

كلية الزراعة

أولاً : الما جستير

الإقتصاد الزراعى



١- رباب رأفت عبد الفتاح على
اقتصاديات التجارة الخارجية المصرية
Rabab Raafat Abd EL-Fatah Ali
Economics of Egyptian Foreign Trade

ABSTRACT

Foreign trade plays a vital role in the service of the national economy. It plays a major role in achieving economic development due to its role in providing export earnings for foreign exchange to finance imports. Export development is one of the means of dealing with the continuous deficit in the balance of trade.

The objective of the study is to provide policy makers and decision-makers with the necessary tools to develop a foreign trade strategy. The study relies on the use of quantitative and descriptive methods of analysis by estimating the general time trend equations and estimating some indicators of the efficiency of total external and agricultural trade productivity as well as the study of the current and future status of Egypt's total foreign and agricultural trade. Secondary data published and unpublished by the official authorities, such as the Central Administration of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture, (FAO) data..

The study consists of four sections, in addition to the introduction of the study, the problem of the study and its objective, the research method and the sources of data, the survey of the study, in addition to a summary in Arabic and another in English and then a list of references. The first section deals with the theoretical framework, review and previous studies in the field of foreign trade. The second section includes the geographical distribution of the world wheat trade movement and the estimation of the characteristics of the semi-optimal demand model for wheat, the most important ones. And the fourth section will deal with the geographic distribution of cut flowers to identify the optimal distribution of cut flowers exports.



٢- محمود حسونة محمد السعيد

تقييم أثر البرنامج التليفزيوني الزراعي (حلقة وصل) المقدم للريفيين
بمحافظة كفر الشيخ

Mahmoud Hassouna Mohamed AL -Said

**Impact Evaluation of the Agricultural Television Program (Halaket
Waasl) Presented to Rural People at Kafr El- Sheikh Governorate**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of the agricultural television program "Halaket Wasl" broadcast through the channel of Egypt agricultural space provided to rural people in Kafr El-Sheikh during the radio session from 30/3/2018 to 30/6/2018

The governorates of Kafr El-Sheikh were chosen for this study. The centers of Beila and Hamul were selected randomly from the governorate centers. Similarly, two villages were selected from each center. The villages were Ibshan and Kom al-Hajna in the center of Beila and the villages of Al-Saffran and Al-Kafr Al-Sharqi in Hamoul. In order to determine the sample of the study, it was used in the equation of Kriggsie and Morgan, reaching 380 individuals representing the total sample of the study. All of them were invited to attend the sessions of watching the five program seminars studied by 210 respondents from the participating farmers, distributed proportionally according to the contribution of each village in the total Of non-spectators. The data were collected by means of the questionnaire during the period from October to December 2018. Data were entered and analyzed using the statistical program SPSS, Version 16. The main results of the study were as follows:

The results indicated that the topics included in this program came in five main areas descending order as follows: Field of vegetable crops, field crops, sugary crops, leguminous crops and horticultural crops, ranged between 8.3% and 33.3% of the total time Actual allocated to the program.

The results indicated that 38.6% of the respondents were viewers in the category of the low cognitive impact of the program "Halaket Wasl", 40.5% of them in the category of the knowledge effect of the medium, and 21% of them in the category of high cognitive impact of this program. It was found that 53.8% of the respondents in the category of low degree of adequacy of the information presented through this program, 32.4% of them see the adequacy of information to a medium extent, and 13.8% of them acknowledge the adequacy of the information program is high.



٣- سالى محمد أحمد إبراهيم عمر
تبنى الزراعة لأساليب المكافحة المتكاملة لآفات محصول الفول البلدى
بمحافظة كفر الشيخ

Saly Mohamed Ahmed Omer

FARMERS ADOPTION FABA BEAN CROP OF METHODS INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT AT KAFRELSHEIKH GOVERNORATE

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to determine the level of adoption of integrated pest control methods for farmers in the governorate of Kafr El-Sheikh. The Hamoul distract was selected from among the ten distracts of Kafr El-Sheikh governorate. It is the largest in terms of the cultivated area of 2644 feddans by agricultural season 2017/2018.

