersed the Egyptians with compassion and charity to ensure their support. In order for the parish to be corporate with the Governor and to be helpful for him in all circumstances, the Mamluk authority abolished the excise that is not stipulated in the true religion and are satisfied with as stipulated by Al- Shariah from Zakaah and Kharaj, and the same action had good effects on the hearts of the parish, they also carried out disciplinary campaigns against the houses of prostitutes and wrongdoers until the prostitutes often repented in many times, they made them to get married at their own expense, in addition to paying the debts of those in debt and released them as well as, they had the talent in using means and services that brought them closer to the people in order to forget them being a strange ruling class, they also worked to increase the distribution of alms to the poor on various occasions and to support them during the days of famines and tribulations, the Sultan himself was responsible for distributing the poor to the princes and the affluent of the state, as well as they worked to improve the living conditions of the parish.



هشام عزت علي عنبر  
سيف الدين قطز  
وإسهاماته السياسية والحضارية.

Hesham Ezat Ali

"Seif El Din Qutuz and his Political and cultural Contributions"

Abstract

This study focusses one of the great sultans of the Mamluk state, who has a leading role in consolidation of the state since the early stages of inception .It is the sultan Muzaffar Seif El-Din Qutuz, who is one of the greatest Mamluk sultans through its long history, despite his short period of his rule, which does not exceed the year.

He had a prominent role before he ascended the Mamluk Sultanate through conflicts, until he became deputy to Mansour Ali, and his success in dealing with internal and external dangers, which led to his appearance on the scene of political events in this period.

. As well as his political role after he ascended the throne of the Sultanate on both internal and external levels by stabilizing the internal situation of the country to unite the internal front to address the external threats, which included his policy with both the Ayyubids in the Levant and the Crusaders in the Crusader in the principality of crusade in the Levant and his historical role in addressing the Mongols in the Battle of Ain Jalout ١٥٨٨H / ١٢٦٠ AD and the consequent results and effects.

He also had some cultural achievements which includes various aspects, administration and especially within the army , as well as the economic aspect and how addressing the dangerous economic problem before his war with the Mongols and found him a dinar in the Museum of Islamic Art registered by the name of King Muzaffar Qutuz, Moreover ,It includes the scientific and cultural aspects, which deal with the role of scientists, Jurists , men of letters and poet during his reign , .

In addition ,It includes several aspects of the most important architectural side, which included the Prophet's Mosque Building and building castles, forts and towers.



**هنا عبد الرازق أحمد حمادة**  
**"مجتمع الخاصة في بلاد المغرب في القرن الثامن الهجري / الرابع عشر الميلادي"**  
**Hanaa Abd elrazek Ahmed**  
**"The Society of the Elite in Al- Maghreb Countries the Eighth Century AH(١٤ AD)"**

**Abstract**

The Society of the Elite community in the Maghreb in the eighth century AH / XIV century as other Islamic societies is divided into a private and general, and a middle layer between them, and that is the common division. The Elitest Class within the Moroccan society is composed of different social strata, among which are the slice of employees and senior state officials who are ministers, writers, and commanders of the army. And other employees of the state, and there is another category belonged to the Elitest Class through ignorance and descent, many families have inherited their social status despite the frequency of States on them, and the proportion of Sharif, and also allowed science to the owners access to private equity.

The importance of this subject is that it highlights the most influential groups of society in various aspects of life, because the private class is a self-contained society whose members influenced the establishment and establishment of the ruling states of the Maghreb after the collapse and disintegration of the Almohad Empire and its stages of stability, As well as the different segments of their economic life and independent financial status, and enjoy some aspects of their social life without others.



**إيمان عيد محمد عيد**  
**مصر في كتابات الرحالة الأوروبيين في النصف الأول من القرن الخامس عشر**  
**الميلادي/التاسع الهجري**  
**Eman Eid Mohammed Eid**  
**Egypt in the Europeans travelers writings**  
**in the first half of the fifteenth century AD/ninth Hijra**

**Abstract**

This message whose title is Egypt in European travelers writings .at the First half of the fifth century A.C /the ninth hijri .contains ,introduction ,aclarifying study to the most important search sources,Four chapters conclusion contains the most important results which the study achieved and anumber of supplements ,charts and alist of sources and references . The First chapter is titled as the political conditions of Egypt in the European travelers writings .The 2nd chapter is titled as the economic conditions of Egypt in the European travelers writings .The 3rd chapter is titled as the social conditions of Egypt in the European travelers writings .The 4th chapter is titled as the religious conditions of Egypt in the travelers writings.From these results we found out that those werenot only travelers but they were Diplomats ,military leader or traders some times.They were good with the most important men in the Mamluk State , so they were able to reach the top levels .They were sometimes right in a lot of things which they mentioned. Those told us that the travellers writings were true .They didn,t leave anything without mention .



**أحمد ماهر حامد محمود**  
**السفارات وأثرها علي العلاقات بين بيزنطة والغرب الأوربي**  
**(١٠٨١-١١٨٥م)**

**Ahmed Maher Hamed Mahmoud**  
**"The Embassies and Itis effect on Relations between Byzantium and**  
**Western Europe" (١٠٨١-١١٨٥ A.D.)**

**Abstract**

The subject of the study is "Embassies and their Impact on the Relations between Byzantium and Western Europe from the period between ١٠٨١ to ١١٨٥ AD". The thesis includes an introduction, an analysis of the most important contemporary sources and five chapters; in addition to the conclusion, appendix and a list of sources and references. The first chapter is an introduction and the second chapter discusses the beginning of Komnenos Family in which Alexus took over the reign of Empire. The third chapter deals with the reign of John I, while the fourth chapter presents the period from the reign of Manuel Komnenos until ١١٦٠. The fifth and final chapter examines the period from ١١٦٠ AD until the fall of Komnenos Family in ١١٥٨ AD. As for the results of this research, the researcher concluded that the embassies played a great role in shaping the relations between Byzantium and the European West during the period examined, and brought with it many allies who supported the position of the empire in many confrontations with its enemies and kept the empire from falling and collapsing many times. It sometimes posed a threat to the Byzantine Empire when it was used improperly, sometimes leading to an alliance of the Western European powers.



**آمال شحاته السعيد عطية**  
**جزر سواحل تونس (جربة وقرقنة) من الفتح الإسلامي حتى نهاية عهد الدولة الحفصية**  
**Amal Shehata Said Attieh**  
**The coasts of Tunisia (Djerba and Qirqana) from the Islamic conquest until the**  
**end of the reign of the Hafsids state**

**Abstract**

The Arab and Islamic armies of the Arabian Peninsula began to carry along with religion and faith a new mind and spirit. The countries opened their gates and distinguished them from other conquests throughout history as a cultural, intellectual and spiritual opening, , And the islands of Djerba and Qirqana are an integral part of the history of this nation, and they were very important in Islamic history, history studies events, geography is the theater on which these events were based, and the geography of these two islands is the key to their true history that reveals to us their importance And their role in protecting the Tunisian coast.

**زهير محمد إبراهيم عوض**  
**مجتمع طبقة الخاصة في العصر العباسي الثاني**  
**(٢٣٢-٢٣٤هـ / ٨٤٧-٩٤٦م)**

**Zohair Muhammad Ibrahim Awad**

**The Elitist Class in the Second Abbasside Era  
(٢٢٢-٢٢٤ H / ٨٤٧-٩٤٦ A.D)**

**Abstract**

The study of social classes in any society requires knowledge of the variables that have taken place throughout its ages. The Islamic society has formed its classes since the Prophetic Age to the study period according to variables and factors, most notably the variables in the field of ideas and beliefs and openness to different cultures, Different throughout its ages. The Elitist class was the most important component of the Abbasid society and a key to the study of the society as a whole because it is the finest and the highest class on the one hand, and to enjoy the influential influence on the course of things on the other hand, The Elitist class wasn't limited to the caliphs, and the ministers, but included groups that had previously belonged to the Don's own class, such as doctors and traders. It is noticeable that non-Arab elements in the Abbasid society increased, which led to a rise in their social status, which enabled them to be in the elitist ranks such as the rise of the status of the Turks in The second Abbasid. Of course, the Elitist owned various sources of income to provide a financial source to achieve luxury and enjoyment of life and delights, as well as enjoyed a distinctive educational status, they took care of teaching their children to qualify for the Covenant later, and thus provided them with the material resources to seek knowledge and acquisition of libraries, allowing them to establish councils of science and participation in the movement Authoring and translation.



**الطالبة / سمر صبرى إبراهيم السحماوى**

**"حركة الاسترداد فى الأندلس ودور البابوية فى دعمها"**  
(٧١١ - ١٠٨٦ م / ٩٢ - ٤٧٩ هـ)

**Samar Sabry Ebrahim El-Sehmawy**

**La Reconquista in Al - Andalus and The Papal Role in supporting it.**

**(٧١١AD: ١٠٨٦ AD/ ٩٢AH: ٤٧٩AH)**

**Abstract**

La Reconquista is a group of military operations carried out by the Spanish against the Islamic conquest and its presence in Andalusia. This movement is one of the most important national historical events in the Spanish people to this day; because they managed to recover their land from the Muslims after a period of eight centuries, The Spanish Christians worked hard to recover their land, despite all the difficulties they faced, the most prominent of which were the scarcity of their numbers, the mountainous nature of their lands, poverty and lack of resources. Those who carried the banner of redemption were characterized by the hope of rescuing their country and their lands B Muslims have recovery periods throughout its history between the tide, depending on the strength and weakness of the movement passed through both ends (Muslims and Christians); This movement was able to obtain the support of the Papacy and the European West in order to help the Christians of the Iberian peninsula of Muslims. The Redemption Movement is the nucleus of the Crusades that followed in the East, To this day, the Spaniards boast of a recovery movement .

## قسم اللغة الفرنسية و آدابها :



ساره محمد حامد الصيرفي  
المونولوج السردي وأدواته اللغويه فى رواية " التحول " لميشل بيتر

**Sarah Mohamed Hamed El Serafi**

**Le monologue narrativisé et ses outils langagiers dans La Modification de Michel Butor**

### Abstract

Ce travail prend une dimension interdisciplinaire. Nous analysons La Modification d'après la théorie de la narratologie de Gérard Genette, les techniques narratives selon la relation entre l'auteur et le lecteur, la narration à la deuxième personne de pluriel "vous". Le système de l'anachronisme (analepse et prolepse) et son influence sur les actions. Le monologue narrativisé et le dialogue et comment sont leurs effets sur le lecteur? D'autre part, nous traiterons la description de l'espace et son rôle efficace dans le récit.

Nous étudions aussi les pronoms personnels particulièrement l'emploi exceptionnel de "vous" du roman. Nous discutons les pronoms personnels selon Benveniste pour justifier les choix de l'auteur et pour répondre aux questions qui sont posées par le lecteur: Qui parle? Comment était influence du monologue narrativisé par "vous" au lecteur? Nous exposerons le point de vue de Butor sur les pronoms personnels et ses valeurs.

En fin, nous discutons une autre technique de l'écriture dans La Modification, c'est la transformation temporelle et les déictiques spatio-temporels qui participent à modifier la conscience du personnage, nous exposons comment Butor utilise la structure de phrase dans son récit.

## قسم الآثار:



### أية مجدي محمد أحمد شرف التحف الزجاجية بمتحف الفن الإسلامي بقطر في ضوء دراسة جديدة Aya Magdy Mohamed

#### Glass at the Museum of Islamic Art in Qatar artifacts in the light of a new study Abstract

presented research a study for glass antiques at museum of Islamic art , Qatar , in the light of a new study, of glass definition , history , discovery and its evolution through the Islamic ages .

then the research presented a descriptive study for a set of glass antiques which have never published before in terms of the history , implementation of the decoration and the place of manufacture with the description . then presented an analytical study for these objects through motifs existing on glass antiques whether floral motifs of lotus flowers or half-fans of palms or hearts or geometric motifs of bowls or decorations tortuous and ragged ribbons scheduled and written decorations of the line copy and one-third in addition to intradermal , animal and fairy fees with the presentation of a set of images and shapes in the form of supplements to conclude the reaserch.



### ألفت صالح على عبد العزيز. "دراسة لتساوير مخطوط زيارات نامة المحفوظ في مكتبه برنسيون الأمريكية". Olfat saleh Ali Abd Alazeez

#### A Study of The Telltale Visits Manuscript Portrayal Saved In Bernstein Library In America

##### Abstract

The thesis includes introduction about the definition of the manuscript that it was done at the eleventh century of Hijra/the seventeenth century after Christ and dating back to ١٦٠٠ AC and was recorded at isi.ms.٣٦٧. The size of pages was ١٢.٦ x ١٧.٩. The manuscript contains ٣٧ pages and includes ٢٠ unpublished pictures. By translating the manuscript the study identified and explained the pictures inside the manuscript. The introduction includes the importance of the study and the reasons of choosing it, and the methodology of the study. Chapter one, entitled " The descriptive study of ritual and shrines with the manuscript of the visits of Namah," this chapter deals with description of seventeen images they are as follows: ١- Gabal Abi Qabies, ٢- Al-Safa and Al-Marwa; ٣- Souq El-Leil; ٤- Madaa (place of answering the pray), ٥- Al-Moalaa grave; ٦- Al-Shebeika grave; ٧- Al-Nour mountain (cave of Heraa), ٨- Thour mountain (cave of Thour), ٩- Arafat; ١٠- Mozdalafa; ١١- Mena (throwing stones), ١٢- Zy El-Halifa mosque, ١٣- Al-Bakie; ١٤- Kebaa mosque; ١٥- Al-Keblatien mosque; ١٦- Ohod mountain, ١٧- El-Aqsa and Dome of the rock mosques. Chapter two, entitled " The descriptive study of the views of the two Holy Mosques in the manuscript of the visits of Namah ". Chapter three entitled "Analytical Study of Scenic Scenes and Decorations with a Manuscript of Namah Visits " the chapter deals with the drawings of the manuscript and its decorative elements in addition to the conclusion



شيماء زهير موسى محمود عيد  
تصوير الحيوانات البرية على عملات الأباطرة الرومان خلال القرون الثلاثة الأولى الميلادية

**Shimaa Zoheer Mosa Mahmoud Eid**  
**Portraying Wild Animals on The Coins of Roman**  
**Emperors throughout the first Three Centuries A.D**  
**Abstract**

This study dealt with subject of Portraying wild animals on the coins of the Roman emperors throughout the first three-centuries A.D. The study was divided into introduction, four chapters and a conclusion. Chapter I, deals with the study analysis and Portraying for different types of birds, and included seven types of different bird species, chapter II, deals with the study, analysis and Portraying of different types of animals, and included 15 types of different Animal species chapter III deals with the study, analysis and Portraying of various Types bundled animal including 12 types of different bundled animals species that appeared in the period under study, chapter IV deals with an analysis of all the first three chapters of the previous study as well as tools and people portrayed with animals on the back of the Coin and analyzed, in addition to a set of graphical studies to illustrate the proportion of Portraying, the study ended with a conclusion that included the most important results and additions that resulted from the subject of the study, followed by a series of annexes and illustrations maps of this study, also concluded with a list of many Arab and foreign references related to the subject of the study.



هبة الله محمود محمود النعناعي  
زينة الملوك المعبودات في المناظر الطقسية بمعابد أبيدوس خلال عصر الدولة الحديثة  
**Hebaallah Mahmoud Mahmoud Elnanay**  
**The Kings and the Deities Ornaments in Ritual Scenes of Abydos Temples In The**  
**New Kingdom**  
**(Archaeological Artistic Study)**

**Abstract :**

The researcher studied the adornment in particular through studying of head decorations. Studying of limbs decorations including of all kinds could be worn on it Also all that was held by hand of symbols. Finally, studying the adornment of the body and all that is related to the clothes of multi-lengths and shape. As well as what was decorated the neck and the chest A comparative descriptive and technical analysis studying in the rituals scenes of the temples of Abydos.

The study which is a set of comparative statistical tables on three section:

The first concenter to head adornment in front of the dities, another was pharaoh head adornment during the rituals. The second concenter the pharaoh body adornment in front of the dities, another was the pharaoh body adornment during the rituals.

The thierd was studying the position of the king in front of dities and rituals

The analytical study concluded with a set of findings



نسرين إبراهيم حسن محمد الجمال  
طرق عناية ووقاية الجسد في حياة المصري القديم  
**Ways of care and protection of the body in the life of the ancient Egyptian**

## Abstract

The thesis has ٢ parts of ٥١٢ pages, the first part:- in consist of ٤٠٦ the researcher discussed chapter one titled "effects of factors surrounding ancient Egyptian body", defining body concept and its symbolic mean in addition to displaying some words evidencing protection and care in addition to what was granted by nature of environmental factors and phenomena had a strong relationship to body care and protection, chapter two titled "house and tomb and their effect on ancient Egyptian body" and it discusses effects and role of architecture designs of ancient Egypt and his eternal accommodation on his body care and protection from substantial and moral aspect, chapter three titled "ancient Egyptian ideology effect on body" which discussed religious belief effect on worldly ancient Egyptian life in addition to its effect on his body protection in the hereafter through defining environmental factors and their effect on his body care in the hereafter, chapter four titled "human body care and protection in age stages" as it displayed forms of care ancient Egyptian had to made in his different age stages, while chapter five "the most important body care methods followed by ancient Egyptian for protection" included the most important methods followed by ancient Egyptian to care of his body physiologically, substantially or morally. Finally the analytical study and the most important results reached by the researcher and at the end bibliography but the second part consist of ١٠٦ pages and include list of figures and their contents.



**الباحث / علاء سعيد عبد المجيد زعلوك**  
**أمراض وآلام المعبودات المصرية القديمة**  
**Alaa Saeed AbdElmegeed**  
**Diseases and Pains of Ancient- Egypt Gods.**  
**Abstract**

The goal of the researcher in this letter is to study the aspect that is one of the most important aspects of life of the ancient Egyptian idolatry, the diseases and pains of ancient Egyptian idols and to prove that the ancient Egyptian gods were suffering and get sick and are subject to deformity and amputation of organs and on the other prove that they are idolaters with infinite power they have Overcome all these diseases by doing the healing of other idolaters and the healing and healing of some of the idolaters patient for themselves at other times,the study included in addition to the introduction to three chapters and then accompanied by his conclusion dealt with the most important results reached by the researcher and then supplement forms and images and finished the researcher study of a list of Arab and Western sources ,chapter one, came under the title of the types of diseases that afflicted ancient Egyptian gods,Chapter II entitled pain types that hit the ancient Egyptian gods,Chapter III The healing idols of the sick gods Conclusion, which presented the most important results reached by the researcher through what resulted from the study and then supplement forms and finished the researcher studied a list of sources Arab, Western and foreign.

**هدير محمد عبد العظيم**



احمد محمد عبد العظيم عبد الجواد  
كنيسة دير الرسل بأطفيح  
دراسة أثرية وفنية

Ahmed Mohamed Abdelaseem

**The Messengers Monastery's Church in Atfih : An Archaeological Artistic Study**

Abstract

Coptic institutions are the least fortunate in the study until that day. Therefore, in my study of this church, I aim to clarify the historical aspect as well as the Coptic art influenced by the ancient Egyptian and the creator in it of beauty and highlighting those artistic and archaeological images in this effect. This contributes to the identification of some pictures of Coptic art in architecture and photography.

The Church of the Apostles' Monastery is located in the southern part of the village of Atfih. The remainder of the monastery is the 12-dome ancient church. The church dates back to the 10th century AD (14th AH). The decree was published in the Official Gazette No. 10 dated 4/4/1987. The church was built on an area of 200 square meters. It is built on a rectangular style consisting of three corridors, the wider one, and the middle, which is finally opened on three structures.

قسم اللغة العربية و آدابها :



احمد رجب محمد دحروج  
اساليب الدعوة القرآنية فى حوار الانبياء مع أقوامهم  
Ahmed Ragab Mohammed Dahrouj

**The methods of the Qoranic call in prophets dialogue with their people**

Abstract

Beholder in Qur'an finds that his dialogue based on truth and explain to people, and that's what I use prophets with their people for Allah's religion

"Almighty" that is my message and oversaw a career man.

Calling Allah "Almighty" is not easy, it needs from its existing to be well acquainted with methods and tools and their curricula, in addition to the provisions of the flag of faith and moral and devotional, okay what should care about Allah almighty "advocates" invite consideration calls them "prophets" to Allah "Almighty", to learn their ways and morals and their approaches.

And the importance of the subject and the need for the nation, the researcher has picked this subject which comes In an introduction and preliminary and three chapters and a conclusion following General indexes:

Either by:

And the importance of the topic finder occurs and causes of his choice.  
And to boot:  
Stop with the definition int search address language and vocabulary terms.