This was followed by the random selection of three villages from the villages of the distract. The random selection resulted in the villages of Zuba, Shark El-Banwan, and Al-Qarn. As a result of the holding lists of the Agricultural Cooperative Society (register of 2 services), the number of holders of these villages was limited. The number of farmers holding the three villages 337, 308, 242, respectively. The total number of researchers reached 860. A random sample of 269 holders was selected. This number was distributed to the selected villages according to each of them. Distributed as follows: 102 holders from the village of Zuba, and 96 holders from the village of Sharl El-Benwan , and 71 holders of the Al-Qan village of the century, and the data necessary to achieve the objectives of the research was completed using a questionnaire interview, after the preparation of the form and test in principle in non-search villages. The percentage, mean, standard deviation were used, and the statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS, version 16. The main results were summarized as follows: about 59% of the surveyed farmers were low and medium adoption of the recommendations for the integrated control of faba bean pests. The farmers were independent mechanical, chemical, biological and legislative control, with about 73, 64, 60, 60, 90 and 96%, respectively at low and medium the independent. And variables combined are associated with the degree of adoption of the methods of integrated control of the faba beans with a multivariate correlation coefficient of 0.577, a value that was determined at the probability level of 0.01, as indicated by a The results indicated that the independent variables combined accounted for 33.3% of variance in the adoption of the recommended recommendations for the integrated control of bean pests by the value of R2.

ع- هدير عباس أحمد عباس عتمان
اقتصاديات الزراعة التعاقدية في مصر
Hader Abass Ahmed Abass Etman
Contract Farming Economics in Egypt

ABSTRACT

Contract farming is one aspect of development that the State seeks to achieve as a means of improving the quality of life of farmers and alleviating the difficulties facing them in marketing their products and ensuring their access to adequate financial returns. The problem of study is the lack of integration between production and marketing in the agricultural sector in general and in cotton and potato crops. In particular, making small farmers unable to optimize marketing for their agricultural products, as well as rising production costs and lower prices for the sale of the crop, which requires the search for a marketing system that ensures farmers to market their crops at a reasonable price. The study aims mainly to identify the economics of the contract farming system compared to the non-contract system of cotton and potato crops by estimating the productive functions and estimating both the optimal size and the maximum size of production by estimating the functions of production costs in addition to Comparative economic analysis of production inputs, total income and farm operations items, cost items and net return of cotton and potatoes in their contract and non-contract crops. The study relied on the two methods. The study was based on two types of data: first, preliminary data collected through a questionnaire prepared specifically for this purpose, collected through the interview, and secondary data published. Obtained from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, the annual census book, the data of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, and the unpublished data obtained from the Directorate of Agriculture in Kafr El-Sheikh and Beheira governorates. The first part deals with the theoretical framework and the reference review. The second section deals with the study of the most important economic indicators of cotton and potato crops during the study period. The third chapter deals with the selection of the study sample and the characteristics. And the estimation of production functions. Chapter 4: Estimating the functions of the production costs of the study crops and the trends of the farmers towards the advantages, disadvantages, motives and conditions of the contract system. Of the presentation of the most important problems facing cotton farmers and potato sample study during the agricultural season 2018.

٥- مني محمد عمر القاضي
دراسة استخدام المواقع الإلكترونية الزراعية في تقديم الخدمة الإرشادية
بمحافظة كفر الشيخ
Mona Mohammed Omer El-Kady
Study of Agricultural Website Use in Providing Extension Service at
Kafr El_Sheikh Governorate

ABSTRACT

Studying targeted identifying the degree the using of the staff in Agricultural extension centers, and Recognition the degree of interest of the agricultural websites in the different agricultural fields, Recognition the degree of satisfaction of the workers in the agricultural extension centers, respondents about agricultural websites, and Recognition the problems that workers face in agricultural extension sites when dealing with agricultural websites.

The study was conducted on 55 worker from extension workers between agricultural extension centers, the data was collected by personal interview. The most important results was that 21.8% of the respondents did not use the agricultural websites, while 60% of them use them at a low degree, and 7.2% from them use it on average, but only 11% from them use it to a high degree. The results showed that problems which the respondents face when using agricultural websites, and 5.5% from them see that these problems are found in low degree, and 65.0% see that this problems are found in average, and 29% from them see that these problems are found in high degree.