## علام السيد عبد المنطلب القبلاوي. آراء ابن حبان الفقهية في صحيحه (التقاسيم والأنواع) دراسة

### Allam Alsaied Abdelmontelb views Ibn Hibbaan jurisprudence in his Saheeh (partitions and species)

#### Abstract

Praise be to God, prayer and peace be upon our Messenger of Allah Peace be upon him ,and after:  
This is a summary of the message of specialization "master" in Islamic Studies (jurisprudence) and entitled: "the views of Imam Ibn Hibbaan jurisprudence in his Saheeh (partitions and species) a comparative study of the Book of purity." It consists of an introduction and an introductory chapter, five chapters and a conclusion.

The introductory chapter includes three sections: The first definition Son Hibbaan. The second definition Saheeh Ibn Hibbaan. And third: the era of Ibn Hibbaan.

Chapter One: the views of Ibn Hibbaan jurisprudence in the provisions of ablution. It contains three sections: Section I: the imposition of ablution. The second: Sunan ablution. And third: the things that invalidate ablution.



## أحمد السعيد عبده عمر سلّوع الخصائص الفنية في شعر النساء المسلمات في كتاب شاعرات العرب لبشير يموت Al Said Abdo Omar Salwaa Ahmed

### Technical Features in the poetry of Muslim Women in the book of Arab poets to Bashir Yamout

#### Abstract

This study deals with the poetry of Muslim women who are mentioned in the book of Arab poets in the Jahiliyya and Islam in the technical study. It revealed the participation of women in most poetic subjects. Most of what was followed in their poetry is the system of cuttings, The words of poets easy easy to clear soft away from the complexity and cost, and this does not prevent the existence of some words and structures ignorance in their Poetry, especially the introductions of them, and the words were divided into thin and thin, including the description of the situations of war and positions of threat and intimidation, The poets were able to highlight the meanings and ideas they wanted to express, and the poets also created the artistic image in their Poetry, it was more than the use of similes in their Poetry, which helped them to approximate the meaning of the distance and clarify the meaning The study also touched upon the external and internal music in women's poetry. The poetess woman used most of her Poetry in Poetic, but most of the poets of the Abbasid era used the short and mascots To light the Poetry with the singing and singing that took place on most of the poetic sections.



إيمان أحمد غالي رمزي الرفاعي  
خطب الديكتاتور الموزونة لمحمود درويش "دراسة أسلوبية"  
Iman Ahmed Khali

**The sermons of the measured dictator of Mahmoud Darwish.**

**Abstract**

This research includes four chapters, preceded by a brief introduction, a preface, followed by a conclusion of the research results, followed by a list of sources and references on which the research was based, and an index of the subjects covered in the study.

The preface was devoted to the eight speeches (speech of speech, speech of boredom, speech of peace, speech of the prince, speech of the grave, speech of the idea, speech of women, discourse speech), and answer several questions in the orbit, such as: ? What is the reason behind the concealment, and not to publish it in the form of a court in his life? , And then talked about stylistic and concept; and explained some of the terms that always come together in the study, such as displacement and context, since it is natural before going to the way of study to stand on these terms, to identify the concept .



إسماعيل أحمد إسماعيل مرشدي  
(الترغيب صَوَائِطُهُ وَأَثَرُهُ فِي خِدْمَةِ الدَّعْوَةِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ دِرَاسَةٌ مَوْضُوعِيَّةٌ) تَخْصُصُ :  
(الدراسات الإسلامية)

**Ismaeel Ahmed Ismaeel**

**(Invitation and Its Old and New Influence and Regulations in Serving Islamic all  
An Objective study)**

**Abstract**

**Research objectives**

Through research in reading book Allah and the Sunni of his Messenger-Allah bless him-and fragrant biography found There are methods used in the Quran and Sunni relating to call Allah and was the main reason in meeting people call religion and their response to this great religion, accept it with their hearts, and they entered into the religion of Allah in crowds, and make those guests not only declined but helped to spread Islam around the world with all their strength and conviction, and this research is an attempt to answer many questions in the mind of any researcher and have been through this research to answer some questions

**Conclusions and recommendations:**

1. Importance of using incentives to call Allah as Allah's Messenger (peace and blessings of Allah).
2. On to Allah almighty to take account of the conditions of this win as much as possible.
3. That makes use of methods and means to call conditions taking into account time and space.
4. The importance of preparing preachers through training courses on methods of invitation to Allah almighty.
5. The nation's need for correcting the image of Islam in the West and return to the true picture of this religion.



الباحث / مصطفى محمد مصطفى محمود أبو حطب  
"منهج الشيخ العلامة عبد القادر ملاً حويش (ت١٣٩٨هـ)  
Mostafa Mohamed Mostafa

### Abstract

It is clear to us after reading and reading the interpretation of Sheikh Abdul Qadir Mullah Hweish reveals to us the following: We see it begins with the name of the first Surah Nzola, and then followed by chronological order in terms of descent, and then mentioned the meaning and reference to other names if narrated more than a name - And the number of words and letters - the memory of the burner and copied, and then to reference to the words that started or stamped by the sura, and frequency and number of recurrence And the reason behind it and the history of each and every place, time, stories, news, similarities, rulings and repeated verses - and the reason for the repetition and analogies of what is appropriate by the word and meaning and words that have not been repeated and the reference to what is approved by the law by us and the violator of him and what is meant by it - Which is intended for the public and the types of orders and prohibitions due and delegated and experienced in it - and we see in his method, which divides the research into the topics fragmented, and the transfer of words meaning the name of transport, and citing the implications and logo based, and the transfer of words to support the support - He said: "There is no lesson in it, as it was narrated by al-Kibla, which is very weak and can not be relied upon, and was not performed by one of the people of health, nor does he have the trust of a valid authority, and the difference of its words. , And it is not surprising that many of the interpreters and historians and the hatred of the transfer of every strange strange, so they transfer these two types to convey them.



عادل محمد إبراهيم أبو الهيثم  
أساليب التكذيب لدعوات الرسل  
عليهم السلام في ضوء القرآن الكريم  
Adel Mohamed Ibrahim

### (Methods of Denial of the Messengers' Calls in the Light of the Holy Quran: An Objective Study)

#### Abstract

Praise be to God and prayers and peace be upon the honorable creatures and the master of messengers, our master Muhammad and his family and companions. After this study comes the methods of denial of the prayers of the Apostles, peace and blessings be upon them, in the light of the Holy Quran, an objective study. They discussed: the denial of the language and the terminology, the relevant words, the Quranic use of falsification and its derivatives, the method of objective interpretation,, And the reasons for the denial and its motives, the effects of the denial in the world and the Hereafter, the intellectual methods of denying the apostles, by: distorting the teachings of the Apostles and raising suspicions and showing them on the truth, accusing the apostles and their followers in their people, impeding miraculous requests or miracles and advantages not for humans Ordinary, then talk about eating psychological and behavioral methods to discredit the Apostles, through: intimidation of the future in light of psychological warfare following the prophets of the facts by making the criminal oppressed innocent and oppressed innocent criminals, then eat talk.



محمد عبد السميع حامد النجار  
الثبات كما تصوره سورة (آل عمران)  
دراسة موضوعية  
Mohamed Abdelsamiea Hamed

### (Firmness as Represented in Al Imran: An Objective Study)

## Abstract

The study was organized in an introduction, preface, four chapters, a conclusion, and indexes, as follows:  
Chapter One: Means of steadfastness on the faith, and in it eight questions: The first: the obligation of obedience. Second: the abundance of worship. Third: To take good care. Fourth: The goal and the end. Fifth: Brothers and Union. VI: the interrogation of instinct. Seventh: rush to good. Eighth: patience for crises. Chapter II: Reasons for the disappearance of stability, and the eight questions: First: follow desires and sins. Second: surrender to Satan. Third: surrender to the soul. Fourth: The band and the conflict. Fifth: The mandate for non-Muslims. ٦: Leave the Shura. Seventh: Attachment to persons. Eighth: Responding to suspicions. Chapter III: factors of stability in the field of battle, and the five investigations: First: raising morale. Second: recall victory in Badr. Third: Repentance to the Companions. Fourth: Reminently remind ex. V: The causes of defeat in one. Chapter IV: Stability in the face of the intellectual invasion, and in six questions: First: strengthen the doctrine. Second: Start points of agreement. Third: the establishment of arguments. Fourth: Warning of the denial. Fifth: challenge the supporters. ٦: Justice with the violators. Conclusion: The main results of the research, and the indexes mentioned the indexes assigned to the use of research.



خالد إسماعيل عطوة أبو العز  
أسباب النصر والهزيمة في القرآن الكريم دراسة تفسيرية مقارنة بين تفسير ابن عطية  
والبيضاوي

**Khaled Ismaeel Atwa**  
**Reasons of Victory and Defeat in the Holy Quran:**  
**(An Interpretative – Comparative Study of the Interpretations of Ibn Attia and**  
**AL-Baydawy)**

### Abstract

This study, entitled (Reasons for Victory and Defeat in the Holy Quran, included a comparative study between the interpretation of Ibn Attiyah and the Bidawi)

The introduction to the introduction and the introduction of four chapters dealt with the importance of this topic and its location in the context of the introduction to the definition of comparative interpretation, its origin and importance, the translation of the imams, the definition of their interpretations, and the definition of victory and defeat in language and terminology. In the first and second chapters Which dealt with the elements of victory and defeat, explaining this in some detail with the presentation of the Quranic verses contained therein, in order to fulfill the purpose, saying the words of Ibn Attiyah and the Beidawi and those who agreed with them from the interpreters and what is unique to each of them. In the third chapter The types of victory with the presentation of the Koranic verses contained in it in short, saying the words of the imams Ibn Attia and the Baidawi and the approver of the interpreters and what is unique by each of them. In Chapter IV The narratives of Al-Nasrab dealt in detail with the presentation of the Quranic verses in it, in short, mentioning the words of Ibn Attiyah and the Beidawi, and the one who agreed with them from the commentators and what is unique to each one of them.



محمد محمد محمود يوسف  
كتاب ( دَرَجُ الدُّرَرِ ) فِي تَفْسِيرِ الْآيِ وَالسُّوَرِ  
المنسوب لعبد القاهر الجرجاني  
دراسة لغوية  
**Mohammed Mohammed Mahmoud**  
**( The Book of Darg El- Dorar in the Interpretation of Aayat**

**and Verses by Abdel- Qaher Al- Gergany:  
A Linguistic Study )**

**Abstract**

Praise be to God who revealed to the prophet of the book guidance and remembrance of the first of the hearts, and prayers and peace be upon the master of the messengers Muhammad and his good and clean family and his companions Almgayam.

After this journey with the book "drawer Alder" in the interpretation of the verse and the wall attributed to Abdul Qahir Jirjani, we can summarize the most important results of the research, we show the following:

١- Abd al-Qaher al-Jarjani, a senior Muslim sheikh and their scholar, a Persian origin, born Jerjani, who was born in Jordan and died there in ١٩٧١.

٢ - his early scientific prophecy, and his broad culture, he is multi-faceted and scientific aspects, as a world of language, grammar, interpretation, is a poet and writer and updated theories in this science.

٣ - the abundance of his writings in the sciences of language and grammar and interpretation and interpretation of the Koran, and the interest of scientists and researchers to study and use.



**بشير محمد حماد محمد  
حماية الأديان في الفقه الإسلامي  
وأثرها في المجتمع**

**Bashir Mohamed Hamaad Mohamed  
and raised Protection of religions in Islamic jurisprudence  
in community**

**Abstract**

A letter entitled: Protection of Religions in Islamic Jurisprudence and its Impact on Society

That the society needs religion that meets its needs in every age, strengthens the bonds between the members of society and the social order. The idea of reforming society through religion is true, And to stand on the position of Islam from the heavenly religions, protects society from conflicts and sedition and cultivates in society cooperation, justice and righteousness, and Islam guaranteed the right to practice religious rites for Muslims and non-Muslims; it is the applied side of the faith. Yoko AVIC, so as to acknowledge the pillars of faith, and the commitment of the rites will be phenomena, but controls; preserved public order and to prevent a collision. Therefore, we must work on the need to show the correct image of Islam, namely that Islam did not hate anyone to embrace it, did not affect the Prophet that he hated anyone to enter Islam, and informed the evidence of what happened on the day of the conquest of Mecca, as well as this did not affect any of the companions; A claim that Islam is a religion of violence and terrorism, or in which people are forced to embrace the sword, or in which the religious persecution of others.



**مصطفى حسن محمد طه الجندي  
الموضوعات الفقهية في سورة التغابن  
( دراسة تحليلية )**

**Mostafa Hassan Mohamed Taha  
Jurisprudential Issues in At-Taghabun:  
( An Analytical Study )**

**Abstract**

Thanks for our lord the lord of universe and I praise for his prophet Muhamed and his companions then for The Koran Kareem rules which mentioned in it " the scholars rules" which meant by " idolatories' deals and its rules and their means aims To knowledge of Quranic rules judgements is the Islamic commitments and legal rules which duty without it is a duty.

The greatest side in Islamic rules it is suitable for every place and time beacuae it is include flexibility and strim – then it is necessary to renew the religion speech to face everything new and new treats.

According to the importance the Islamic rules in man's life my subject under the title " the Islamic law in surat Attagabon. Analysis studt



**الباحث / عماد سعد عبد الله عرفة  
التفسير التربوي (لأنور الباز) وأثره في الدعوة الإسلامية  
دراسة تحليلية**

**Emad Sad Abd Allah**

**(The educational interpretation of Anwar EI-Baz and  
its influence on the Islamic call: an analytical study)**

**Abstract**

This research revolves around the emergence of the educational interpretation of the Islamic Ummah and its impact on the behavior of the preacher and the invitees, because there were affairs, conditions changed, and new ideas were renewed. The thinking was to develop an interpretation that is proportional to the speed of this age in which we live. With ease, to those who wanted to take himself and others in the Holy Qur'an, in a convenient way, with an explanation that is specific to the goals and objectives, all of which reach the educational benefit, where the reader reaches his ego with the least effort, without engaging in linguistic issues or jurisprudential issues, Human rights from the spirit of the Qur'an and the development of knowledge Educational Ni which is intentional revelation and take down the Koran ... In addition to that interpretation (educational interpretation) came on the form Almsahvi of the Holy Qur'an on known a Koran Medina edition, which is in this form that combines being a Koran and being an explanation, which is instrumental in reading and conservation.



**عبد العزيز إبراهيم عبد العزيم عمارة  
القواعد المتفرعة عن مبدأ النظر في المآلات  
دراسة نظرية تطبيقية**

**Abd azeez Ibrahim Abd azeez**

**Rules Derived from the principle of Consequences  
(Consideration: A Theoretical- Applied Study)**

**Abstract**

\*That the intention of considering the assets: is to issue a judgment on the act or not, based on the consequences of the act

\*The origin of considering the fate varied evidence to consider, from the book and Sunnah and the work of companions

\*That all doctrines worked at the very beginning of considering destiny

, And most doctrines pursuant to it are the Maalikis, followed by Hanbala, and then Hanaf and Shafei.

\* The origin of the consideration of fate is one of the most important foundations upon which the science of the purposes is based

\* That the origin of the consideration of the offspring of which all great rules are derived, namely: The base of blocking excuses- Base tricks- The base of approval- Controversial rule

\* That the consideration of the fate is the core of the work of Mufti and diligent

\* That the verbs of verbs affect the authoritarian rule



أسماء محمد حمودة مرسي رجب  
الدرس الدلالي في كتاب تأويل مشكل القرآن لابن قتيبة  
(ت: ٢٧٦هـ) دراسة تحليلية

**ASMAA MOHAMED HAMOUDA MORSI RAGAB**  
**"The semantic Aspect in , Interpreting problem matics in the Qur,an by Ibn**  
**Qutaybah"**  
**(٢٧٦)AH An analytical study**

**Abstract**

The purpose of this thesis is to find out the extent to which Ibn Qutaiba is familiar with the modern semantic lesson. This is achieved through him. He is acquainted with the most important aspects of semantic development, from the generalization, allocation and transfer of the semantic domain, as well as the knowledge of the types of meanings, And the study of this according to descriptive analytical method, by tracking what Ibn Qutaiba reported in his book (interpretation of the problem of the Koran) from the views, and presented and discussed and balance between them and the views of scientists in search of semantic values. This paper came in an introduction, introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a bibliography, and an outline of the plans. The introduction is based on clarifying the reasons for the selection of the subject and the previous studies and the methodology of research and sarcasm. As for the preamble, it is complicated to explain the search terms and explain them to find out their research potential. First: the definition of Ibn Qutaiba and writing. Second: About the semantics. As for the research sections. The second chapter, entitled "The Truth and the Miracle," came in the third chapter, entitled "Derivation". The fourth chapter was entitled "Semantic distinctions between words". The conclusion included the most important findings of the study . And then attached to the charts and proved the sources an



الأحكام الفقهية  
( دراسة فقهية )

إبراهيم محمد حسن حرفوش  
في سورة المجادلة

( مقارنة )

**Ibrahim Mohamed Hassan Harfoush**  
**The gurrisprydench in sura Al Mogadla ( study of Fich in the Islamic Approaches**  
**)**

**Abstract**

The topic of the thesis revolves around the importance of jurisprudential choices and the statement that the jurisprudential choices distinguish the jurisprudence of each imam from others as well as the universality of the Islamic Shari'a and prove that it is the nine areas of life, including transactions, as well as the difference between choice and jurisprudence



أحمد مهدي فوزي رمضان  
الاختيارات الفقهية في الحدود والجنايات لابن الملقن الأنصاري الشافعي (ت ٨٠٤ هـ) من  
كتابه التوضيح لشرح الجامع الصحيح للإمام البخاري (ت ٢٥٦ هـ)

**Jurisprudential Choices in the Limits and Felonies by Ibn Al-Mulqan  
Al-Ansary Al-Shafi'i (D. ٨٠٤ H) in His Book Al-Twadeh leSharh  
Al-Gama' Al-Saheh le al – Imam al-Bukhari (D. ٢٥٦h)  
A Jurisprudential Study**

**Abstract**

- \* The limit of wine drinker is forty lashes.
- \* The quorum of the pieces in the theft is a quarter of a dinar or three dirhams or an offer equal to one.
- \* It is not necessary to repeat the recognition of adultery to establish the limit, but enough once.
- \* The retribution falls upon the victim's amnesty.
- \* That in the finger of ten camels and they both.
- A Muslim kills a kaafir.
- \* The apostates kill as the apostate kills.
- \* That the person who abandons the prayer is a killer who kills an end, that is to say that his ruling is the rule of the Muslim.
- \* He should wash and pray for him and be buried in Muslim graves.



**جلال عبد الله شحاته سلامه  
الاختيارات الفقهية لابن الملحن الأنصاري**

**في كتابه: التوضيح شرح الجامع الصحيح  
كتاب البيوع «دراسة فقهية مقارنة»  
Jalal Abdullah Shehata Salamah**

**Jurisprudential Choices of Ibn Al-Mulaqn Al-Ansary  
in His Book Al-Twadeeh Iesharah Al-Gama' Al-Saheh (Sales Book ): A  
Jurisprudential- Comparative Study**

**Abstract**

The topic of the thesis revolves around the importance of jurisprudential choices and the statement that the jurisprudential choices distinguish the jurisprudence of each imam from others as well as the universality of the Islamic Shari'a and prove that it is the nine areas of life, including transactions, as well as the difference between choice and jurisprudence



البحث الدلالي عند زين الدين الرازي  
في تفسير كتاب  
"أنموذج جليل في أسئلة وأجوبة عن غرائب آي التنزيل"  
Amany Samy Ahmed Abdel Moaty

The Semantic research of Zinedine Razi  
In the interpretation of the book "Anmozj Jalil in the Questions and answers about  
the oddity of download verses"

Abstract

So that the science of significance was the focus of the study of scholars, so they took it and subjected it to study. These efforts included the book "A Model of Jalil in Questions and Answers for the Razi for Strangeness to Download" (Abu Bakr Muhammad Bin Zakaria Al Razi, ٦٦٦).

Meant the semantic level of meaning, its shades and modes of expression, the close connection between word and meaning, and given the importance of the semantic level, I resolved to be my research on this topic:

The five chapters are:

-Then comes the first chapter entitled Interpretation of meaning and includes:

The second chapter is entitled "Derivation" and includes:

Chapter III: Issues of multiple meanings of the word and includes: Joint verbal - tandem - antibodies

The fourth chapter is titled: Semantic Fields

Chapter ٥ entitled "The Historical Context"

The result reached by the research was that the Razi was linguistically and analytically mean to all the subjects of semantics in his book



الأمر محي الدين أحمد محمد ديشيشة  
« الاختيارات الفقهية للإمام الواحدي في العبادات من خلال تفسيره (البسيط) »  
Alameer Mohy Aldin Ahmad  
Jurisprudential Selections by Al-Imam Al-Wahidy in Acts of Worship via his  
Exegesis "Al-Baseet"

Abstract

The first chapter is about purity and in it are two sections, the first topic issues related to purity of the event and the second topic issues related to the purity of malice.

Followed by the second chapter, which is in prayer, and in it are four sections, the first topic is the rule of the one who leaves the prayer, and the second is the ruling on reading al-Faatihah for the one who is praying in the prayer. The fourth topic is fear prayer.

The third chapter deals with the title of zakat banks, including five sections of the first topic: the poor and the needy (concept - conditions of entitlement). The second section is the workers (who they are - what they may and may not - the condition of entitlement). The fourth topic is the path of God (concept - the condition of merit.)

The fourth chapter is the fast, and there are three sections of the first topic, the definition of fasting and its ruling. The second topic is permitting fungus for the patient and the traveler. And the third section is the limit of travel that allows for breakfast.

Then chapter five: Hajj and Umrah, and in it seven chapters of the first topic, the ruling on 'Umrah. The second topic is the positive capacity for Hajj. The third is the killing of hunting in the Haram. The fourth topic: Tawaaf at home

and related to it. And the fifth topic is the journey between Safa and Marwah and the sixth section at the time of Ihram in Hajj. The seventh topic: the prohibition of Hajj and Umrah. In each section of this study, I mention the choice of Imam Wahidi in that matter.

Then comes the conclusion and the most important results reached through the research, and then followed the necessary technical indexes



**هاني أحمد محمد السيد  
المسائل الفقهية التي خالف فيها ابن حزم الأئمة الأربعة في الزواج والطلاق**

**The Jurisprudential Issues Raised by Ibn Hazm  
Against The Four Imams in Marriage and Divorce**

**Abstract**

This letter addressed the transgressions of Imam Ibn Hazm to the four imams: Abu Hanefah, Malik, Shafi'i and Ahmad ibn Hanbal in matters of marriage and divorce. This was because of their faces and significant reasons, whether they differed on the sentence and differed from them. He went to the words of the illusion of different words, where he did not agree with one of them in saying this letter has shown a part of the life of Imam Ibn Hazm, and his method in the development of the provisions of legitimacy. It also dealt with the definition of jurisprudential dispute, its causes and etiquette.

It was through this study that a number of results were reached. The most important of these studies was that Ibn Hazm's creation and lifestyle had a great impact on the construction of his scientific personality, and the great number of his writings, which amounted to nearly four hundred volumes, and he adopted a method in devising legal rulings.

And the irregularities: issues of jurisprudence contrary to the other jurist in the provisions derived from the various detailed evidence, the faces and reasons and reasons considered by the scholars. If the fuqaha 'have differences



**كريم عبد المولى بهجات قطب  
حق الاسترداد الجبري  
دراسة فقهية مقارنة  
Kareem Abd Elmawla  
The Right of Compulsory getting back.  
A Comparative Juristic Study.**

**Abstract**

This letter, entitled The Right of Forced Recovery, reached a comparative juristic study to the following conclusions: The jurists agreed to recover the thing that was taken away from him when he was there. The fuqaha 'differed regarding the ruling on recapturing the unruly in case of increasing it separately, and the guarantee of the separate increase (guaranteeing the usurper) was weighted. That the raping is also achieved in the case of the related increase, and there was disagreement between the jurists in that, and they are likely to respond to the increase related to the origin of the crucible. The fuqaha 'differed regarding the ruling on the recovery of the benefits of the infidel, and

it is likely that they will be realized in those benefits, since they are money that must be returned. The fuqaha 'have agreed that the thing that is wrong if it is changed by the offender is the guarantee. The fuqaha 'differed in the case of a change in the characteristics of the thing that is aggravated by the increase or in the deficiency, and in the case of .increase, they are liable to be separated, and the obligation to guarantee the deficiency must be met

خالد ناجى محمود موسى



مندور هنداوي حسنين هنداوي  
(أسباب بناء الأمة الإسلامية وضياعها في ضوء القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية:دراسة  
دعوية)  
Mandor Hendawy Hasanen

)The Reasons of the Rising of the Islamic Nation and its Decline in the Light of  
The Holy Quran and the Prophetic Sunnah: A proselytizing Study(

Abstract

This study aims to:

( ١٤٣ )

١ - Islam is the religion that God has entrusted to mankind from Adam to the Hour, a universal religion of all aspects of life, applicable to all time and place.

٢ - The building of this nation and the empowerment of this religion must be the work of human beings, away from the paranormal and miracles of the descent of angels or between day and night.

٣ - The work of Islam must be concerted, cooperation and collective work organized, from all the nation with a thorough understanding and self-criticism to educate Muslims and visualize the way.

٤ - that people are wrong, and not wrong to make mistakes, but the defect to insist on the error.

٥ - address the error with appropriate softness and intensity.

٦ - the benefit of self and benefit others, was the advocate sees only the reconciliation of contestants, or Mawassia injured, or participate in social events, or respond to an invitation, or a judge of the needs of their needs.

٧ - The jurisprudence of the call to God Almighty is to develop and understand the history of the call, and the lessons related to the call, call, and the subject of advocacy, methods and methods, and the characteristics of Islam, and evidence of prophecy, and the etiquette of debate, dialogue and advocacy goals, and results: In the light of the Qur'aan and Sunnah, and the understanding of the righteous salaf; so that the preachers to Allah Almighty can perform the call, and offer it in the best way, and I will approach.



**محمد السيد إبراهيم غلميش**  
**(أقضية النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم " دراسة دعوية")**  
**Mohamed Alsaed Ibrahim**  
**( The Judgements of the Prophet : A proselytizing Study)**

**Abstract**

This research consists of introduction, introduction, three chapters, conclusion, recommendations, and finally references and indexes.

The introduction deals with the importance of the subject, the reason for its selection, the purpose of the research, the study method, and the previous studies. The preface dealt with the definition of advocacy and the judiciary, its importance in human life, the conditions of the judiciary and the status and duties of the judge. The researcher dealt in the first chapter entitled the districts and their doors and sources, and it is divided into two sections, the first entitled the districts and their doors, and the types of judiciary in the Covenant of the Prophet, which was between the Jews themselves, or was between Muslims and non-Muslims, or was among the Muslims themselves , And the cases in which the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) ruled in personal and criminal cases, And the second topic talked about the sources of the districts, which was from God Almighty, or from the Prophet peace be upon him, or what was from the owners, or the rule of the source of women, and the second chapter entitled mechanisms of the judiciary call, methods and methods , Curricula and types of curricula, and the pillars of curricula, Then the third chapter, which was under the title of the effect of the judiciary in the call and vice versa, and it is divided into two sections: the first is the effect of the judiciary in the call, and the second is the effect of advocacy in the judiciary, and the conclusion of research results and recommendations reached by the researcher, References and sources on which the researcher relied and then indexes



**عبدالعزيز رأفت عبدالعزيز محمد بركات**  
**"السيرة النبوية لابن إسحاق"**

دراسة تداولية  
**Biography of the Prophet to Ibn Ishaq  
Pragmatics Study**

**Abstract**

This is a message entitled "The Prophet's biography of Ibn Ishaq is a deliberative study". The deliberative tongue is interested in studying the language in use or in communication and then stand on the purpose of the speaker and why he speaks?

The theoretical study invested in revealing the digital dimensions in the book "The Prophet's Biography of Ibn Ishaq" in the deliberative lesson, and explained his relationship to indirect verbal acts, as well as the acts of achievement indirect.

This study has focused on the dialogic invocation in the two modes of knowledge and construction and presented the two models of the book "Biography of the Prophet of Isaac"

With The Think Of The That's Think Of The Status Of The Information Of The Senses And Innovation. In the Arab thought of old, and the study found in the end the important role of deliberative standards in communication, and then show the function of communicative language.



**محمد رجب محمد علي يونس**

**الفاصلة القرآنية في سورة الشعراء  
"دراسة لغوية"**

**Mohamed Ragab Mohamed  
The Quranic Comma in Surut Ash-Shu'ra:  
ALinguistic Study**

**Abstract**

It is based on the study of the morphological structures of the chapters in Sura Al-Shu'ara and the indication of the significance of each of these buildings and their accuracy in the selection of the different morphological weights of these chapters, and the recognition of the phenomenon of morphological displacement located in the chapters of the poets and the impact of this significance.

As well as the meaning of the Quranic passage, and its meanings, and applying this to the arrival of the poets, and then identify the structure of the sound of the Quranic passage by identifying the phenomena and the vocal characteristics that included the passage of the poets, including the rhythmic phenomena in the Quranic passage.

Then study the morphological structure of the Quranic passages in Surah Al-Shara 'and its semantic effect.

In terms of inertia and derivation; where the Koranic passages in the Sura poets mostly fall on this structure Derivative.

She also spoke about the actual Quranic passage in Sura Al-Sha'ara "its structure and its significance"

- the structure of acts contained in the Koranic passage in the Sura poets
- the morphological displacement in the intervals and its semantic effect.

Second, the displacement in the acts.



**إيهاب محمد محمد يوسف  
(الحسد والعين البشرية وأثرهما في النفس الإنسانية وما يحيط بها :دراسة دعوية)**

**(Envy and the human Eye and Their Impact on the Human  
Self and its Surrounding ; AprosrIytizing Study)**  
Abstract

After I finished with the help of Allah and his reconciliation from studying this research, I conclude with Allah's thanks to this study by mentioning the most important findings that I have reached as follows :

- ١ - Envy means to wish the disappearance of blessing from the deserved, even if not returned to him.
  - ٢ - Envy is ill-gotten in any case, only blessing on the disbeliever to be used to disobey Almighty Allah .
  - ٣ - Envy is divided into two ; envy in worldly matters, such as envy on beauty, majesty and power , money, and so on.
- And envy in religious matters, such as envy of obedience and good character and so on

**ام هاشم محمدعلى ابراهيم**



**السيد رجب عبد الحي**

**مغفرة الله تعالى في ضوء القرآن الكريم  
[موجباتها وموانعها]**

**[ دراسة موضوعية ]**

**Alsaed Ragab Abd Elhae**

**(Repentance as Induced by Allah in the Light of the Holy Quran in Terms of imperatives Proscriptions)**

Abstract

This study came to shed light on the verses of forgiveness in the Holy Quran. The Holy Quran is the complete approach to the reform of the individual and society. This is the great argument that Allah has revealed to the Seal of the Prophets (Muhammad), revealing the darkness of ignorance and the causes of torment.

This study came under the title of forgiveness of God in the light of the Holy Quran (its obligations and prohibitions).

This study was organized in an introduction, a preface, two chapters, a conclusion and indexes.

Introduction: Introduction to the research, and boot: included talk about the meaning of forgiveness, and came the first chapter: entitled positive qualities of the forgiveness of God, and the second chapter entitled: inhibitions of forgiveness of God to the slave. Then removed by references and indexes.



**فوزي مصطفى سعد عبد العاطي**  
**«النفي الأصولي وأثره في استنباط الأحكام»**  
**Fawzi Mustafa Saad Abdel - Atti**

**Fundamentalist Negation and its Impact on Rules Derivation**  
**abstract**

This topic came in an introduction, a preface, five chapters, and a conclusion. explained the research that the exile contained in the book and the year to deny the perfection of duty and deny the perfection desirable if released, Denial The study included some recommendations, including the need to study the linguistic phenomena and their relation to the jurisprudential and fundamental rules, which identify scholars and students of forensic science to understand the legal texts in a way that avoids error, and the ideological, intellectual, and conceptual imbalance. , And the need to strengthen these fundamentalist studies with examples of the book of God and the Sunnah of the Prophet as applications on them, as the relationship is closely related between the science of jurisprudence, the science of jurisprudence, and the sciences of Arabic.



**علي محمود علي موسى**  
**بدل إخلاء العين المؤجرة**  
**دراسة فقهية مقارنة في ضوء الاجتهادات المعاصرة**  
**Ali Mahmoud Ali Mousa**

**Allowance The Evacuation Of The Leased Property**  
**A comparative Jurisprudential Study In The Light Of Contemporary**  
**Interpretations**

**abstract**

This Thesis came in an introduction, a preface, three chapters, a conclusion, then sources, references, and indexes. The main results are as follows:

«Allowance The Evacuation Of The Leased Property» Means: a sum of money other than one that the landlord may take from his tenant to enable him to rent the property. The tenant may take it from the landlord if the landlord wishes for some reason to vacate the property. The tenant may take it from another tenant to replace it with the property.

The landlord may take from the tenant a sum of money in advance in the case of laws that prevent him from recovering the leased eye after the expiration of the period. The lessee may take the money from the owner if he asks him to terminate the contract before the expiry of the period of the agreement between them. He may not take the money after the expiry of the period.



**ياسر محمد شحاتة أحمد**

**القدرة في القرآن الكريم**  
**"دراسة في التفسير الموضوعي"**  
**Yasser Mohammed Shehata Ahmed**  
**" Capacity in the Holy Quran : An objective "**  
**" Exegetic Study "**

### Abstract

Praise be to Allaah. Knowledge of the Qur'an, the creation of man, this research is entitled: the ability in the Holy Quran "study in the objective interpretation", and one of the most important results: the miracle of the Holy Quran in its structure and meaning where these words came the approach of the word ability in multiple meanings, Doomsday . That the verses that revolve around the article (estimated) mentioned in (١٢٢) one hundred and thirty-two times. , In thirty-seven different versions of the Book of God and Glory and Glory. It is one of the manifestations of divine power: revival and death, the extension of livelihood and prevention from those who will, giving and prevention, victory and defeat, surrounded by all things, the universality of science, creation of the heavens and the earth and their creativity on an unprecedented example. , And the compass, and the account, Vjb unite and praise and give him away from every deficiency of the Almighty God. Explain the features of the power of God as mentioned by the Holy Quran. The research referred to some of the discoveries of modern science manifestations of the ability of God Almighty talked about by the Holy Quran may relate to some verses. The emergence of rhetoric and fluency through the meanings of the Koran in some verses ending with the ability to speak with other than the glorious memory, and linked to some of the words of the old and modern interpreters in that regard.



**الطالب / عبد العزيز موسى محمد موسى  
قضايا التذكير والتأنيث  
في كتاب النشْر في القراءات العشر  
لابن الجزري (ت: ٨٢٢هـ)  
(دراسة نحوية دلالية)**

**Abdul Aziz Musa Mohammed  
Issues of recall and femininity**

**(Ibn al-Jazari (٨٢٢ In the book of publication in the ten readings  
(A grammatical study)**

### Abstract

Praise be to Allaah, Lord of the two worlds, and I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and the Righteous One, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger, may God bless him and grant him peace, and bless and bless the Messenger.

After....

The Quran has always been a beacon of Muslims and accepted them and serves as their jurisprudence. The most important research in this field is the Qur'anic readings, which have a great interest in enriching the sciences of the Arab world. It has produced a rich heritage. This study is subjected to a linguistic phenomenon in the Qur'anic readings, And the feminization of the ten readings. "The field of research in this phenomenon has been identified in a book that is one of the most important books in the science of reading, which is the book" Publishing in the Ten Readings "by his companion Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Yusuf al-Jazri (٨٢٢). The study entitled "Issues of Recollection and Femininity in the Book of Publication in the Ten Readings of Ibn al-Jazri."



**حمادة علي زيدان الشبيني  
رعاية الإسلام للأطفال المحرومين من الأسرة في الفقه الإسلامي  
(اللقطاء - الأيتام - المحضونون - الرئانب)**

**Hamada Ali Zedan**

**(Islam's Care of Family – Deprived Children in Islamic jurisprudence "the  
Founding, the Orphan, Children in Joint Custody, Foster Children)**

### Abstract

This study has addressed the theme of "Islam care for children deprived of a family in Islamic jurisprudence (FOUNDLINGS - Orphans - Children in Joint Custody- Foster Children)" This study aimed to attempt to identify the extent of the interest of Islam under the auspices of the disadvantaged groups of the family, whatever the quality of deprivation or its range, and to try to highlight the religious foundations established by Islamic Sharia law on the care of deprived familiae, at a time when studies focus on the social and psychological care, as well as an attempt to strengthen the reality of the care of deprived familiae through SHORTENING based on these Islamic assets quality care and care for the disadvantaged.



**عبدالحميد محمد محمد أبو العز  
(الاختيارات الأصولية للعلامة الشيخ/علي الخفيف مقارنة بآراء الأصوليين)  
Abd Elhamid Mohamed Mohamed Abou El Ezz**

**(Fundamentalist Choices of The Connisieur Al- Shaykh Ali AL-Khafif in  
Comparison With The Fundamentalists' Opinions )**

**Abstract**

Title: Fundamentalist Choices of The Connisieur Al- Shaykh Ali AL-Khafif in Comparison With The Fundamentalists' Opinions )

This study is based on a comparison of the fundamentalist issues and choices of Sheikh Ali Al-Light in comparison to the views of the fundamentalists. The results of the study reached the biography of Sheikh Ali Al-Khayyif (may God have mercy on him) and his knowledge of the jurisprudential jurisprudence that led him to occupy a high position in fiqh and its fundamentals. The Shaykh seeks to prove that Islamic law is valid for all times and places and is capable of keeping pace with the events of the times so as not to be accused of stagnation and immorality in the face of renewed events and the status of the Sheikh in the scientific community and his researches which testify to this. In his second conference, and this research was the reason for the application of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the insurance system by looking at Sheikh (may Allah have mercy on him) and work, and the scientific and official circles that honored him and keen to benefit from him, and by choosing a founding member in the Encyclopedia of Islamic Jurisprudence in the Supreme Council And was elected a member of the Islamic Research Academy, a member of the Arabic Language Academy, a member of the Supreme Council of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif. Sheikh Ali Al-Khayyif (may God have mercy on him) received the State Award for Social Sciences in ١٩٧٦, He rejected it (womb) God), moderate and thought, which was characterized by Sheikh through his views and his choices in matters of doctrine and fundamentalism suffered.



**عبدالسلام مسعد عبدالسلام  
( الهدي النبوي في تنمية المجتمع الإسلامي : دراسة موضوعية )  
Abdelsalam Mosaad Abdelsalam  
(The Prophetic Guide to Develop the Isamic Society: An Objective Study )**

**Abstract**

And then: This is what can be said in this research, what was the Tawfiq God and what was wrong and Mona and the devil, and Allah and His Messenger from him are innocent,

Search Results:

١- The human mind has been blessed by God with high qualities and abilities.

٢. Man is the focus of the development process.

٢ - The Prophet (peace be upon him) in the process of development of the human mind.

٤ - Care of the Prophet (peace be upon him)

o- Science and faith is a way to elevate nations and distinguish them.

٦ - human development two dimensions: First: attention to the level of human development in different stages of life to develop the capabilities of human and spiritual, social and legal and skill and .....

The other dimension is the process of investing resources and interventions that generate wealth and production, to develop human capacity by paying attention to the development of structures, and the institutional structure that allows participation and utilization of different capacities of all individuals.

ساره محمود محمد



عتاب توفيق السيد أحمد  
المسرحيات الشعرية في مسرح " صلاح عبدالصبور "  
"دراسة سردية"  
Etab Tawfik El-Sayed Ahmed  
Poetry plays by Salah Abdul Sabour,  
narrative study  
Abstract

This research is entitled: (poetry plays by Salah Abdel Sabour, a study of narrative), the researcher in this study to highlight the real achievement of the poet and what the previous studies did not deal with the components of his theater masks and characters and vocabulary language and dynamics of events and their relationship to time and place and the most important characteristics and mechanisms based on writing Theater at Salah Abdul Sabour, and achieved this through the follow the narrative approach.

Abdel Sabour carried the responsibility of the Arab Theater Theater, which was very close to the world. His works showed the romantic, classical, symbolic, surrealist, Arab and western heritage, as well as the political circumstances, which included masks to illustrate his own experiences and concerns. Phenomenon and give it the right to highlight, study and analysis

The researcher will study the narrative approach as a main approach, which is based on studying the elements of narrative construction (personal - event - time - place). The researcher will study the linguistic side of the texts along with the elements of the narrative structure. The text can not be studied without the poetic language adopted by the writer As a board of theatrical text

احمد السيد ابوزيد  
حسن ابراهيم ابراهيم  
احمد عبدالله محمد



## حافظ عبدالسلام عبدالسلام محمد الصعيدي

### تقريرات النبي م (دراسة موضوعية)

#### Abstract

Alhamdulillah the first without beginning, the other without end, the seemingly unconcealed, the creator without need, and the Razan without the RIZQ, the Almighty is not aware of sight. And it does not contain the diagonals, it does not change the night, and it is not altered by the day, which is God the one who is said, and I pray and greet the Master of creation and the beloved of right, master of the first and The Prophets and messengers of our Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), and on his God and companions.