٦- سهر سمير أحمد أحمد موسى
دراسة اقتصادية للتغيرات المناخية وآثارها على التنمية الزراعية المستدامة
في مصر

Sahar Samir Ahmed Ahmed moussa
Economic study of climate change and its Implications on
Agricultural Sustainable Development in Egypt

ABSTRACT

Climate change is a difficult fact to deny; because agriculture is a biological industry that is particularly sensitive to any climatic changes. as crops are geographically, thermally and humid, which is expected to have a negative effect on production and therefore a greater difficulty in self-sufficiency and food gap than crop crops. Which are particularly sensitive to climate change such as tomatoes, potatoes and food gap crops such as wheat and bean crops. Therefore, the economic impacts of climate change on study crops should be determined and future status determined.

The problem of the study is that agriculture as a biological industry is particularly sensitive to any climatic changes. as the crops are geographically, thermally and humid, which is expected to affect the production negatively and thus increase the difficulty in developing the self-sufficiency and the food gap of the study crops. Climate change has become an undeniable fact.

Consistent with the study problem, the study has developed a major objective: What are the economic effects of climate change on study crops? To achieve this goal, the study has set a number of sub-objectives:

1. Trends in climate change and its impact on study crops.
- 2 - the statistical estimate of the impact of climatic factors affecting the most important economic variables of the study crops.
3. The future situation of climate change in Egypt.



-V- محمود فتحي إبراهيم محمود

دراسة إقتصادية للمزارع السمكية الاهلية بمحافظة كفرالشيخ

Mahmoud Fathy Ibrahim Mahmoud

An Economic Study for Civil Fish Farms in Kafr-Elsheikh Governorate

ABSTRACT

Although the relative importance of fish culture to 80% of fish production in Egypt, it faces many challenges, constraints and problems that affect their economies in terms of inefficiency in the management of its resources, causing waste of energy, and also negatively affect food, security, jobs and the clean environment. Which turn leads to a continuous increase in fish prices from time. Therefore, the main objective of the study was to measure the production and economic efficiency of the civil fish farms in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate. The study was based on a number of research methods including descriptive method, statistical method and economic measurement. The study was based on field data collected through a sample of 138 samples representing 16.23% of the total national farms. The most important explanatory variables affecting the quantity of fish output in the sample farms were the number of used labour, the number of fry used, the amount of feed used and the water area. The results showed that all the sample farms did not achieve economic efficiency for a number of reasons. The optimal size of the average fish production for the three sample groups, which reduces costs, was 3.57, 5.49 and 5.68 tons / fed. It was also found that the largest production of profit was about 5.06, 4.56, 6.5 tons / fed for the three categories, respectively. The internal rate of return of the three categories was 49.8%, 59.4% and 64.5%, respectively, which is higher than the prevailing interest rate of 20%. This shows that investing in fish farming is more economically and financially beneficial than depositing funds in banks. The results of the study showed that the agricultural expenses and the Burullus Lake represent the main exporters of irrigation sample study in different categories.



٨- إيهاب مصطفى عبد المحسن عيسى
دراسة اقتصادية لصناعة طحن القمح في مصر مع التركيز على مطاحن
وسط وغرب الدلتا

**An Economic Study of the Milling industry of wheat in Arab Republic
of Egypt , with Special attitudes to the Milling of Middle West Delta**

ABSTRACT

The study was based on published and unpublished secondary data. The study included three main chapters in addition to the introduction, the Arabic summary, and the English summary and recommendations. Chapter 2 The production capacity of the wheat crop and the main features of the wheat milling industry in Egypt and in the Middle and West Delta Flour Mills Company. With a minimum of about 2.34 million acres in 2001, representing about 79.5% of the average, a maximum of about 3.46 million acres in 2015 represents about 117% of the average , The average value of total production of wheat crop in Egypt was about 53.2 million Ardabis during the study period with a minimum of 41.7 million Ardab in 2001 representing 78.3% of the average, and a maximum of 64.05 million Ardab in 2015 representing about 120% of the average, The average area planted with wheat crop in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate reached about 220.52 thousand feddans during the same period with a minimum of 157.96 thousand feddans in 2001, representing about 79.5% of the average, a maximum of about 261.81 thousand feddans in 2009, representing about 117% of the average. The total value of wheat production in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate reached about 4.03 million Ardab during the same period with a minimum of about 2.58 million Ardab in 2001 represents about 64.01% of the average, A maximum of 4.69 million Ardab in 2009 represents about 116.3% of the average, and studying the desired or targeted level of wheat crop in Egypt shows that the relative disparity between the actual and desirable level of wheat area in Egypt reached about 98.98%, that the relative disparity between the actual and desired level of wheat productivity The average disparity between the actual and desirable level of wheat imports was about 97.9%, the production capacity of the public sector mills in Egypt represents 65.1% of the total daily quantities of wheat, the Central and West Delta Flour Mills Company represents 24.06% of Total quantities of ground wheat during 2017/2018 Of the Holding Company for Flour Mills , And represents 32.11% of the total profits ,The third section dealt with the performance evaluation of the Central and West Delta Flour Mills Company using some evaluation indicators. The results showed that the company is able to meet its current obligations and repay loans, the company's ability to make a profit on its equity, and the company's ability to make profits. Increasing the use of its assets, the impact of the application of the new milling system showed a decrease in the sales value of the Central and West Delta Flour Mills Company compared to the previous system, by estimating the technical, price and economic efficiency of the company under study using the data envelope method (DEA) Of reaching about 95%, 98.5% under the constant and variable returns to scale, The price efficiency reached about 96.7% under constant returns to scale and rose to about 98.7% under the variable return of scale Therefore, the study recommended the need to expand the volume of production in order to achieve these savings.