## عنتر بلتاجي بلتاجي رزق مصادر الاحتجاج اللغوي في معجم العين للخليل بن أحمد (ت: ١٧٠) (دراسة وصفية)

### Antar Beltagy Rezk

## Features of Linguistic Protest in the Lexicon Al - E yn For Khalil Ibn Ahmed

#### Abstract

This is an analytical descriptive study in the sources of the linguistic protest at Hebron Ibn Ahmad in the Al-Ain Dictionary, in which he shed light on the lexicon, its methodology and importance, and the statements of the scholars in its proportion, as well as the talk about Hebron and its linguistic efforts.

The first chapter deals with the linguistic invocation of the Holy Quran and its Quranic readings, clarifying the importance of the Holy Quran in the linguistic protest, then the manifestations of the linguistic protest in the Qur'an and its readings, and its way of presenting the verses, and how Revenue and explanation .Then, the second chapter dealt with the linguistic invocation of the hadith in the lexicon of Al Ain, in which she spoke about the importance of the Hadith in the linguistic protest, the opinions of the scholars in protest against it, and the manifestations of the Hebron protest.

The third chapter deals with the linguistic invocation of the Arabs, in which she spoke about the importance of the Arabs' words in the language protest



## مجدي الحسيني الرفاعي

## الشاهد النحوي الشعري في التفسير الكبير لفخر الدين الرازي، ت ٦٠٤هـ

**The Poetic-Grammatical Quotation in At-tafsir  
Al-kabeer by fakhr El-Dil Al-Razi (D.٦٠٤AH)**

**Abstract**

At the end of this research, the researcher became aware of a number of characteristics that characterized his evidence, including: Most of the sources of his evidence were through transport from the books of the grammarians, not through the Mashafhah. The best proof of this is the passage of (and Anashd) eighty-two times in the whole interpretation, The phrase (and sang) only two times on the tongue of the fur, and highlighted the transfer of them, and reported them: Fur, Siboyh, fox, and the telescope, glass, and Abu Ubaida. He often overlooked the proportion of verses to their owners. Multiple evidence in one issue. Renouncing tradition and calling for ijhtihad. His strong belief in tribal languages in proving grammar. Al-Razi agreed with the al-Basriin and others, and the Kufis and others agreed. The recipe for mixing, selection and innovation is characteristic of the Baghdadi school. He was subject to the grammatical rules of the Holy Qur'an, and his readings and marvels at the curriculum of the grammarians who prefer to prove the language of an unknown house and do not want to prove it by reading the seven times. He offered to listen to the analogy if it conflicted. The grammarians disagree in some matters, such as: the coming was complete and incomplete and going completely complete.



**عبد اللطيف عبد المولى علي السيد**

**التعايش السلمي في القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية  
(دراسة دعوية)**

**Abd Ellatif AbdElmawla Ali**

**(peaceful coexistence in Quran: A Missionary study)**

**Abstract**

This is a historical description message that talks about peaceful coexistence in the Holy Quran and Sunnah. Which dealt with: the approach of the Koran and Sunnah in the call for peaceful coexistence.

And showed the observance of Islam for the human dimension as well as the impact of peaceful coexistence in human societies.

Chapter II to talk about the prophetic approach to the building of the state of multilateralism talking about the brotherhood between the communities of society as well as the document Medina and came with some models that indicate peaceful coexistence in the era of the Ottoman Empire. Then, in the third and fourth chapters, it clarified the role of advocacy and preachers in establishing the basic rules on which peaceful coexistence is based, as well as the threats of peaceful



**أحمد حسن أبو زيد رزق شمس**

**الحذف في صحيح مسلم بن الحجاج النيسابوري  
(دراسة سياقية)**

## Abstract

This research included the most important results, including: It is correct to invoke the Prophet's Hadith on the validity of grammatical rules, and this is evident by presenting examples from the Sahih Muslim Imam attesting to these rules. It is not the meaning that the hadeeth may be narrated in the sense or that it is more than a term in a particular case or it is. Repeated facts with the same talk in different novels or that some of the modern talk of the Ajaj to prepare these reasons to count the protest or martyrdom, but paid all of this mastery of the narrators of the modern and transmitted and the testimony of modern scholars to them the integrity of transport and health. If the phenomenon of deletion is a common language phenomenon among the human languages, but it is clear in our Arabic language where the love of the tendency to concise and abbreviation and the way of that is the deletion and this is evident when we show evidence from the Prophet's Hadiths that came in the correct Imam Muslim. That the phenomenon of deletion is not a random issue, but rather a disciplined phenomenon with its origins and rules based on which there is a group or scattered among the linguists mentioned the reasons for the deletion between the frequent use and the length of speech and summary and abbreviations and deletions of the expression and the synthesis and reasons for verbal or audio and the existence of evidence and understanding of the recipient of the deleted and others, It has current purposes



أحمد نبيه عبد الستار أحمد  
النصائح في القرآن الكريم

[ دراسة دعوية ]

Ahmed Nabih Abd Elsatar  
(Tips in the Holy Quran)

[Advocacy Study]

## Abstract

So I am here. I will present some of the results that I have reached through this research: The advice is a great origin and an authentic educational principle derived from the Quran and the Sunnah, ordered by the Holy Quran, and performed by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and applied throughout his life. The variety of methods of advice in the Holy Quran in advising people and calling them to the right religion. The best way to guide the advice to the Almosohin; Quran and Sunnah. Insight in advice is the highest advice. The advice should be in the appropriate and appropriate manner. The wise advisor who studies the conditions of the mawhahin: the belief, the psychological, the economic, the social and the scientific, and to know the centers of error and habitats deviation. The counselor is in dire need of creating a dream and patience for the many benefits. Exploring the leisure and activity and the need when the proponents and empower them to advise and advice of the greatest what helps the adviser to bring people and draw their hearts to his grace. The harmony of hearts has the greatest effect in the hearts of the proponents. It is advisable to choose the most appropriate words to convey what he wants. On the advice to take the reasons and does not care about the results, the results on God alone. The advice is useful to the advice and advice, as the advice is closer to God when he saves in his advice, and Almnsouh benefit from advice to evaluate what it was.



صفا عبد الرحمن أحمد الشوني  
أثر الغناع في تشكيل الصورة الشعرية  
دراسة تطبيقية على شعر أدونيس

Safa Abdelrahman Ahmed

The Mask Effect in the Formation of poetic Image:  
An Applied Study to Adunis Poetry

Abstract

Effect of mask in shaping poetic image; applied study on Adonis hair.

Research submitted to obtain a master's degree in literature Kafra El-Sheikh University, specialization literature and criticism.

This study aims to show the importance of the role played by the poetic mask in shaping the new poetic image and to study the most important changes that have occurred in the elements of its formation, due to its importance in the field of literary work. With the expansion of the movement of modern poetry enables the poet to create a new system in the structure of poetic image language and rhythmic. The poetic language was able to be a tool of creation and creativity, and it became a language of expression into a language of inspiration and a sign embodied by the poet through his persuasion. Attempts at renewal in the rhythmic composition of the poems of the mask contributed to a change in the structure of the modern poem, thus combining the elements of building the image with all the new elements in a way that contributed to the promotion of the poetry of the text. The research is descriptive because it is based on the description of the phenomenon of the mask. It is analytical because it analyzes models of the masks that the poet used in his poetic texts. The nature of the research called for its division into two sections, preceded by a brief introduction, a preface, and following the chapters of the research and its final chapters with the results of the research.



وجيه عبد المولى عبد الحميد مشعل  
الاختيارات الفقهية لابن الملحن في  
(الحج)  
من خلال كتاب التوضيح لشرح الجامع الصحيح

Wageh Abdelmawla Abdelhamed

(Ibn Al-Mulqns' Jurisprudential Choices of Pilgrimage in his  
Book Atwadih Li Sharh Al-Gama Al-Sahih

Abstract

The study of this science, the great ink Hafiz Imam Ibn al-Malqun - the mercy of God many benefits show the depth of science and the originality of diligence, and in the previous presentation of his choices and his apparent proofs of the ability of the science of Sharia and the ability to inform and assimilate to become a collector of different arts complement each other, To give the integration and balance and deep maturity of the Queen of Ijtihad in all other provisions, and legitimate issues. And is likely to choose the argument in which the evidence and evidence are inclined,

although he often tends to choose the Shafi'i doctrine on many issues. I also found that the topic of Hajj is of great importance as it is one of the pillars of Islam. A Muslim must do it when it is possible, and the Muslim should know the provisions related to it. Hajj is one of the pillars of Islam and the building of bones. In conclusion, our Lord does not mind that we forgot or sinned. "I also concluded that the son of the Almalcan was a great author of books and helped him to do so, and I also found that the rulings of Hajj are based on facilitation. Union and interdependence.



منى هلال عبدالمعطي كليلة  
"آيات الفرح والحزن في القرآن الكريم"  
"دراسة فى التفسير الموضوعي"  
Mona Helal Abdelmoaty

**Happiness and Sadnes verses in the holy Quran  
A Study in Objective interpretation.**

Abstract

At the end of this research, entitled (verses of joy and sadness in the Holy Quran), "a study in the interpretation of the subject" and the most important results: God God transcends the general psychological emotions, varied reasons for those Emotions, and put them laws that would regulate those emotions, And employ them to help them in the world and the Hereafter, to win security, tranquility and joy. The verses of the Quran and the words of joy and sadness are different in the number and the words themselves, so the verses fit the situation. There were many verses bearing various words of joy and sadness. The words of joy were not expressed explicitly except in a few verses, and the verses of the words, meaning joy, came from them: "Humility, satisfaction, security, tranquility, joy ... and others." The words of grief did not come out except in a few verses, and most of them carried the meaning of joy, it was carrying a sigh of sadness, and also varied words that indicate the meaning of grief, including: "Deng, despair, distress, distress ... and others." The verses confirmed that the world was a hardship and no one was happy, and at the head of the prophets and apostles, it was necessary to endure its hardships, so that the slaves in the Hereafter would be happy.

اميرة عبدالسلام ربيع



بسمة جمال السيد السيد أحمد  
توظيف "أو" بين الدرس النحوي والفقهى  
"دراسة تحليلية"

Basma Gamal Alsaed

**The Use of "Or" in the Dialectics of Grammar and Jurisprudence : An Analytic  
Study**

Abstract

This research is entitled "Employment" or "between the grammatical and jurisprudential lesson", the researcher in this study to explain the most important meanings of the letter "or" when the grammarians and fundamentalists, and

the impact of these meanings in the jurisprudential judgments, Text within the text of the Koran, and achieve this by following the analytical descriptive method.

It is worth mentioning that the tool "or" has many meanings and connotations, which made it a feature and a living tool of letters of sympathy, it has a role among the grammarians, fundamentalists and jurists, and also have importance in the cohesion of the Koranic text.

Based on this importance, and my strong desire to study the grammatical jurisprudence in which the grammar is shining, I finished this title: (employment "or" between the grammar and the philosophical lesson) "analytical study".



**عزام السيد السيد الشناوي**

**منظومة القيم الخلقية**

**عند محمد عبدالله دراز وتأثيرها في الداعية**

**Azam Alsaed**

**The Ethical System at Muhammad Abd-allahDraz  
and its influence upon the preacher)**

**Abstract**

The study was organized in an introduction, preface, four chapters, and a conclusion, as follows:

I discussed the importance of the topic, the reasons for its selection, and my methodology in study and research.

In the preamble, I stood with the definition of the titles as follows:

The definition of the word system, the word values, and the word congenital, also dealt with the profile of Dr. Mohammed Draaz, and the definition of the word impact, and the definition of the word preacher.

The first chapter was entitled: The reasons for the preparation of the moral system. It includes five topics. It deals with Western studies deliberately ignoring Quranic ethics. It also showed the greatness of the moral constitution in the Qur'an and the response to orientalist and unfair secularists.

The second chapter was entitled: The Approach of the Moral System of Dr. Draaz, and includes two subjects.



**مجدي عبد الرؤوف الرفاعي محمود**

**أساليب التنمية السياسية من خلال السيرة النبوية**

**دراسة دعوية**

**Majdi Abdel Raouf Al - Rifai Mahmoud**

**The Approaches of Political Development in the Prophetic Biography  
A Missionary Study**

**ABSTRACT**

The study was organized in an introduction, preface, four chapters, a conclusion, and indexes, as follows:

Chapter one: Preparation of the leader, and four of the following: First: qualities of the leader. Second: Developing decision-making skills. Third: Develop the skill of promoting self-confidence. Fourth: Granting powers

Chapter Two: Jurisprudence of the Principality, in which seven questions are: First: Foundations of the Governor. Second: the purposes of governance in Islam. Third: Jurisprudence of State Administration. Fourth: The jurisprudence

of crisis management. Fifth: The relationship between the ruler and the ruled. Military jurisprudence. Seventh: The foreign policy of the stat



شريف إبراهيم محمد عبد الهادي  
الجنون والعتة وأثرهما في أهلية الإنسان  
[دراسة أصولية]

Shreef Ibrahim Mohamed

(Madness and dementia and their impact on human eligibility)

[Fundamentalist study]

Abstract

At the end of the research. I will present some of the results that I have reached through this research, which is as follows: Islamic law has been characterized by clarity and perfection in terms of mercy and charity by organizing the provisions of the insane and the dead in relation to them of acts of worship, transactions and crimes, as well as the rights and the consequences of the provisions. The Shari'a surrounded the insane and besieged by a fence of protection that includes their lives, their wealth and their actions, as well as the preservation of their dignity as human beings, honored as all the servants of God. The Islamic Sharia law is a clear and adequate in the preservation of humanity from the causes that lead to madness and the departure of reason and address these causes and work to save them, whatever the cost of the energies and possibilities, to live in an atmosphere of mental and physical integrity. Islamic law has provided a universal and anachronistic basis to help both the insane and the oppressed, and this is what Islamic law is distinguished from other statutes.



رانيا مختار محمد السيد مُصطَفَى  
الفِكرُ البَلَاغِيّ بَيْنَ الاتِّبَاعِ وَالْإِبْدَاعِ  
" فِتْوَى التَّعَاوُلِ تَمُودَجًا "

Rania Mokhtar Mohamed

(RHETORICAL thought between followers and creativity," the arts meet a model" ).

Abstract

The researcher in this study mentioned the concept of concordance of being rhetorical art him ednosopic and app strategy and REPRESENTATIVENESS, and the presence of strong implicit in the general RHETORICAL thought to ad corresponding cosmic feature, humane, knowledge and productivity and interpretation; heading to the levantine rhetor stating the opinion of the people of the East rhetoric, and with the Moroccan school solutions that gave a distinctive p evolution of the art of reciprocity in the Arab Maghreb and influenced the aristotelian and Greek thought, to addressing ,emotion in each of them ÷western modern rhetorical thought for the art of correspondence, and the impact of emotion wha ,

اسماء خيري ذكي



**محمد عبد الفتاح محمود محمد المرادني**  
**وسائل الاتصال بين السنة النبوية وعوامل التنمية البشرية**  
**دراسة مقارنة**

**Mohamed Abdelfatah Mahmoud**

**(The Aspects of Correlation between the Prophetic Sunnah and the Factors of Human Development :Comparative Study)**

**Abstract**

At the conclusion of this research I would like to note the most important findings of the \, the communication between human beings is not only done through speech operative, but goes beyond that to include other images, which is the m body language, which is the same connotations for physical movements, whether Were independent or accompanied language. ٢ The body language is not a single mold, it has a specific form that appears in it, but it appears on several f to the various organs of the body, such as limbs, fingers, face, stature and others, and change the meanings and indic in the biography to diversify the delivery of □change of the member and the form of movement. ٣ keenness of the meanings to the hearers, Sometimes uses speech operative language, and sometimes uses the language of silence connotations, and sometimes uses the language of movements as required by the situation on, and this shows the methods and means of communication with Alachrin.ε communication between humans has two □understanding of t variations showing two, one: verbal communication through spoken words or written and controlled by the two langu including containing the symbols have meanings, and the other type of communication: non-verbal communication, o communication, with pictures Three appear in it, the first: sign language of different diversity The eye or the hand or th the second language of movement and actions. And the third: the language of the things that are carried out by peop indications other than the outward appearance in which, like gift and evidence of love.



**الباحثة/ سهام رمزي بسيوني الفقي**  
**ملامح السرد القصصي في شعر الصعاليك**

**Seham Ramzy Basiuny**

**Features of Fictional Narrative in Salike Poetry)**

**Abstract**

The hardships are a group of the deposed and the outcasts of their communities and tribes, and they have experien unusual acts, such as robbery and robbery by force, raiding caravans and cutting roads leading to the cutting off of livelihood. After the emergence of Islam, the phenomenon of poverty has weakened but it is not over. Study in the intr preface and four chapters and conclusion. The first chapter presents the reasons behind the selection of the subject and It is devoted to the definition of the terms of narration and stupidity. The study concluded that the rebellion was closely natural conditions and the desert environment. The Saaikis were their own community after they came out on their c society, the study reached a statement of the importance of the night in the life of the titans, how much The study to l most important Maken only talked about poets Tramps



**حسنا عبد المقصود عثمان  
(كأن وسياقاتها عند شعراء الطبقة الأولى)  
فى كتاب فحول الشعراء لابن سلام الجمحى  
(طبقة فحول الجاهلية)**

**Hasnaa Abdelmaksod Etman  
Ka'anna and its Contexts at the first class poets**

**Abstract**

This research is about the tools of analogy and its role in building this edifice from the Sorouh Al-Balajah. As the tools of analogy represent a broad subject that is difficult to know in all its aspects, this research was devoted to an important tool of these tools. This research, as if its contexts and the poets of the first class, under the title concept of the context of the ancients and modernists and spoke in which the researcher (as) and the conditions and location of the tools of analogy, and appeared (as) when the poets of the first class in many and many citizens until it became a phenomenon of poetic phenomena. The use of the poets of the first layer of the analogy tool (as if) in many and clear in the description section until it was the most appearance in it and perhaps the reason for this is the abundance of descriptive poetry in their books, and because the purpose of description is based on the formation of descriptive image and transfer from being moral to sensory, Description of the transfer of morale to the senses.



**أحمد محمود شعبان عيسى  
فناوى الشيخ محمود شلتوت - رحمه الله - ت: ١٩٦٣م  
"دراسة مقارنة"**

**Ahmed Mahmoud Shaaban  
The Fatwas of Sheikh Mahmoud Shaltout:  
(A Comparative Study)**

**Abstract**

In this research, the fatwas of Sheikh Shaltut and his views are shown, because the fatwas of Shaykh Mahmoud Shaltut are of great importance because Sheikh Shaltout is one of the flags of this age. These fatwas show the scientific and jurisprudential value of Sheikh Shaltout, and his fatwas from the distinctive fatwas of that era. The approach of the Shaykh in the Fatwa is not to fanaticism towards a certain jurisprudent doctrine; it exposes many of the jurisprudents' opinions and jurisprudential opinions on various issues. , And does not belong to the thought of the ideas of partisan groups that have emerged in recent times.

These fatwas are characterized by the following: First: These fatwas agree with the Hanafi doctrine that Imam Abu Hanifa agreed in his sayings on many matters of jurisprudence, and sometimes the four imams agree or disagree and disagree with each other.

Secondly, some of them disagreed with his doctrine; if he performed his ijhtihad to him whether I agree with the imams or disagree with them, or did some of them agree and disagree with each other, which indicates that the Shaykh (may Allaah have mercy on him) was an example of moderation and non-fanaticism. .



محمد شعلان حسين السيد  
ظاهرة الدعوة الجدد  
«دراسة تحليلية»

**Mohamed Shaalan Husein**  
**The Phenomenon of New Proselytizers: An Analytical Study**

**Abstract**

The preachers of Allah are the heart of the pulsating nation. The importance of this topic is specifically attributed to the emergence of a new group of preachers, called by the scholars and writers, who succeeded in reaching the people in a new way of communication and by new means. The research discussed this phenomenon from all sides; to find out the negative and positive and the impact of the impact on society, and whether the invitation actually or is just a formality effect. One of the most important findings: New preachers have been able to renew the methods of advocacy. The new preachers were able to reach new categories that did not reach traditional discourse. The Muslim preacher must use every means useful in delivering the Islamic call to people. The means of Islamic Dawah are renewable and not fixed. The successful preacher takes diversity in his advocacy, and commensurate with the time, place and conditions. Must use modern means such as the Internet, satellite channels, and others. A successful Muslim preacher must know the things and trends that are of interest to the modern generation, especially young people, and girls; to build upon them the programs and the means of advocacy addressed to them. The preachers must understand the language of the youth, and make them think of it, so that they influence them.



أحمد فؤاد صالح حميده  
وسائل تحقيق الأمن الفكري للمجتمع  
في  
ضوء القرآن والسنة  
دراسة موضوعية

**Ahmed Fuaad Salh Hemeida**  
**(Means of achieving the conceptual security of society in the light of Quran and Sunnah: an Objective study)**

**Abstract**

1- The concepts are important and dangerous. They are the basic knowledge base, and they are at the heart of the civilizational and intellectual conflict among nations, which necessitates the consideration of concepts in order to achieve intellectual security.

٢. Security in its broad sense includes security in the psychological and security aspects of the criminal and security aspects of the political and security aspects of the legitimate and all aspects of life.

٣ - Islam has a keen interest in security, and care of the utmost care, but that God Almighty in his book that it is a great blessings to which it depends on them, do not achieve any happiness and reassurance of the individual only to achieve, God Almighty between the full blessings of the people of Paradise (Peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "Surely those who disbelieve in Ameen are ٥١ in Jannet and Ayoun." (٥٢) And the eyes of ٤٥ they entered with the safety of the faithful (٤٦).



**عبد الصمد محمد عبد الصمد سليم  
أحاديث كتاب (بدائع الصنائع في ترتيب الشرائع) للإمام الكاساني: كتاب الطهارة - جمعا  
وتخريجا ودراسة أسانيد.  
Abdelsamad Mohamed Abdelsamad  
(The Sayings ( Hadiths ) of the Book ( Bada' Al\_ Sana'a Fi Tarteeb Al\_ Shara') by  
Al\_ Imam Al\_ Kasany :The Book Of chastity and its Compilation, Exegesis and  
Advocacy).**

**Abstract**

Has concluded several results: - The Imam al-Kasani, may Allah have mercy on him, did not require health in the hadiths and the implications cited in his book, but came true and good and weak. Imam al-Kasani, may God have mercy on him, did not mention in the hadiths and hadiths that he mentioned in his book or mostly the most general ones (the supreme narrator of the hadeeth). The Imam al-Kasani (may Allaah have mercy on him) used to recite the hadiths in the sense, and when the hadiths or meanings that he mentioned are mentioned and standing on them in the books of the Sunnah, we find a great difference between the words which makes the process of graduation of the ahaadeeth and the hadiths and standing on them and the ruling on their validity or weakness is very difficult. In violation of the conditions of the novel in the sense. Imam al-Kasani, may God have mercy on him, did not mention in his book the full story, but he often cites only part of it. The Imam al-Kasani, may Allah have mercy on him, was inferred from the weak accounts, but very weak on the jurisprudential rulings, without making a statement of that, and alerted him to the need to follow the rulings of Imam al-Kasani in his book. Through the previous issue we can say that the Imam Al-Kasani used the correct ahaadeeth rather than using it for weak hadiths.



**جمعة نبيه عبد الستار أحمد بدر  
المقاصد العامة للشريعة الإسلامية من خلال خواطر الشيخ الشعراوي{رحمه}**

**Gumaa Nabeah Abdelsatar  
(The General Objectives of the Islamic Sharia in the Light of Al-Shaykh Al-Sharawy's Thoughts)**

**Abstract**

As for the general purposes in the thoughts of Imam Al-Shaarawi, the researcher concluded that his thoughts about the Holy Quran did not detract from any of the warning on the purpose of the purposes because each verse of the Koran either urges interest or ends the corrupt in science or work; The reader of the Koran that God Almighty raise his slaves knowledge of the purposes through the words of the Almighty. Main results: A statement of the scientific value of Imam Al-Shaarawi through his exposure to the general purposes of Islamic law. The knowledge of legitimate purposes is a necessity required by the need to organize the life of the Muslim community. The law came to the interests of worshipers in both the time and the time together, and their costs are due to the preservation of their purposes in creation. Control Makassidi helps to build the rules of legitimacy contribute to the organization of the lives of Muslims because it enables to resolve the problems posed by transactions in particular. Knowing the purposes, and considering them in the formulation of the rules of legitimacy is the best way to maintain the sanctity of the law and enable Muslims to develop



**سمر محمد عبد العزيز جمال الدين  
المباحث البيانية في كتاب (درج الدرر في تفسير الآي والسور) للإمام عبد القاهر  
الجرجاني (ت ٤٧١هـ)  
"دراسة تحليلية"**

**Samar Abdelazeez Gamalelden**

**Rhetorical Themes in the Book Darj Al-Durr Fi Tafsir Al-Aay Wal Sawar by the  
Imam Abdul-Qaher Al-Gergany (D.٤٧١ A.H): An Analytical Study)**

**Abstract**

This research is entitled (The graphic images in the interpretation of the drawer of the dir in the interpretation of the ay and the wall of the Imam Abdul Qahir al-Jarjani (p. ٤٧١ e) Analytical study The researcher in this study to know the graphic picture of Imam Abdul Qahir Jirjani through research in the interpretation and the use of the book signs of miracles and the secrets of rhetoric The statement was known for its remarkable role in the science of rhetoric, which originated from ancient times, but developed as a term. The term "rhetoric" was generally referred to as three metaphors, metaphorical and metaphorical, so this research comes to illustrate the graphic arts and its analysis. And not to Abdul Qahir Jirjani and the analogy at the Jirjani and examples of the book of interpretation and explain these images and then follow the art of metaphorical scholars of rhetoric to Abdul Qahir Jirjani and then followed the art of metaphor and metaphor of the scholars of rhetoric to Abdul Qahir Jirjani and examples of the book of interpretation of the Imam on this The researcher has reached the conclusion of the interpretation of the drawer of the garde effort rhetorical, grammatical and linguistic short and simplified in a scientific way to be placed in the Arab rhetorical library. Al-Jarjani continued to talk about the science of the statement despite his extinction of that art in his other works. And many in the interpretation occupies the forefront and then comes in the second place the art of metaphor and metaphor and metaphor.



**محمد فتحي محمود الشناوي  
(الأهواء الفكرية وآثارها في تأخر المسلمين)  
دراسة دعوية**

**Mohamed Fathy Mahmoud Elshenawy**

**(Conceptual Inclinations and their Impact on the  
Underdevelopment of the Muslims : A Proselytizing Study)**

**Abstract**

The Kharijites are a large group of ideological groups and represent a violent revolutionary movement in the history of political Islam. The Islamic State has been active for a long period of time and has extended their political influence over large parts of the Islamic State in the Levant, in the Arab Maghreb, in Amman, in Hadramout, in Ziljibar .

African regions and the Maghreb, and they still have their culture of Ibadi doctrine spread in those areas.

It is also known that some of the Kharijites - especially the Azharas - are still engaged by followers of the Kharijis, who need to present and study this group, and the opinions and ideas produced by them.



أمجد عابد عبد المولى قاسم  
شرح ألفية ابن مالك بين ابن عقيل والسيوطي  
"دراسة مقارنة"

**Amgad Abed AbdEl Mawla Qassem**  
**Explaining Alfiyat Ibn Malik between Ibn Auqail and Al –SSIutti**  
**( A comparative study)**

**Abstract:**

The purpose of this categorization was to remove the ambiguity and ambiguity surrounding the abbreviated and abbreviated expressions of that subject. Alfia Ibn Malik al-Matn was the one who occupied the scholars after Sebwayh's book. The system, which included the doors of the grammar and its issues and issues, as it has a large number of annotations and annotations Annotations and annotations, so this study on

"Explanation of Ibn Malik's son Ibn Aqeel and Al-Suyouti comparative study"

In this study, the objectives of the study and the previous studies and the methodology used in the research was descriptive or analytical, or statistically, in which it compared to what Ibn Aqeel (may Allaah have mercy on him) said, and what al-Suyuti (may Allaah have mercy on him) Aqeel and Al-Souti, and three chapters: Chapter I: sources of linguistic protest among the participants in the three questions:

o The first topic: general sources of the Quran and Hadith and the words



الطالب / أحمد إبراهيم محمود الجابري  
تفقد الحديث من جهة المتن عند المحيدين  
دراسة تطبيقية على كتاب «العلل» لابن أبي حاتم ت: ٣٢٧هـ  
**Ahmed Ibrahim Mahmoud El Gabry**

**The Hadith Criticism of the MATN from Hadith Representatives ""**  
**"Practical study on the book "Ils" Ibn Abi Hatim (٣٢٧) Hijri "**

**Abstract**

The hadith representatives did not overlook to look at the Matn of the Hadiths in their criticism process, which they exercised to correct and weaken the hadiths, But this is one of the essential pillars adopted them, and then the close interrelationship between attribution and Matn, and the first is the Matn gate of the second, not only misses the Matn and return the blame on attribution. There is no hadith of the hadiths that the mams criticized its Matn, but they pointed to the reason for this in the attribution, or show his input in the attribution after the study, if not referred to it, which gives a strong justification for the acquisition of the study of attribution to the largest share in the words of scientists and their ratings.

Research has established through the analytical study of the Texts extracted from the book "ills" Ibn Abi Hatim attend this attention, and the falsity calumny thrown by hadith representatives throughout the abandoned Matn, and found that there are rules they follow in this criticism which was not the haphazard, even if they did not declare these rules.

The research also proved that this criticism process needs special abilities and talents, such as knowledge and preservation, knowledge of the fundamentals of the Sharia, and the knowledge of which is disputed. Fourteen bases have been devised through the texts extracted from the mentioned book, which opens the door for researchers to look at the other books of ills to complete these rules.



**محمود فتحي محمود أبو شنب**  
**التقديم والتأخير عند السمين الحلبي في الدر المصون في علوم الكتاب المكنون ( دراسة**  
**نحوية دلالية )**

**Mahmoud Fathi Mahmoud Abo shanap**

Presentation and delays at the chubby-Halabi in **Dorr** Preserving Webmasters in the book  
Science (**Grammatical** study tag)

**Abstract**

To study the Qur'anic systems located at the top in terms of grammatical and rhetorical studies they reveal some clues as rhetorical miraculous nature enriches our consciousness as rhetoric with a Arabic science, integrate and don't patronize me, as is the phenomenon of advancement and that of the most recent linguistic phenomena Taking the language flexibility and becoming unwieldy, it allows the speaker to move freely across the saved level and out of these levels represents a kind of utilitarian language out of creative language. As scientists never lose sight on at the expense of the building . The best evidence of significant places sebojh said of the presentation and the delay in writing, that awareness of language genius and perceiving her secrets can't stand on only through a comprehensive vision used every effort addressing linguistic and oz search limits health and aesthetic values to error detection Chubby, Halabi linguistic personality is unique, so he is familiar with mental science and translational together, that his manuscripts didn't care about the care and attention, his purpose as he wished it to be, is the expression of the complete Holy Quran, with hiring five Arabic science, mentioned in this research, his approach to the expression of the Koran is characterized by clarity and ease of presentation

**قسم علم النفس**



**سماح محمد إبراهيم العباسي**  
**الخرف وعلاقته بالأرق والاكنتاب لدى عينة من المحاربين القدامى**

**Samah Mohamed Ibrahim**

## **Dementia and its Relation to Insomnia and Depression in sample of veterans**

### **Abstract**

The study aimed at examining the relationship between dementia and both of insomnia and depression among veterans, and showing the differences between veterans and ordinary people in dementia, insomnia, and depression. The study was conducted on a sample of (٨٠) old persons: (٤٠) were veterans, and (٤٠) were normal old people. The researcher used the descriptive correlative comparative approach to achieve the objectives of the study, and the following study instruments were used to collect information: Dementia scale (Mini-Mental State Examination): prepared by Folstein and his colleagues, and Insomnia scale: prepared by Magdi Aldesouki (٢٠٠٦), Depression scale: prepared by Ghareeb Abdul Fattah (٢٠١٥).

The results of the study were as follows: There is a statistically significant correlation between the scores of dementia and both of insomnia and depression. And There are statistically significant differences in the scores of dementia, insomnia and depression between veterans and normal old people.

Key words; Dementia, and Insomnia, and Depression, and Veterans.



**محمد على محمد علم الدين**  
**بعض أساليب المعاملة الوالدية السلبية وعلاقتها باضطراب الشخصية التجنبية لدى عينة من طلاب المرحلة الاعدادية**

**Mohammad Ali Mohammad Almeldeen**

## **Some Negative Techniques of parenting styles treatment and its Relationship To The Avoidant Personality Disorder among a Sample of Preparatory Stage Students.**

### **Abstract**

Researcher: Mohammad Ali Mohammad Almeldeen

Study Title : Some negative Techniques of parental treatment and its Relationship To The Avoidant Personality Disorder among a Sample of students Of Preparatory Stage Students

Degree : M.A.

The study aimed at finding out the extent of the correlation between some negative parental treatment methods and their relation to the personality disorder of students in Preparatory Stage The basic study sample consisted of (١٢٠) students of the trainees with a personality disorder in the third grade. The average age ranged between ١٤-١٥ years with an average age of ١٤.٥ and a standard deviation of ٠.٥٤٦. (By: Abdulaziz Al-Shakhs, ٢٠١٢). The measure of negative parental treatment methods (Prepared by: researcher). The avoidant personality disorder (Prepared by the researcher). The results of the study revealed a statistically significant relation between the averages of students' On the dimensions of negative parental style and personality disorder. There were statistically significant differences between female and male mean averages on the scale of personality disorder in males. There were also statistically significant differences between female and male mean averages in the perception of negative parental treatment. Negative parental practices also predict the existence of a personality disorder in students Of Preparatory Stage Students.

Keywords: negative parental style, Avoidant personality disorder.-



**سامية حسن على المغازي**  
**سرعة المعالجة المعرفية ودقة الإدراك البصري كمنبئين بالخسبة لدى عينة من المتعافين من السكتة الدماغية والأصحاء**

**Samia Hassan Ali Elmoghazy**  
**Cognitive Processing Speed and the Accuracy of Visual Perception as Indicators of Aphasia among Sample of Survivors of Stroke and Healthy Individuals**

**Abstract**

The Present study aimed to identify the correlations among the speed of cognitive processing, Accuracy of visual perception, and Aphasia in sample of survivors of stroke and the healthy individuals. It also aimed to Investigate contribution of cognitive processing speed and Accuracy of visual perception in prediction Aphasia in sample of Survivors of Stroke. In addition to knowing whether there are differences survivors of stroke and the healthy individuals in both Cognitive processing speed, Accuracy of visual perception, and Aphasia.

**ريهام أحمد عيد السلام الكيلاني**  
**اضطراب ضغوط مابعد الصدمة وعلاقته بكل من الخبرات الانشاقية والكوابيس**  
**والاسترجاعات ذات الومضات السريعه**  
**لدى عينة من المغتصبات**

**Reham Ahmed Abdelsalam Kilany**  
**Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and its Relationship to Dissociative Experiences, Nightmares and Flash back in a Sample of Raped Women.**

**Abstract**

The present study aimed to investigate post-traumatic stress disorder and its relation to the dissociation experiences, nightmares and flashbacks in a sample of raped women, as well as the differences in each of the dissociative experiences, nightmares and rapid flashbacks in a sample of raped women. The sample of the study consisted of (100) participation by (50) of the raped high post-traumatic stress disorder (50) of the raped low post-traumatic stress disorder. Their ages ranged from 18-23 years.



**مي أسعد محمد أبو العز**  
**بعض الوظائف التنفيذية وسرعة معالجة المعلومات لدى عينة من المراهقين الذاتويين**  
**والذاتويين ذوي نقص الانتباه وزيادة النشاط والأصحاء .**

**Mai Asaad Mohamed Abou Eleze**  
**Some of Executive Functions and Information Processing Speed in a Sample of Autistic Adolescents and Autistic with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and The Healthy Individuals.**

**Abstract**

The aim of this study was to search some of the components of executive functions and information processing speed among a sample of autistic adolescents, and autistic adolescents with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and healthy individuals . The study was conducted on a sample (n = ٧٥) of adolescents (٢٥ autistic, ٢٥ autistic with attention deficit hyperactivity) and an sample of healthy individuals (N = ٢٥), ranging in age from (١٢ to ١٨) years. a some of executive function tests have been used, including : (١) cognitive flexibility tests: Trail making test (Part B), Andrew test (٢) the ability to response inhibition: stroop color test, and the revised write- off numbers test and (٣) Planning tests : Hanoi Tower test and mazes test (٣) the memory component operating as part of the Stanford Penne Scale (Figure ٥). (١) autistic spectrum, (٢) gliometer for autism diagnosis (٣) autistic assessment scale, and (٤) autism spectrum disorder scale and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder tests, including: (١) hyperactivity disorder , (٢) The measure of attention deficit with hyperactivity. The results of the study showed statistically significant differences between the three samples on the tests of executive functions (Planing – Cognitive flexibility – response inhibition)and the tests of the information processing speed . It was found that the average performance of adolescents with attention deficit hyperactivity is less significant than the averages of autistic adolescents And that the averages of attention deficit hyperactivity are less significant than those of healthy individual on the tests of this study. And that the average scores of autistic adolescents, the average healthy individual scores on some executive functions (planning – cognitive flexibility – response inhibition), and the information processing speed in the direction of healthy individual in the best direction .



رويدا أحمد صابر الطرابلي  
الوعي الديني كمتغير مُعدّل للعلاقة بين الاكتئاب والميلول الانتحارية لدى عينة من ذوي  
اضطراب المثلية الجنسية

Rowida Ahmad Saber Eltrabaly

**Religious Awareness as a Moderator Variable of the Relationship between  
Depression and Suicidal Tendencies in a Sample of Individuals with Homosexuality  
Disorder**

**Abstract**

The aim of this study was to highlight the symptoms of homosexuality and to examine the relationship between religious awareness of depression and suicidal tendencies, and the extent to which each variable contributes to the target sample, namely homosexuality and normal in both religious awareness, depression and suicidal tendencies.

The total sample of the study consisted of (٨٠) participants (٤٠) with homosexuality disorder (٤٠) of the ordinary and ranged between (٢٤: ٥٢) years. , The Beck Depression List, and the Suicidal Tolerance Scale (ABD) And a diagnostic form (Hossam El-Din Azab). The study was based on the descriptive approach. The results of the study indicate that religious awareness modifies the relationship between depression and suicidal tendencies in the sample of homosexuals.

There were statistically significant differences between the average score of homophobic disorder and the average grade of ordinary on the measure of religious awareness in the direction of homosexuals.

Homosexuality disorder and average grade scores on the Peck Depression List in the direction of homosexuals. There were statistically significant differences between the average score of homosexuality disorder and the average score on the scale of suicidal tendencies toward homosexuals.

Keywords: religious awareness, depression, suicidal tendencies, homosexuality.



بسمة عمر الدسوقي شاهين  
بعض الوظائف التنفيذية وعلاقتها بمؤشر كتلة الجسم  
لدى عينة من مرضى الزهايمر

**Basma Omar Eldosoky Shaheen**  
**Some Executive Functions and their Relationship with Body Mass Index in**  
**a Sample of Alzheimer's patients**

**Abstract**

Recently, the main research interest made its focus upon studying a specific kind of executive functions (cognitive flexibility – response inhibition – planning) among Alzheimer disease patients, as well as examining body mass index BMI, moreover, the main progress was evident in studying a handful of executive functions and its relation to BMI among Alzheimer patients. There is paucity in researches around examining executive functions as it relates to BMI in a sample of Alzheimer disease patients so far.