٩- أسماء صبحي محمد علي العشري
نشر وتبني بعض التوصيات الإرشادية بين زراع محصول بنجر السكر بمركز
بيلا محافظة كفر الشيخ

Asmaa Soubhi Mohamed Ali Al-Ashri

**Diffusion and Adoption some Extension Recommendation between
Farmers of Sugar Beet Crop at Biyalla District Kafr El- Sheikh
Governorate**

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to identify the degree of dissemination and adoption of some guidance recommendations among sugar beet growers in Beilla Center in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate: ammonia injection, mechanized agriculture, sugar-increasing treatments, early resistance to Cercospora disease, cultivation of single paradise varieties, and disease resistance. This study was conducted in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate as one of the largest governorates of the Republic of Beet cultivation, and in a deliberate manner, Bella Center was ranked fourth in terms of the cultivated area in the governorate. The study sample was selected according to the equation (Krejcie & Morgan). The sample size was 248 randomly selected from the three selected villages according to the percentage of each village's contribution to the overall over all. The statistical methods used to analyze the data and present the results were: repetitions, percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, simple correlation coefficient, multiple and multiple correlation coefficient, and test (t)

The most important results were the low level of dissemination of some studied recommendations, where it was found that about 92% of the respondents do not know the benefits of injection of ammonia, and that about half of the sample do not know the benefits of using the factors of increasing the proportion of sugar, and about 95% do not know the benefits of the cultivation of single embryo items, as The results showed that all respondents did not adopt the recommendation of injection of ammonia, and that about 93% of them did not adopt the recommendation of the mechanism of agriculture, and that more than 50% did not adopt the recommendation of increasing the proportion of sugar, and nearly 93% did not adopt the recommendation of resistance to black heart disease, as the results The existence of three independent variables make a significant contribution The interpretation of the incident variation in the degree of respondents adopted some recommendations for guiding the sugar beet crop, namely: the average production per acre of sugar beet crop, and the area planted with sugar beet crop, social participation and informal.



١٠ - هالة محمد عبدالفتاح الهاشمي
دراسة الاحتياجات التدريبية للعاملين الإرشاديين في مجال التغيرات المناخية
وأثرها على الإنتاج السمكي بمحافظة كفر الشيخ
Hala Mohammed Abdul Fattah Al Hashmi
Study the training needs of extension workers in the field of climate
change and its impact on fish production in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to identify the training needs of extension workers in the field of climate change and their impact on fish production in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate from the point of view of both extension specialists and agricultural extension workers

This study was conducted in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate, where the centers of Hamoul, Riyadh, Sidi Salem and Baltim were deliberately selected to conduct this study on extension workers and agricultural extensionists in the previous four centers (50) extension workers and (162) agricultural extension agents in the four administrative centers in the governorate to represent comprehensive A regular random sample was selected by 59% of the agricultural extension workers working in the study area. The study included (95) agricultural extensionists and (32) extension workers with 64% of the total extension specialists working in the four centers. Several statistical methods were used to process the field data.

The main results of the study were as follows:

The vast majority of extension workers and agricultural extension workers (78% and 86%), respectively, were characterized by high and medium training needs on the phenomenon of climate change and its impact on fish production in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate.