ميادة محمد عبد الله القعود  
الميول الانتحارية والمساندة الاجتماعية لدى عينة  
من المتحولين جنسياً

**Mayada Mohamed Abd- Allah El- Kaoad**  
**Suicidal Tendencies and Social Support in a Sample of Transsexuals**

**Abstract**

This study aimed to provide more knowledge about Transsexualism as it is a modern item, besides there is no recent Arabic study searching suicidal tendencies in individuals with Gender Identity Disorder, so this study tries to fill the gab in scientific and psychological production; so it is hopeful from this study to help psychologists and specialists to deal with Transsexuals with suicidal tendencies, and see if there are differences between Transmen and Transwomen in suicidal tendencies, and social support, as this study tries to identify the differences in the amount of

social support between Transmen and Transwomen, in addition to this study helps in analysing the factors of suicide, suicidal tendencies and the continuous attempts that Transgenders have, if they don't have social support, also this study tries to reveal the nature of the relationship between social support and suicide



**فتحية إبراهيم طلحة إبراهيم  
صعوبات المعالجة السمعية وإدراك الكلام لدى عينة من المراهقين من ذوي العسر  
القراني**

**Fathia Ibrahim Talha  
Auditory Processing Difficulties and Speech Perception for a Sample of  
Adolescents with Dyslexia**

**Abstract**

The aim of this study is to reveal the nature of the relationship between auditory processing difficulties and speech perception among a sample of adolescents with dyslexia, and if there are differences between adolescents and to what extent .with dyslexia and normal in auditory processing difficulties and speech perception Scales contribute to both auditory processing difficulties and speech perception in presence of dyslexia. The total study sample consisted of (٦٠)Students between the age of (١٥:١٩) years(٢٠ adolescents with dyslexia and ٢٠ normals adolescents). The measures used in the study included There measures, Auditory processing Difficulties (by Yossif), Dyslexia Scale for Children and Adolescents(Adel comprehension Tests(Gomaa researcher), Battery Language correlative relationship between auditory processing difficulties and The results indicated that there is a.Abad Alla) there are a significant statistical differences Between adolescents with speech perception in adolescents with dyslexia , dyslexia and normals adolescents in auditory processing difficulties, there are a significant statistical differences .normals adolescents in speech perception between adolescents with dyslexia and



**رنا إبراهيم أبو المجد الفخاراني  
الاكتئاب والميول الانتحارية  
لدى عينة من المراهقين ذوي اضطرابات النوم**

**a Sample of Adolescents with Sleep Depression and Suicidal Tendencies among  
Disorders**

**Abstract**

The aim of this study is to reveal the nature of the relationship between auditory processing difficulties and speech perception among a sample of adolescents with dyslexia, and if there are differences between adolescents and to what extent .with dyslexia and normal in auditory processing difficulties and speech perception Scales contribute to both auditory processing difficulties and speech perception in presence of dyslexia. The total study

sample consisted of (٦٠) Students between the age of (١٥:١٩) years (٢٠ adolescents with dyslexia and ٢٠ normals adolescents). The measures used in the study included There measures, Auditory processing Difficulties (by Yossif), Dyslexia Scale for Children and Adolescents (Adel comprehension Tests (Gomaa researcher), Battery Language correlative relationship between auditory processing difficulties and The results indicated that there is a. Abad Alla there are a significant statistical differences Between adolescents with speech perception in adolescents with dyslexia , dyslexia and normals adolescents in auditory processing difficulties, there are a significant statistical differences between adolescents with

## قسم الجغرافيا :

أحمد السعيد عبد الحميد أحمد عجلان  
مركز الرياض - محافظة كفر الشيخ  
(دراسة في جغرافية العمران)  
Ahmed El Said Abdel Hamid Ahmed Ajan

### AL-Reyad District, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate: (A study in Settlement Geography)

#### Abstract

Detailed study The chapter consists of a preliminary and three sections of the first topic, It presents the rural domains and patterns in the study area , The second section deals with the models and patterns of rural urbanization, At present, three villages have been selected as case study models representing Elراسيف village as an old urban center and Al-Hasfa village as one of the villages of fish farming. It is one of the villages that were in the villages that emerged after the old urban, The village of Umm Sen as one of the villages that emerged after the agricultural reclamation and include a number of dependents from the villages of small graduates (villages of agricultural reclamation) Chapter ٥: deals with the city of Riyad. The chapter consists of the introduction of six topics, The first topic deals with the spatial characteristics of the city. The second topic deals with the origin of the city and its urban and administrative development. The third topic deals with the population of Riyad city and the demographic characteristics of the city residents. Fifth, the urban structure of the city of Riyad, and deals with the sixth section of the functional .structure of the city el Riyad and land uses

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

## قسم علم النفس:

## قسم التاريخ :



محمد فرج حافظ خفاجي  
الأعمال الخيرية في مصر خلال عصر المماليك

(٦٤٨ - ٩٢٢ هـ / ١٢٥٠ - ١٥١٧ م)  
Mohamed Farag Hafez

: Charity in Egypt during the Mamluk Age (٦٤٨ - ٩٢٢ AH / ١٢٥٠ - ١٥١٧ AD),

### Abstract

The study aims at highlighting some of the luminous charity performed by the private and public in the "Mamluk Age" to help the poor in their society and evaluating the Mamluks' performance in caring for the poor and eliminating their suffering. The Mamluks were keen to approach the parish in addition to eliminating their sufferings, so they immersed the Egyptians with compassion and charity to ensure their support. In order for the parish to be corporate with the Governor and to be helpful for him in all circumstances, the Mamluk authority abolished the excise that is not stipulated in the true religion and are satisfied with as stipulated by Al- Shariah from Zakaah and Kharaj, and the same action had good effects on the hearts of the parish, they also carried out disciplinary campaigns against the houses of prostitutes and wrongdoers until the prostitutes often repented in many times, they made them to get married at their own

expense, in addition to paying the debts of those in debt and released them as well as, they had the talent in using means and services that brought them closer to the people in order to forget them being a strange ruling class, they also worked to increase the distribution of alms to the poor on various occasions and to support them during the days of famines and tribulations, the Sultan himself was responsible for distributing the poor to the princes and the affluent of the state, as well as they worked to improve the living conditions of the parish.

**هشام عزت علي عنبر**

**سيف الدين قطز**

**وإسهاماته السياسية والحضارية.**

**Hisham Ezat Ali**

**"Seif El Din Qutuz and his Political and cultural Contributions"**

**Abstract**

This study focusses one of the great sultans of the Mamluk state, who has a leading role in consolidation of the state since the early stages of inception .It is the sultan Muzaffar Seif El-Din Qutuz, who is one of the greatest Mamluk sultans through its long history, despite his short period of his rule, which does not exceed the year.

He had a prominent role before he ascended the Mamluk Sultanate through conflicts, until he became deputy to Mansour Ali, and his success in dealing with internal and external dangers, which led to his appearance on the scene of political events in this period.

. As well as his political role after he ascended the throne of the Sultanate on both internal and external levels by stabilizing the internal situation of the country to unite the internal front to address the external threats, which included his policy with both the Ayyubids in the Levant and the Crusaders in the Crusader in the principality of crusade in the Levant and his historical role in addressing the Mongols in the Battle of Ain Jalout ١٠٨٨H / ١٢٦٠ AD and the consequent results and effects.

He also had some cultural achievements which includes various aspects, administration and especially within the army , as well as the economic aspect and how addressing the dangerous economic problem before his war with the Mongols and found him a dinar in the Museum of Islamic Art registered by the name of King Muzaffar Qutuz, Moreover ,It includes the scientific and cultural aspects, which deal with the role of scientists, Jurists , men of letters and poet during his reign , .

In addition ,It includes several aspects of the most important architectural side, which included the Prophet's Mosque Building and building castles, forts and towers.



**هناء عبد الرازق أحمد حمادة**

**"مجتمع الخاصة في بلاد المغرب في القرن الثامن الهجري / الرابع عشر الميلادي"**  
**"The Society of the Elite in Al- Maghreb Countries the Eighth Century AH( ١٤ AD)"**

**Abstract**

The Society of the Elite community in the Maghreb in the eighth century AH / XIV century as other Islamic societies is divided into a private and general, and a middle layer between them, and that is the common division.The Elitest Class within the Moroccan society is composed of different social strata, among which are the slice of employees and senior state officials who are ministers, writers, and commanders of the army. And other employees of the state, and there is another category belonged to the Elitest Class through ignorance and descent, many families have inherited their social status despite the frequency of States on them, and the proportion of Sharif, and also allowed science to the owners access to private equity.

The importance of this subject is that it highlights the most influential groups of society in various aspects of life, because the private class is a self-contained society whose members influenced the establishment and establishment of the ruling states of the Maghreb after the collapse and disintegration of the Almohad Empire and its stages of stability, As well as the different segments of their economic life and independent financial status, and enjoy some aspects of their social life without others.

## قسم الجغرافيا :



**طاهر عبد الرحيم إبراهيم السباعي**  
**أخطار حركة الرمال**  
**في شرق الدلتا باستخدام نظم المعلومات الجغرافية دراسة جيومورفولوجية تطبيقية**  
**Taher Abd El Raheem El Sebai**

**In**  
**East Delta using Geographical Information System and Remote Sensing**  
**Abstract**

The study area lies in the east of the Delta, and it borders the Green Belt of the Nile Delta at the north and west, the Suez Canal at the east, and the Jurassic formations, which is located south of Cairo-Suez Road at the south.

The study area lies in the governorates of Cairo, Suez and Ismailia, Sharkia and Qalubia.

That region is characterized by several patterns of urbanization, which appears scattered between different geomorphological phenomena, so it is highly connected with the evolution of the surface of the ground, and affecting each other.

The different geomorphological phenomena could threaten the patterns of urbanization.

The sand dunes and sheets spread between the models of urbanization and affecting each other. For example Khanka sand dune field constitutes one of the main problems of urbanization in the eastern Delta, as well as in the area of El Salhia and East Ismailia and others.

The research consists of ٦ chapters, preceded by an introduction and ended with the conclusion as follows:

The first chapter deals with the natural characteristics of the study area through the study of geological, geomorphological and climatic characteristics and water resources.

The second chapter: The morphology and Morphometric forms of sand through the morphological characteristics of the sand dunes , the geographical distribution of sand dunes, the patterns of sand dunes , the surfaces and the dimensions of the dunes , and morphological characteristics of the sand sheets through their distribution and dimensions and sources and geological age.

The third chapter deals with the analysis of sandy sediments through mechanical, mineral and chemical analysis.

The fourth chapter deals with the sand movement through sand drifting and the factors affecting sand drift , the mechanism of sand movement by the wind , and the quantities of sand drifting , and the movement of the dunes , and the factors affecting the movement of the dunes , and the rates of sand movement.

The fifth chapter deals with the hazards of sand movement and positions the hazards of sand movement, and the hazards on the roads and the degree of hazards, the hazards on the railway. Hazards on agricultural and reclaimed land, hazards on various development projects, hazards on civilization. And the role of man in the aggravation of the hazards of sand movement.

The sixth chapter deals with temporary and permanent ways to combat the hazards of the sand movement.

## قسم اللغة العربية و آدابها :

ممدوح شعبان إبراهيم عوض زقزوق  
شعر عروة بن أذينة  
دراسة فنية

**MAMDOUH SHAABAN IBRAHIM AWAD ZAQZOUQ**

**URWAH BIN' UZINA POETRY**  
**Technical study**

**Abstract**

This study adopts the analytical descriptive approach as a criterion in the study of the poetry of Erwa Bin Othina, and it depends on the language basis of poetic text in its descriptive analytical language. The subject of the thesis examines the artistic formation of the poetry of Erwa ibn A'hina, a poetry composed of structures with rhythmic connotations, which are organized by the structural building of artistic analysis. He was not only unique in the romantic poetry, although most of his works had to do with romance, he still wrote praise and proud poetry, he depleted, reproached, and inquired wisdom in the course of his poetry in which he took care of the wording of his word, and the truth of the phrase, and building a high quality art in the lyrics of his poetry. The artistic image was Crystallized to attract the mind of the receiver and seduced their mind and heart.



الشربيني عبد الهادي السيد  
الفتوى الشرعية عبر الوسائل الحديثة  
دراسة فقهية تأصيلية مقارنة  
Sherbini Abdel Hadi El Sayed

**Legal Fatwas through Modern Media A comparative jurisprudential study**

**Abstract**

Chronicle the search winding T A Covenant of the Prophet was clearly evident from the diligence of a prophet  
□ In matters, what was right to be recognized by revelation and what was below it has been directed by revelation

Characterized by the fatwa in the era of the Sahaba, including:

Realism of jurisprudence and fatwa. Say the adage, and narrow the opinion.

Schools of jurisprudence jurisprudential began to be formed with dispersed companions in the only number Machar and they understand from their followers. This phase is considered to be the most eloquent period of jurisprudence and fatwa, in which the Sunnah was suppressed and the four schools of thought were established. Signed the care of writing books compilation of the fatwas of the four imams and others. In the modern era, a number of jurisprudential councils and collective committees have been established. These institutions have worked to confirm the flexibility of the Islamic Shari'a. Their validity has been fulfilled for every time and place. The Fatwa and Fatwa revolve around understanding and manifesting language. And the most common in the legitimate use, and the girl carries the meaning of the statement and the subsidy to the fluid, and the research has ended to choose the definition of terminology for the fatwa is



إسلام ممدوح زغلول الشامى  
سيميائية العدول في تفسير الكشاف للزمخشري ( ت ٥٢٨ هـ )  
دراسة أسلوبية  
Islam Mammdoh Zagloul Mohamed Elshamy

The Semiotic of Swerving **in the** Interpretation of Al-Kashaf by Al-Zamakhshary ( Died ٥٢٨  
H)A Stylistic Study

### Abstract

One of the greatest and most honorable sciences is to know the meaning of the language itself because of the unusual. Al-Zamkhshari was the first to mean the technical value of the phenomenon of al-Adul. In this regard, many of the plagiologists followed and achieved the pleasure of the recipient and attracted his attention to those transitions or transitions that he did not expect in the pattern of expression. And the eloquence of the Koran, including the inclusion of the various forms of al-Adul, including the orthodontic, and the morphological transgression (heterogeneity of morphological formulas), and the structural change, and the wonders of the Koran does not expire, and not satisfied by scientists. The nature of this research required its division into its introduction, four chapters, a conclusion and indexes: Introduction: The importance of the subject and the reasons for its selection, previous studies, research methodology and limits "Zamakhshari" and interpretation of " Kashaf " Chapter I: Semiotics of Adul. Chapter Two: The Angular Altitude. Chapter Three: The Literary Endowment. Chapter IV: Synthesis. Conclusion: Guaranteed by research results, recommendations.

### Key Word

Deletion – Grammar Guidance – Modern Linguistics – Brevity.

قسم علم الاجتماع :

قسم اللغة الفرنسية و آدابها :

قسم الآثار:



أسامة عبد العال وفا إبراهيم غبيش  
إعادة الاستخدام المسيحي للأماكن المقدسة المصرية  
**Osama Abdaal Wafa Ibrahim Ghobish**  
**The Christian Re-Use of Holy Egyptian Places**

Abstract

First of all, thanks GOD for your help throughout my whole life. For so many times, I felt helpless but You always guided me through all the difficulties.

I would like to thank my supervisors in Egypt especially Prof. Mahmoud Elfatraty, Professor of Greek and Roman Archaeology Faculty of Arts, Kafrelsheikh University, because he was like a father to me and supported me every possible way to make my life goal become true. In the field of Greek-Roman Archaeology and in life as a whole he's my idol. Thanks also go to Dr. Mohamed Abo Arab Kafrelsheikh University, for his patience, useful comments, his continuous support and being a true brother.

Special thanks to my supervisor, Prof. Pier Giorgio Spanu Professor of Christian Archaeology Sassari University, for hosting me for ٢ years in (Dipartimento di Storia, scienza dell'uomo e della formazione) and for his continuous support and advices. I hope our relationship lasts forever and to have common projects in the near future.



عبد الله عبد الحليم عبد المقننر بسيوني  
تقديس أعضاء الجسد في الفكر المصري القديم  
(دراسة لغوية دينية)

**Abullah Abel-Halim Abdelmuqtader Basiouny**  
**Consecration of Body Organs in the Ancient Egyptian Thought (A Religious-Linguistic Study)**

Abstract

The organs of the body are directly returned in religious texts with the form or body of the gods or have been linked to the body parts of the gods. The magic texts show us the protection of the gods mentioned, they describe and distinguish them as masters of parts of the body as a whole, perhaps."The Consecration of the Body Organs in the Ancient Egyptian Thought, a Religious-Linguistic Study" is the subject of the study. The study included an introduction in which the researcher summarized the subject of the thesis and three chapters and a conclusion that included the most important findings of the researcher, and a list of the most important references and periodicals relied upon by the researcher, and at the end of the study the most important figures of the study. The first chapter was entitled "Organs of the Holy Body in the Ancient Egyptian Language". The second chapter was entitled: "The Consecrated Body Organs of in Ancient Egyptian Thought". The third chapter was entitled: "The Significance of the Consecration of Body Organs in the Ancient Egyptian Thought".

كلية التربية النوعية :  
أولاً : الماجستير :  
قسم التربية الفنية :



أحمد محمد ماضي السعيد النجار

**برنامج مقترح لتدريس السجاد قائم على استخدام الوسائط المتعددة لتنمية المهارات  
العملية لطلاب التربية الفنية  
Ahmed Mohamed Mady  
A Suggested Program for Teaching Carpet Based on Using Multimedia to  
Develop Practical Skills for Art Education Students**

**Abstract**

The current study aimed at developing art education students' accuracy and speed skills of carpet design, wefting, making drawing, weaving and finishing through the use of multimedia. An educational program was designed by the researcher to develop these skills. The sample was randomly selected from the third-year students at the Department of Art Education, Faculty of Specific Education, Kafr El-Sheikh University. The sample was divided into two equal groups of ١٥ female student each: an experimental group which studied using the program and a control group which studied using the usual way. The current study was limited to hand-made carpets of the Turkish Jordos stitch. A Practical Skills Observation Checklist of the skills of accuracy and speed of carpet design, making drawing, wefting, weaving and finishing and a Weaving Work Evaluation Checklist were developed. Results revealed that there were statistically significant differences at ( $\leq 0.05$ ) between the mean score of the experimental group students in the pre and post application of the Practical Skills Observation Checklist (as a whole) and on each of its items, the mean score of the experimental and control groups in the post-application of the Practical Skills Observation Checklist (as a whole) and on each of its items and the mean score of the students of the experimental and control groups in the post application of the Weaving Work Evaluation Checklist (as a whole) and on each of its items. It is recommended to utilize

قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي:

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي:

قسم التربية الموسيقية :

كلية التربية الرياضية :  
أولاً :الماجستير :  
قسم علوم الحركة الرياضية



**بدرالصباح الزاهى أحمد على**  
**علاقة التنوع الجينى لجين إنزيم الأنجيوتنسن (ACE) ببعض المتغيرات البيوميكانيكية**  
**ومسافة الرمى للاعبات دفع الجلة**

**Name/ Badr elSabah Elzahy Ahmed Ali Mostafa**

**The relation between the genetic diversity of angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) and some biomechanical variables and the distance of throwing the shot put by female players**

**Abstract**

The biomechanics is considered to be one of the first sciences to study the analysis of motor performance aiming to reach the most appropriate biomechanical solutions to motor problems. Genetics is one of the modern sciences that has penetrated the mathematical field. Therefore, there is a relationship between the angiotensin converting enzyme gene and other physiological variables, In the cell in three different forms and each form of this diversity controls the player's willingness to excel in his specialty, A long form of the gene symbolizes ACE II, which produces a small concentration of the enzyme. The second image is called a short form of the gene and is symbolized by the symbol ACE DD, which produces a high concentration of the enzyme. The third form is symbolized by ACE ID, Enzyme, and the shot put athletic is one of the most important athletics that have been affected by the development of the analytical and other techniques of the modern age, where the analysis of the muscle tissue and gene analysis of the heroes, which may contribute directly to good selection, and the development of education and training programs, Despite the enormous level reached in Egypt, there may be deficiencies in one side, training side that may lack physiological or mechanical aspects and other objective methods in developing training programs, and the other side which is most important is the good selection of players that may depend on genetic diversity. That the good selection of players will save a lot of effort and time and money, and thus highlight the results of the training and bear fruit, therefore, the researcher considers that genetic diversity of the ACE gene and its relation to the digital level and some biomechanical variables of the shot put by female players devices has become necessary in the selection process as well as the orientation of the training process. In the reference survey, none of the studies or scientific references have addressed the correlation between the type and proportion of the angiotensin converting enzyme gene and the biomechanical variables and the digital level in heroes at shot put, which prompted the researcher to conduct this study.



**آثار محمد الحمزاوي عبد الرؤوف الجندي**

**ميكانكية إصابة مفصل الكتف فى دفع الجلة**  
**كأساس لبرامج التدريب الوقائى**

**Athar Mohamed El- hamzawy Abd El-raaouf Elgendy**  
**Mechanical Injury of The Shoulder Joint In The Shot-put As A Basis For**  
**Preventive Training Programs**

**Abstract**

Mechanical injury of the shoulder joint in pushing the bullet as a basis for preventive training programs  
Researcher / Athar Mohamed El Hamzawy Abdel Raouf El Gendy

Mathematical biomechanics is considered to be the first of the sciences concerned with the study and analysis of motor performance aiming to reach the most appropriate biomechanical solutions to the motor problems presented for research and study by deepening the understanding of the trainers and the players in the details of the movement, the correct methods and methods for learning, performance and how to develop them. Muscle strength for injury and prevention, especially in sports, which require the performance of overcoming many elements as in the competitions and push the shot and that the lack of muscle strength negatively affect the perfection and strength of performance as well as injuries And from the biomechanical point of view, the muscular dystrophy leads to the movement of the joint through the force action line. The impact of the leverage force is determined by the determination of the force arm. In the absence of a detailed research study to correct the rupture and tear of the ligaments and muscles of the shoulder joint treated surgically, The researcher found that the study of the mechanics of shoulder joint injury in the push-of-the-shot competition is important as a basis for the development of preventive training programs for the players to pay the shot to be based on it a For trainers in the education and training of the contest.

## قسم التدريب الرياضى :

**محمد أحمد عبدالعزيز الشربيني**  
**تأثير تدريبات الساكيو على بعض المتغيرات البدنية**  
**والفسيولوجية والمستوى الرقمي للسباحين الناشئين**  
**Muhammad Ahmed Abdel-Aziz El-Sherbiny**  
**The Effect of SAQ Exercises on some Physical and Physiological**  
**Variables and the digital level of junior swimmers**

### Abstract

The Effect of SAQ Exercises on some Physical and Physiological  
Variables and the digital level of junior swimmers  
By: Muhammad Ahmed Abdel-Aziz El-Sherbiny

Research Problem and Significance:

The aim of this research is to develop a training program using the training of the SAQ and to know its effect on some physical, physiological and numerical variables of young people in swimming. The researcher used the experimental method to achieve the goal of the research and the extension, by applying the measures (tribal and remote) to two groups, one experimental and the other an officer, in view of the suitability of this design to the nature of the research and the researcher chose the research community by way of the age of (١٤) And the number of (٢٠) young swimmers, has been excluded young and injured in the training and the number of (٢) swimmers, and then the researcher chose random sample of the research community number (٨) swimmers, in order to conduct the exploratory study, (٢٠) swimmers, was measured Randomly assigned to two groups, one experimental and the other a group of ١٠ swimmers.

The results showed that there were statistically significant differences between the mean scores of both the experimental and control groups in some of the physical, physiological and numerical variables under consideration in favor of the experimental group.

The researcher recommends that the training programs for beginners should include the training of the Acacia, conducting further studies on the effect of the integrative exercises in all other sports activities, conducting studies to compare the impact of the program that contains the training of other training programs, conducting more studies and similar scientific research on Different stages of both sexes.



**نجلاء عابدين عبدالقادر محمد  
فاعلية الأداء الفني للاعبات الجودو  
في أولمبياد ريو دي جانيرو ٢٠١٦ م  
Naglaa Abdeen Abd Elkader Mohammed**

**Effectiveness of the Artistic Performance of Judo Players at the ٢٠١٦  
Rio de Janeiro Olympics**

**Abstract**

In light of the research objectives and the researcher's results of the statistical analysis, the researcher makes the following recommendations:

- ١ - The use of trainers and judo players from the most important technical performances extracted for each weight of that research in the design of training programs.
- ٢- The importance of quantitative analysis and its use in the design of training programs for sports in judo.
- ٣- The coaches' interest in analyzing the latest international and Olympic matches to identify the most important technical performances in light of the new legal amendments.
- ٤-Conduct further research based on analysis of international championships.



**هدى عبدالله محمود أبو الورد**

**دراسة تحليلية لمسافات ومناطق التصويب طبقاً لمراكز اللعب  
وعلاقتها بنتائج مباريات كرة السلة للكراسي المتحركة  
Huda Abdullah Mahmoud Abu Al ward**

**Analytical study of distances and areas of correction according to the play  
centers and its relationship to the results of basketball games for wheelchairs**

**Abstract**

Basketball is one of the most handicapped games in the wheelchair It is a gymnasium that is capable of displaying its skills and abilities. It is usually played on the same playgrounds. Categories by degree of disability and apply a special law to provide a maximum of the total scores classification of the disabilities of the five players who make up the game team.

Basic offensive skills play a large and effective role in determining the outcome of the game, where the winning team is the one who scored the largest number of points in the basket of the opposing team and depends on the success of the basic skills offensive, which is the first correction.

The goal of teaching the player and training him to master all offensive principles and skills is to allow the player to reach the ball to the place where he can easily aim. The goal of any skill during the game is to hit the goal of the opposing team more than Sometimes, this requires correcting the trajectories from the near, middle, and long distances, and from the front and from both sides. Without the correctness of the correction, all other basic principles and skills of the game will be performed without any real benefit.



## قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس:



هبة عبد الرحمن عطية حماد  
مستوى الطموح والقلق للطالب المعلم وعلاقته بمستوى الأداء في التدريب الميداني  
Heba Abdel Rahman Attieh Hammad

### Ambition Level and Anxiety and It's Relationship with Performance Level in Field Training

#### Abstract

Ambition and anxiety level of the student and teacher performance in relationship to the level of field training

Researcher : Heba Abdul Rahman Hammad

The present research aims to study the level of ambition and anxiety of the student teacher and its relationship to performance in field training level and through the identification of the level of ambition and anxiety of the student teacher and its relationship to performance in field training for members of the sample under the level, where the researcher used the descriptive approach adopted in conducting her research on the Fourth Year students people teaching at the Faculty of Physical Education Kafrelsheikh University for the academic year ٢٠١٥/٢٠١٦ m were chosen at random and totaling ٢٠ students, and used a researcher at the collection of data on Astmartin two (future concern - the level of ambition), and then conducted appropriate statistical processors. And The results of this study:

There is a correlation between the axes anxiety scale total score for the measure concerns the future, there is a correlation between each of the first axis relationship (aspects emotional) - The second axis (physical aspects) - Axis V (physical aspects), and the scale of ambition have Physical Education students Kafrelsheikh University fourth year teaching people, there is correlation between the ambitious scale of the relationship and the measure concerns the future, the correlation coefficient between the concern and the future level of ambition affects negatively. So researcher recommends therefore urged the students on the importance of study and excel in order to determine their future professional and not feel concern the future, because that in itself is disabled for their energies and causing to their frustrations, provide an opportunity for students to express their views and not to refrain from any idea even if it was a strange and unworkable and availability the opportunity to express an opinion to the largest possible number of ideas about the problem or the subject of study in other educational methods



**إيمان أحمد عيسوي حامد**  
**تأثير برنامج أنشطة حركية على تنمية الذكاء الحركي لأطفال الحلقة الأولى من التعليم**  
**الأساسي**

**Eman ahmed esawy hamed**  
**The effect of the movement activities program on the development of the**  
**movement intelligence**  
**of the children the first stage of**  
**the primary education**

**Abstract**

The games is one of the most arts that attached to the environment traditions,there is no doubt that grow and evolue with the children live.because they are seeking to creat anew game of their beings in there surroundings that are limited,that is considered on educational programs Along the experiences of the child life generally .more than the education Experiences that are based separately away from what the child lilles as it Is connected with his life and it develops his several in mental abilities .

The seuntific research has occupud a prominent place in psychology dif-Ference.especially about the intelligence topic .the first studies revolves around the differences of the hntellegence .the emergence of the psychological measurement and it is development was in the field of Intelligence because the psychologist have walked along period in Their research as the difference in the intelligence are the only differe-nceswhen it was proued that this assumption is wrong .the ways that were followed for the preparation of the intelligencetests are changed into tests For the abalilesand and personal charactristics .despite all that there is no Full agreement on the nature of the intelligence or the definition of ht that is agreed on it is meaniny and conception .

**محمود رفعت أحمد العبد**  
**تأثير استخدام استراتيجية الشكل "V" على جوانب تعلم بعض مهارات كرة الطائرة للحلقة**  
**الثانية من التعليم الاساسي**

**Mahmoud Refaat Ahmed Alabd**  
**Impact of using the "Vee" strategy on learning domain in some volleyball skills**  
**for the second cycle of basic education**

**Abstract**

The aim of this research is to use the "v" strategy and to know its effect on the level of technical performance of the skills (scrolling from the top and front - scrolling from the bottom hands - the transmission from the bottom front facing - the transmission from the bottom side) in volleyball for students of the second stage of basic education - Level of educational achievement in volleyball for students of the second stage of basic education and The researcher used the analytical method of designing the two groups, one experimental and the other the control and application of tribal and remote measurements and The research community consisted of students in the second grade of the second cycle of the basic education at the Directorate of Education in Kafr El-Sheikh. The researcher chose to select a sample of spatial survey that was in the administration of Qaleen Preparatory. The second grade pupils were also selected in Kafr El- Marazka Preparatory School, The researcher randomly selected ٥٠ students as a sample for the basic study with ٢٥ students for both the experimental and control groups. Twenty (٢٠) students were selected as sample for the exploratory study.



**محمد محمد عبد المجيد بسيوني الشرقاوي**  
**تأثير استخدام أسلوب التعلم التعاوني والتنافسي**  
**على تعلم بعض المهارات الأساسية**  
**بدرس التربية الرياضية**  
**Mohamed Mohamed Abd el-maged Basuni el Sharkawy**  
**Effect of using the Cooperative and Competition**  
**Learning on learning some basic skills**  
**in Physical education lesson**

**Abstract:**

The researcher used the experimental method of designing tribal and remote measurement for two experimental groups, one using cooperative learning, the other using competitive learning.

The research society included students of the second grade of the preparatory stage in the Department of Educational Disorders of the Directorate of Education in Kafr al-Sheikh and the number of (١٨٩) students.

The researcher chose among them a random selection and then divided them into two groups, one of which is the cooperative learning method, while the competitive learning method is applied to the other group. Each student has a total of ٢٥ students while ١٢ students were chosen as sample for the exploratory study. The use of cooperative and competitive learning method to achieve better learning of the stage in terms of achieving the correct performance of these skills and contribute to overcoming the difficulties faced by the teacher in traditional ways with the least effort, time and cost, and if we know that there is no so-called optimal method in methods Learning So the teacher of physical education has become

**سماح رضا محمد عبد الباعث شاهين**  
**فاعلية برنامج باستخدام الألعاب الشعبية لتنمية بعض العادات العقلية لمرحلة ما قبل**  
**المدرسة (٤ - ٦) سنوات**  
**Samah Reda Mohamed Abdel Beath Shaheen**  
**The effectiveness of a program using popular games to develop some mental**  
**habits for**  
**pre- school (٤-٦) years.**

**Abstract**

The effectiveness of a program using popular games to develop some mental habits for pre- school (٤-٦) years.

Researcher: Samah Reda Mohamed Abd elbeath Ebrahim Shaheen.

The aim of this research is to design a program using popular games and to identify its effect on the development of some of the mental habits of Kindergarten II (KG٢). The researcher used the experimental approach. The sample consisted of ٥٠ children Of the total (١٠٠) children, ٢٠ children were randomly selected for the study, ٢٠ children sample survey, and the results of the existence of differences of statistical significance for the program in the measurement dimension dimension of improvementIn the variables under consideration.



محمد أحمد محمود محمد حسن أبو إسماعيل  
فاعلية استخدام أسلوب التطبيق الذاتي متعدد المستويات  
على تعلم السباحة الحرة للمبتدئين

**Mohamed Ahmed Mahmoud Mohamed Hassan Abu Ismael**  
**Effective Use Of Multi-Level Application Of Self-Learning**  
**Freestyle Swim For The Beginners**

**Abstract:**

The main objective of the research was to identify the effectiveness of the use of the multi-level application of self-learning style at the skill level and the cognitive achievement in free swimming. The researcher used the experimental method by using the experimental design of two groups one experimental followed the multi-level application of self-learning method and the other control followed the traditional style (empirical), And this from the beginners students of swimming in the first grade of the Faculty of Physical Education in Kafr El Sheikh University in the second semester for the academic year 2017/18 by using measurement (pre - post) that suitable of the search, The researcher designed a proposed educational program containing educational units containing lessons to teach free style swim skills for students of the group The results of the statistical analysis showed that the style of the multi-level application of self-learning is one of the best styles to be taught and has the biggest effective and more effect than the traditional style in the level of skill performance and level of cognitive achievement, which indicates On its



رندا محمد محمد سعفان  
الكفايات التدريسية وعلاقتها بالرضا الوظيفي  
لدى معلمي التربية الرياضية

**Randa Mohamed Mohamed Safan**  
**Competencies of teaching and its relationship with job satisfaction among**  
**teachers of physical education**

**Abstract**

The primary scientific roots of the term competencies and their use in education are generally attributed to behavioral psychology, which in turn developed and developed during the first half of the last century. In order to distinguish between efficiency, efficiency, skill and performance, the terms of efficiency and efficiency are used in one sense and the difference between them is only in class and not in type. In view of the importance of the role of the teacher of physical education in the integrated education of the youth, physically, mentally, socially and socially, the teacher must have a high degree of performance and technical competence in his various tasks and roles to achieve his mission and to stand continuously on all modern developments of the methods and methods and educational trends to be appropriate to his responsibilities and Competency, efficiency, skill and performance are different in terms of efficiency and efficiency. They are used in one sense and the difference between them is only in class and not in type. In the light of the evolution of all aspects of the educational process, the teacher remains one of the most important aspects of this process and as you because the basic course in the processes of development and improvement; the imposition of the teacher on his job are important factors that contribute directly to how to develop the educational process should recognize the teaching efficiency and its relationship to job satisfaction Teachers of Physical Education.



**محمد صابر عبدالعزيز مصطفى ضرر**  
**تأثير استخدام التدريس المصغر على تعلم بعض المهارات الأساسية لكرة السلة لطلاب**  
**المرحلة الثانية من التعليم الأساسي**  
**Researcher / Mohamed Saber Abdel Aziz Mustafa dodor**  
**The impact of using the micro-teaching to learn some basic skills of basketball**  
**for the students of the second cycle of basic education**

**Abstract**

The current research aims to build an educational program using mini-teaching and to know its effect on the level of physical abilities and the level of performance of basic skills in basketball compared to the method of teaching in the traditional way in the pupils of the first preparatory class in the school of martyr Ezzat El-Qadi of the Kafr El-Sheikh Educational Administration, the researcher used the experimental approach to the nature of research In terms of experiential design, which relied on tribal and subdivision measurement of the experimental and control groups, the research community consists of the students of the first grade preparatory school run by the Educational Department of the Directorate of Education in K The Sheikh fled (١٧١) students.

The results showed that micro-teaching has a statistically significant positive effect on learning the basic skills of basketball (converse-pass-thoracic- Peaceful correction). The experimental group, which uses the micro-teaching method, has surpassed the control group using the traditional method (explanation and model) Physical variables and basic skills in basketball.



**أسماء عبد المنعم محمد عبد الرحمن بقلول**  
**فاعلية برنامج تربية حركية مقترح لتنمية الذكاء المنطقي لمرحلة ما قبل المدرسة**  
**Asmaa Abdel Moneim Mohamed Abdel Rahman Bakloul**  
**education program to develop logical The effectiveness of a proposed Kinetic**  
**intelligence for pre-school stage**

**Abstract**

**Research Title**

The effectiveness of a proposed kinetic education program to develop logical intelligence for pre-school  
The aim of this research is to design a kinetic education program and to identify its effect on the development of logical intelligence for Kindergarten II children, ranging from ٥٠ children to ١٠٠ children, ٣٠ randomly selected children, The results revealed that there were statistically significant differences in favor of the program in the post-measurement process with an improvement in the variables under consideration.

## قسم الترويح الرياضى



محمود متولى محمد حسين

فاعلية مسرحية المناهج كنشاط ترويحي على مستوي أداء تلاميذ الحلقة الأولى  
من التعليم الاساسي بدرس التربية الرياضية

Mahmoud Metwally Mohamed Hussein

**The effectiveness of the curriculum as a recreational activity on the level of performance of the students of the first episode From basic education to physical education**

Abstract

The study aims to identify the effectiveness of the curriculum curriculum as a recreational activity on the level of physical and skill performance of the students of the first cycle of basic education in the physical education lesson, using the experimental method of the experimental group and the control group. The study sample consisted of (٦٠) students in the fourth grade in the first cycle of education And they were divided into two groups (the experimental group, the control group) of each (٢٠ students) and a sample of ١٦ (١٦) students, and the Arab Unity School of the East Kafr El Sheikh Educational Administration .The researcher reached: - A positive effect of the recreational program using the theater on physical variables(Endurance, strength, speed, agility, flexibility) and the skill variable (gymnastics, basketball, volleyball).

فيصل محمد حسن محمد موسي

" تأثير برنامج ترويحي باستخدام المسرح علي التحصيل المعرفي والاداء المهارى لبعض  
مجالات المنهج الكشفي  
لمرحلة الاشبال "

Faisal Mohammed Hassan Mohammed Mousa

**"The influence of a recreational program using the theater on the cognitive and skillful achievement of some areas of the Scout Scout curriculum"**

Abstract

Recreation is this feeling that person feels before during and after practicing a recreational activity that is purposefully and constructing, not for tangible earning, its purpose for the same, and it aims at personal happiness . Helmy Ibraheem adds "١٩٩٨" that recreation is a constructing activity that a person does in his free time for the same and not for moral or tangible earning, whatever it was security, mental social of physical activity . Taha Abd El Raheem "٢٠٠٦" added that fields of recreational activities are sporty, social, cultural, artistic, outdoor, creative, and tourist recreation activities .

The aim of the recreational activity is that an individual feels happy and delighted and thrilled, stating "Congratulations Abd peace" that the main focus of the recreation is happiness there are some sensations and feelings acquired by the individual through the exercise of recreational activities of fraternity, of achievement, innovation and creativity, the euphoria of the individual physical, mental and emotional capacities, savor the beauty, relaxation and happiness at the service of others.

## قسم الادارة الرياضية :



جابر أحمد حسين أحمد يوسف  
( تقويم الكفايات الإدارية للقائمين على إدارة النشاط الرياضي  
للمرحلة الإعدادية بمديرية التربية والتعليم بكفر الشيخ )  
Gaber Ahmed Husein

**(Evaluating the administrative competencies of the Staff in charge of managing  
Sports for Prep Schools Students  
at Kafr El-Sheikh educational directorate)**

Abstract:

The biomechanics is considered to be one of the first sciences to study the analysis of motor performance aiming to reach the most appropriate biomechanical solutions to motor problems. Genetics is one of the modern sciences that has penetrated the mathematical field. Therefore, there is a relationship between the angiotensin converting enzyme gene and other physiological variables, In the cell in three different forms and each form of this diversity controls the player's willingness to excel in his specialty, A long form of the gene symbolizes ACE II, which produces a small concentration of the enzyme. The second image is called a short form of the gene and is symbolized by the symbol ACE DD, which produces a high concentration of the enzyme. The third form is symbolized by ACE ID, Enzyme, and the shot put athletic is one of the most important athletics that have been affected by the development of the analytical and other techniques of the modern age, where the analysis of the muscle tissue and gene analysis of the heroes, which may contribute directly to good selection, and the development of education and training programs, Despite the enormous level reached in Egypt, there may be deficiencies in one side, training side that may lack physiological or mechanical aspects and other objective methods in developing training programs, and the other side which is most important is the good selection of players that may depend on genetic diversity. That the good selection of players will save a lot of effort and time and money, and thus highlight the results of the training and bear fruit, therefore, the researcher considers that genetic diversity of the ACE gene and its relation to the digital level and some biomechanical variables of the shot put by female players devices has become necessary in the selection process as well as the orientation of the training process. In the reference survey, none of the studies or scientific references have addressed the correlation between the type and proportion of the angiotensin converting enzyme gene and the biomechanical variables and the digital level in heroes at shot put, which prompted the researcher to conduct this study.



محمد محمود عبد الفناح زراره  
"تقويم الأداء الإداري للأخصائيين الرياضيين  
بجامعة كفرالشيخ"

Mohamed Mahmoud Zarara

**Evaluating of the administrative Performance of Athletics Specialists at Kafr el-shiekh University**

## Abstract

The research community is concerned with the categories of sports specialists, as they represent the executive management and middle management. They are the directors of the departments of youth welfare in the university colleges and the director general of the youth welfare in the university. The senior administration is represented by the deans of the faculties, the colleges' agents for the affairs of education, the students, the secretaries of the colleges and the students, as the main beneficiaries of the youth welfare programs. P research, appointed by the ratio of the sample to the community, which has withdrawn from it. Use the statistical treatments appropriate to the nature of the research using a program to enter data SPSS to conduct statistical treatments for research. The most important results: There is a timetable for the implementation of sports activities included in the plan. The athlete seeks to expand the base of practitioners for male and female sports activities. There are no programs to prepare the sports specialist according to modern scientific methods. The guidance contributes to the development of new leadership cadres. There is strict control over the distribution of transfer and nutrition allowances for specialists. The methods of follow-up and evaluation are consistent with the nature of the sports activity provided. The mistakes and negatives are discovered and avoided. There is objective supervision by the General Administration for the care of the students in the performance of the sports specialists in implementing the programs and work plans. Significant differences between the two groups in (the first axis: the planning processes of sports specialists at Kafra El-Sheikh University, the second axis: the process of organizing sports specialists at Kafra El-Sheikh University. Sheikh) in favor of the executive, middle and senior administration group, there were no differences between the executive, middle and senior management group and the group of students practicing sports activities in the approval rate of the third axis phrases: guidance procedures for .sports specialists at Kafra El-Sheikh University

## قسم علوم الصحة الرياضية:



**عمرو أحمد محمد إبراهيم خلف**  
" تأثير برنامج تأهيل بدنى حركى بعد كسور مفصل المرفق والتثبيت الجراحى "

**AMR AHMED MOHAMED IBRAHEM KHALF**

**"EFFECT OF PHYSICAL KINESTHETIC  
REHABILITATION PROGRAM AFTER FRACTURES OF THE ELBOW JOINT AND  
SURGERY (INTERNAL FIXATION)"**

**Abstract**

It aims to design rehabilitation physical kinesthetic program on the elbow joint fractures cases after surgical fixation of fractures on the purpose of the joint return to its normal condition.

This study has been performed on a sample of seven persons were subjected to internal fixation surgery after elbow joint fractures and rehabilitated till muscle strength returned and kinesthetic range as well as the elimination of pain and it was the closest thing the pre-injury.

The results yielded :

That the physical rehabilitation has a positive effect in the return of Range Of Motion of the elbow joint to its nature and the development of muscular strength to the muscles of the affected arm , as well as alleviating and eliminating pain.

The use of contrast baths (hot and cold) have a positive impact on the eradication of the tumor in the affected area as the first qualifying stage With in the Rehabilitation Program .

Massage has a positive effect after hot compresses With in the Rehabilitation Program so as to create the joint and .muscles of the injured arm for exercises for stretching and flexibility voluntary and involuntary

Mixing between static exercises and positive motions, training with weights has positive result in the return of muscle strength of the infected arm.

Ice packs (cold baths) has a positive effect at the end of the program in alleviating pains and infections resulting from the strengthening exercises and stretching exercises and flexibility



**مصطفى رضا حسين محمد  
تأثير برنامج لتأهيل حالات الشلل الوجهي  
من الدرجة الثانية**

**Mustafa Reda Hussein Mohamed  
The Effectiveness of a Rehabilitating Programme for Second Grade Facial  
Paralysis**

**Abstract**

This study include an experimental method by using two approaches, one of them experimental and the other control and the application of post – pre standards appropriate to the nature of the search, a sample contained ( )patients for each group, it been conducting measurements and this part of the study display the tools, a description of the study sample and how select location measurements and how to make it.

The most important results of the study:

1. The rehabilitation programme has a positive impact on the affected members from the experimental group:
  - Efficiency of the facial muscles affected by injury.
  - The efficiency of the nerve and the conduction velocity in the affected side.
2. The gradation in the use of rehabilitative manual massage by ascientific manner supporting in success the program.
3. The diversity in the use of rehabilitative exercises from the passive to active to anti – resistance then by using some tools help in improving the patients condition .



إيمان محمد منصور رمضان

فاعلية برنامج تمارينات تأهيلية مع التدليك بالجواشا على متلازمة النفق الرسغى بدون جراحة

Eman Mohamed Mansour Ramadan

Effect of the Rehabilitation Programme of Exercises with GuaSha on Carpal Tunnel Syndrome without Surgery

Abstract:

This study entitled "Effectiveness of a training program with GuaSha massage on carpal tunnel syndrome without surgery" aims to identify the effect of rehabilitation program on patients with carpal tunnel syndrome without surgery in neurotransmitters, motor range, and grip strength and pain degree. The experimental method is based on a sample of women (٩) with an average age of (٢٩) years. The results indicate that there are statistically significant differences in favor of the preparatory program in the dimensional measurement with an improvement in the variables under consideration and the researcher recommends the following:

- ١ - The guidance by the proposed rehabilitation program under study in the rehabilitation of people suffering from carpal tunnel syndrome.
- ٢ -the Continuous performance of the rehabilitation exercises after the end of the rehabilitation program to maintain the muscle strength of muscle groups working on the wrist joint and increase the range of motor and improve the degree of pain and also as a preventive factor of the return of injury.



سمر سمير إبراهيم محسب عمارة  
برنامج إرشادى مقترح لتنمية بعض العادات الصحية  
لأطفال ما قبل المدرسة

Samar Samir Ebrahim Mohseb Omaraa

program to develop some healthy habits for pre-school A proposed Guidance children

Abstract

Research Submitted by: Samar Samir Ebrahim Mohseb Omaraa

Entitled:

A proposed extension program for the development of some healthy habits for pre-school children The research aims to construct a proposed guidance program for the development of some healthy habits for pre-school children. The researcher used the experimental method because of its suitability to the nature of the research. The experimental sample consisted of ٦٠ children from the second stage in the kindergarten of the Qaleen School of Languages. The sample was randomly selected. (The researcher's preparation) and the proposed program as study tools. The results have revealed the extent to which the program has had a positive impact on the health behavior of pre-school children.

The research results were:

- There were statistically significant differences between the average of the measurement of the tribal and the dimensional in the level of health habits of pre-school children in favor of the experimental group.

- There were statistically significant differences between the averages of dimensional measurement in the level of improvement rates for the favor of the experimental group.



محمد رجب إبراهيم فريد  
" تأثير برنامج تمارين تأهيلية علي تيبس مفصل الركبة بعد الكسر المضاعف لعظمة  
الفخذ "

**Mohamed Ragab Ibrahim Farid**  
**The impact of a Program of rehabilitation exercises on Knee Joint Stiffness after  
Femur Compound Fracture**

Abstract

Mohamed Rajab Ibrahim Farid

The impact of a Program of rehabilitation exercises on Knee Joint Stiffness after Femur Compound Fracture

The aim of the research is to design a training program to rehabilitate knee stiffness resulting from the double fracture of the femur after surgical intervention and to identify the extent of the effect.

Relieve pain in the affected knee joint.

Improve the motor range of the knee joint in the movement (arrest and ridge).

Improve the strength of the musculoskeletal groups of the injured knee joint through a set of standardized training exercises.

.Improve the muscles surrounding the knee joint

قسم علم النفس الرياضي:



بركات السيد بركات مبروك السوداني

السلوك العدواني وعلاقته بالتنشئة الاجتماعية  
لدى ناشئى بعض الأنشطة الرياضية

**Brakat El-Said Brakat Mabrouk El-Soudany**

## **Aggressive Behavior and its Relationship to Socialization for some Sports Teams Juniors**

### **Abstract**

#### Introduction & Problem of the Research :

The socialization process as old as human societies themselves, from the family and the tribe and the first since its peoples construct their children what originated it, and keeps it on the continuation of traditions and customs and various social characteristics, might prove some aspects of this Practices when we recall what you were doing in methods of upbringing Sparta reared their children to become combatants, but socializing in the scientific study of modern process, true scientific interest due to the late thirties and early forties, when Park Park search for socializing as a frame of reference for the study of society and of the most important science that contributed to the emergence of the concept of psychology, sociology and anthropology, all began to bother almost simultaneously Socializing this means need scientific development in the humanities that concept to explain the various scientific phenomena that's tied to him.



إيمان سليمان موافى

الذكاء الوجداني وعلاقته بأنماط القيادة لدى المؤسسات الرياضية بمحافظة كفر الشيخ  
Eman Solieman Al Mowafy

**Emotional Intelligence and its Relation to the Leadership Styles of Workers in Sports Institutions in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate**

Abstract

The increase in cultural and technological progress has been accompanied by a great change in social, cultural and moral values, where materialism has been overwhelmed, various manifestations of violence and terrorism, violations of the most basic human rights, the prevalence of selfishness and the pursuit of material interests to meet the needs of daily life And its increasing problems. Thus deteriorating his social relations, as well as his psychological and social balance .

In light of these data, there has been a need to conduct studies on the positive variables that carry solutions to various problems and crises. After the research and studies of scientists in the past have been limited to the negative aspects of the human personality, and to the various problems and disorders, the interest in this age has shifted to study the subjects of the positive personality experiences and characteristics, which belong to the field of positive psychology. This science is credited to Seligman (Seligman), who in the late 1980s developed the term "positive psychology" to refer to the importance of studying positive variables and enabling them to develop and develop themselves. Among these subjects, the subject of emotional intelligence.



سناء كامل مرسى

الذكاءات المتعددة وعلاقتها بالسيطرة المخية لدي  
بعض منتخبات جامعة كفر الشيخ  
Sanaa Kamel Morsy

**Multiple Intelligences and its Relation to the Mental Control of some Players of Teams Kafr El-Sheikh University**

Abstract

The human mind will continue with its infinite abilities and multiple kingdoms. It is the greatest graciousness that God has bestowed on man. To realize the greatness of this tender, one must look at a man who has been given the conditions for a problem and observes and records everything that this man can do from the moment he feels the magnitude of his problem. The moment he succeeds in solving them. It is a wonderful series of mind processes and an infinite number of steps that pounce within this mind, ensuing and organized one after the other to realize the place, size, time and effort, and deal with the word and number and reference, melody, sound and movement to the last dimensions that may contain the problem. This simple example reveals the concept of multiple intelligence, we are in front of a mind in which God places colors of abilities, working and interacting in an integrated divine coordination to produce what we know in the name of intelligence, but scientists, psychologists have discovered among them the multiplicity of capabilities means that we are not one intelligence There are intelligent patterns that deal with sound and degrees, and intelligence deals with social conditions with their human and material component. ( ٧٩ : ٢٠ )

There is no doubt that intelligence as a general ability to show the general mental level of the individual is an important condition for success in most sports activities. Especially those activities that require a quick understanding of the relationships in different and different play situations, which need to speed and good behavior, as in the activities of collective sports such as football, basketball, air and hand as well as individual activities such as weapons, boxing, tennis, table tennis, etc., On sporting activities characterized by direct struggle with the rival face to face. Some believe that these sports activities is an interface between the intelligence of the player and the intelligence of competition.



محمود السيد عوض أبوسالم

القلق وعلاقته بمفهوم الذات لدى لاعبي بعض  
منتخبات جامعة كفرالشيخ

Researcher : Mahmoud El Sayed Awad Abu Salem

**Anxiety and its relationship to the self confidence for some players of Kafr el-sheikh University teams**

Abstract

The researcher used the descriptive method in the survey method. The sample included (٨٢) male and female students distributed among the selected teams, representing ٢٢.٧% of the research society, which numbered (٢٥٠) male and female students. (١٥), and the basic research sample (٦٨). The results of the research showed that there are no differences in the list of concern as the case and the character of the players of some teams of the University of Kafr El Sheikh, The results also showed that there are no differences in the dimensions of the self-concept scale among the players of some of the teams of Kafr El-Shakh University. The results showed that there is an inverse relationship between the anxiety as a condition and the characterization of the players of some teams of the University of Kafr El-Sheikh. The researcher recommends the presence of sports psychologists in the sports teams to guide and guide the players and interest Psychologically because it is no less important than other aspects of training, and the use of programs to reduce the anxiety of the players as well as programs to raise the level of self-concept they have.

كلية التجارة

قسم ادارة الاعمال



**هاشم رفعت أحمد مُقبل**  
**أثر الثقة والصورة الذهنية للمنظمة على إرتباط العميل**  
**" دراسة تطبيقية على عملاء شركات تقديم خدمات التليفون المحمول بوسط الدلتا "**  
**Hashim Refaat Ahmed Mokbel**  
**The Impact of Trust and Corporate Image on Customer Engagement**  
**Abstract**

"An Applied Study on Mobile Phone Service Companies in Middle Delta"

The aim of this study is to explore the impact of trust and corporate image (as independent variables) on customer engagement (as a dependent variable) by applying to the customers of mobile phone service providers in the central Delta. A questionnaire was designed to measure study variables on a sample of ٤٠٠ customers of two providers (Vodafone and Etisalat), And the number of valid questionnaires was ٣٨٢, (٩٥.٥% of sample size). The primary data was analyzed using SPSS



**محمد فاروق محمد الروبي**  
**أثر القيادة التمكينية على سلوكيات المواطنة التنظيمية**  
**دراسة تطبيقية على وحدات الحكم المحلي بمحافظة كفر الشيخ**  
**Abstract -**

- Local government units should adopt a vision that addresses the development of empowering leaders' leadership as well as the organizational citizenship behaviors of those working with the controls that govern them.
- And work on the adoption of senior management of local government units training programs focused on the behavior of the leader of empowerment

The need for leaders to improve the level of awareness of subordinates that their work represents a great value to the organization through the various behaviors of the leader such as the identification of inspirational goals, explaining the impact of their work and how it relates to the overall effectiveness of the organization and understanding how its function is consistent in the overall picture of the organization. And feel important as an actor, diversify the skills



**نهلة ظريف محمد عمران**  
**أثر تجارب العملاء على الولاء للعلامة التجارية لمتاجر الخدمة الذاتية فى جمهورية مصر**  
**العربية**  
**( دراسة تطبيقية )**  
**Nahla Zaref Mohammed Omeran**

## The Impact of Customer Experience on Brand Loyalty for the customers of the self-service stores in Egypt An Applied Study

Abstract -

The aim of this study is to explore the impact of Customer experience ( as independent variable ) on Brand Loyalty (as dependent variable) by applying to the customers of self –service stores in Egypt. Aquestionnaire was designed to measure study variable on a sample of ٤٠٠ customers of self –service stores (Carfour – Hayper- one-spinsy) , And the numer of valid questionnaire was ٢٨٢,(٩٥.٧٥% of sample size ). The primary data was analyzed using SPSS.

قسم المحاسبة



آية سمير محمد محمد بركات  
استخدام نظام التكلفة على أساس النشاط الموجه بالوقت في قياس تكلفة الخدمات  
الفندقية:

**Aya Samir Mohamed Mohamed Barakat**  
**Using Time Driven-Activity Based Costing to Measure The Cost of Hotel Services**  
**: With an Application Case Study in Egypt**

Abstract

This study aimed to clarify how to apply TD-ABC system on tourism and hotels sector in order to measure the cost of hotel service provided to customers in Egyptian hotels, and that by identifying the problems faced by the application of ABC system, displaying the intellectual framework of TD-ABC, analyzing the most important literatures related to using TD-ABC in measuring the cost of hotel services, and conducting a case study by using TD-ABC in measuring the cost of hotel services in one of Egyptian hotels as a model for service sector in the Egyptian businesses environment: the Monte Carlo Resort Hotel in Sharm El Sheikh



أسامة أحمد محمد أبو الخير  
محددات الإفصاح المحاسبي عن معلومات رأس المال الفكري  
مع دراسة تطبيقية في بيئة الأعمال المصرية  
Osama Ahmed Mohammed Abo el-Khier

**Determinants of The Accounting Disclosure on Intellectual Capital Information  
With An Applied Study in Egyptian Business Environment**

**Abstract**

The main objective of the present study is to identify the determinants of accounting disclosure of intellectual capital information in the Egyptian business environment by defining the determinants of accounting disclosure and to study and analyze the extent to which these determinants affect the level of disclosure of intellectual capital information, The most distinguished of intellectual capital information To achieve this goal, the researcher sought to achieve a set of sub-objectives represented in the following:

- Determination of information content and level of disclosure of intellectual capital
- Determining the factors affecting the level of intellectual capital disclosure in the Egyptian business environment
- Provide a guide on the extent to which the Egyptian business environment is compatible with foreign business environments in terms of the factors affecting the level of disclosure of intellectual capital information in the annual financial reports



محمد عبدالله يوسف نوفل  
رقم ١٥ وتأثيره علي  
المحاسبة عن الإيراد في ضوء معيار التقارير المالية الدولي  
جودة الأرباح  
(دراسة نظرية وميدانية)

**Mohamed Abdallah Youssef Nofel**  
**Accounting on revenues in the light of International Financial Reporting  
Standard No. ١٥ and its impact on earning quality : (Theoretical and Field  
study)**

**Abstract**

The main objective of this study is to address the requirements of accounting for revenue in the light of IFRS ١٥ and its contribution to improving the quality of earnings disclosed in the financial reports. This objective is achieved through the following sub-goals:

- Identify and study the Problems of recognition and measurement of revenue through current accounting standards.
- Identify and study the most important accounting requirements for revenue in the light of IFRS ١٥.

- Comparative study between current accounting standards related to revenue and IFRS ١٥.
- Study and test the impact of requirements of accounting on revenue in light of IFRS ١٥ on earnings management practices.
- Study and test the impact of requirements of accounting on revenue in the light of the International Standard No. ١٥ on the continuity of profits.
- Study and test the impact of requirements of accounting on revenue in the light of International Standard No. ١٥ on the relevance of profits.

Study and test the impact of requirements of accounting on revenue in light of IFRS ١٥ on Comparability of earnings



أحمد حسني على حسن طاحون  
العلاقة بين التحفظ المحاسبي والإدارة السلبية للأرباح وأثرها على جودة الإفصاح في  
التقارير المالية

"مع دراسة تطبيقية في بيئة الأعمال المصرية"  
Ahmed Husny Ali

**The Relationship between Accounting Conservatism and Negative Earning Management and It's Impact on The Quality of Disclosure in Financial Reports. "With An Empirical Study in Egyptian Environment"**

Abstract

This study aimed at determining the nature of the relationship between the accounting conservatism and the negative management of earning and its impact on the quality of disclosure in the financial reports. The earning management practices resulted in the collapse of many international companies. The financial reports of these companies did not show the real economic situation of these situations. This led the report users to take inappropriate decisions. The study examines the problem that administrations may use the accounting conservation as a tool of earning management to reduce earnings and thus affect the quality of disclosure in financial reports. To achieve the objective of the study, the relationship between the accounting conservatism and the negative management of earnings and its impact on the quality of disclosure in the financial reports was examined through a number of sub-assumptions. The researcher conducted an applied study on all companies listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange except for insurance companies, banks and financial companies. The study sample consisted of ١٢٥ companies, which had financial reports for five consecutive years in the period from ٢٠١١ to ٢٠١٥. The study concluded that the conservatism accounting as a tool for managing earnings and thus reducing the quality of disclosure in financial reports



**وائل شوقي على أحمد عبدالواحد**  
**أثر جودة المراجعة الداخلية على مستوى الإفصاح المحاسبي الإلكتروني مع دراسة**  
**تطبيقية في**  
**بيئة الأعمال المصرية**

**Wael Shawki Ali Ahmed**  
**The Effect of Internal Audit Quality on the level of Electronic Accounting**  
**Disclosure with an Applied Study in the Egyptian Business Environment**  
**Abstract**

This research aims to examine the effect of internal auditing quality (Scientific qualification for internal auditors, Professional experience for internal auditors, organizational independence of the internal audit department, objectivity of the internal auditors, existence of a charter for internal auditing, and the existence of a system to evaluate the work of internal audit) on the level of electronic accounting disclosure in the Egyptian business environment.

To achieve these goal, this research was divided into two parts; the theoretical part consists of four chapters to review the literature in this field, and development of research hypotheses. Then, the applied part to test the research hypotheses.



**وائل محمد سعد إبراهيم**  
**أثر خصائص لجان المراجعة على مستوى الإفصاح المحاسبي عن رأس المال الفكري:**  
**دراسة تطبيقية في بيئة الأعمال المصرية**  
**Wael Mohamed Saad Ibrahim**

**Audit committee characteristics Impact on intellectual capital Information**  
**disclosure level: with an Applied Study in Egyptian Business Environment**  
**Abstract**

This study aimed at identifying the impact of the audit committee's characteristics on the level of accounting disclosure for intellectual capital by examining and analyzing the annual reports for ٢٠١٥. for a sample of ١١٠ companies listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange. The technique of content analysis was used to measure the level of intellectual capital information disclosure. Depending on the multiple regression model and some statistical methods for analyzing the results.

Results found that, there is low level of accounting disclosure for intellectual capital in the Egyptian corporations. the most intellectual capital items disclosure was human capital, then the structural capital, and finally the relations capital. The results also showed significant differences for the type of industrial sector in the level of accounting disclosure for intellectual capital, the most sectors disclosure was the chemicals sector, In addition, there is a statistical significant positive relationship between the level of accounting disclosure for intellectual capital and Audit

Committee meetings and the Audit Committee independence. Moreover, there is a statistical significant negative relationship between the level of accounting disclosure for intellectual capital and the ownership percentage for audit committee members in the company's shares, while there is no statistically significant difference between the financial experiences of the Audit Committee members and the Audit Committee size on the intellectual capital disclosure level



**Magda Aly Mogahed Ahmed Elsyied**  
**The Relevance of Intellectual Capital Information to Investment Decisions in Securities: A Field Study on Egyptian Organizations**  
**Abstract**

This study aims to develop a comprehensive intellectual capital disclosure index (ICDI), and empirically test the relevance of its elements to investment decisions in securities. It also aims to determine the relative importance of the proposed IC elements to investment decisions in the Egyptian environment. Furthermore, it seeks to identify how different investors perceive the ICI disclosure in the Egyptian environment. The theoretical part of the current study discusses the importance of investing in financial securities; the main reasons and motivations for shifting from industrial to knowledge-based economy. It also defines IC and clarifies its importance and main components (HC, SC, and RC). It introduces a proposed comprehensive framework for ICD which is empirically tested in the Egyptian Environment. A field study is carried out to empirically test the research hypotheses regarding the relevance of ICI to investors' investment decisions in the Egyptian securities market. A self-administered questionnaire is used to collect the study data from the research sample. The results of the study show that the majority of the respondents agree on the importance of ICI to investors' investment decisions. The finding also revealed that the ICI elements examined are not equal with regard to their influence on investment decisions. The findings of this study are not only important to improving investors' assessments of investment opportunities but also could be useful to regulatory authorities in Egypt for the improvement of disclosure practices by Egyptian companies and enhancing transparency in the capital market. Also, the ranking of IC elements by importance will help eliminate