The vast majority of agricultural extension workers and extension workers (about 59% and nearly 70%), respectively, had a medium and high degree of need for training on climate change.

Most of the extension workers (approximately 91%) and most of the extension agents (about 96%) had high and moderate training needs with the risks of climate change on fish production, and (approximately 94% and 93%) respectively had a moderate training need And high on the impact of the phenomenon of climate change on fish production in the governorate of Kafr El-Sheikh.



١١- سامى إسماعيل بسيونى محمد غزال
دراسة اقتصادية للاستثمار الزراعي في مصر في ضوء المتغيرات المحلية والعالمية

SAMY ISMAIL BASIONY MOHAMED
An Economic Study for Agricultural Investment in Egypt in The light of Domestic and Global Changes

ABSTRACT

Agricultural investment is the lifeblood of economic and social life and the basis of building development and economic growth, where it works to provide food and drink and supplies other sectors with their needs and contributes to increase local output. The problem of the study was the small investments directed at the agricultural sector despite the importance of this sector. The main results are that the contribution of agricultural investments to the national investments reached 4.90%. The average agricultural investment amounted to about 5.69 billion pounds, the lowest amounted to about 2.75 billion pounds in 2012 alone, the highest amounted to about 7.55 billion pounds in 2004. The study of the determinants of agricultural investment showed that agricultural loans and agricultural GDP in the previous year have a positive impact on agricultural investment. It also turned out that the interest rate has a positive impact on investment and this is the opposite of logic it was also found that the exchange rate has a negative impact on investment as a result of the recent increase in the dollar and the decrease in the level of purchasing inputs from abroad. On agricultural investment as a result of reliance on the export of raw materials needed to be carried out by agro-industries for the high dollar in the recent period also shows that investment in the previous year has a positive impact on agricultural investment.



12- أحمد محمد إبراهيم السقا
دراسة اقتصادية لروابط مستخدمي المياه في محافظة كفر الشيخ
Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim El Sakka
Economic study of water user associations in Kafr El - Sheikh
governorate
ABSTRACT

Egypt is one of the countries with a clear scarcity of its natural agricultural resources (especially the water supplier). The agriculture sector is the main consumer of water, which consumes 86% of the total actual water consumption annually. The total availability of water resources in Egypt is currently 80.68 million cubic meters, 5 billion cubic meters represents the annual revenue of the Nile River according to the agreement of shared sharing of Nile water between Egypt and Sudan in 1959, which represents about 95% of Egypt's total freshwater resources, in addition to some other sources, including agricultural drainage water, which are used directly or after mixing with Nile water at certain rates, And the groundwater that is currently under depletion with low rainfall, while increasing the demand for water due to the continuous housing increase, which led to a decline in the per capita water in Egypt, estimated at 584 m³ annually in 2017, and is expected to decrease this amount in 2025 to 528 m³ per capita per year, so that Egypt is classified as a country of water poverty, The study aims to identify the role of water users associations at all levels by measuring and comparing the water use efficiency in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate inside and outside these links at the sub-distribution level and the level of the surveyors and estimating the production functions of the productive elements for all the sample study crops. In the use of water resources in fields not developed from the developed fields at about 919.75 m³ as the average amount of water used in rice fields and this is a waste of water resources as well as in most crops. The study recommends that the State should be encouraged to establish and establish water user associations and give them the legal capacity to play their role to the fullest extent and to work towards expanding the development of field irrigation systems in the delta and Kafr El-Sheikh governorate in particular.

جامعة كفر الشيخ
الإدارة العامة للدراسات
العلية والبحوث



الاراضى

١- أحمد يوسف على درويش
تقييم الأراضي والإدارة المستدامة باستخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات الجغرافية
والاستشعار عن بعد بشمال الدلتا – مصر
Ahmed Youssef Ali Darwish
Assessment of Land Evaluation and Land Sustainable Management in
some North Delta Soil using Remote Sensing and Geographic
Information System Techniques

ABSTRACT

Sustainable land management is an important target for human activities that attempts to balance the conflicting ideas of economic growth and maintaining environmental quality and viability. This target can be positively achieved by integrating GIS and remote sensing techniques. analyzing, communicating spatial data and ,A GIS is a set of tools can be used for managing remote sensing can provide the basic data to associated information from land. Its integration with undertake inventory of land, as well as the temporal information required to monitor sustainable land management practices.



٢- عيبر فتحي ابراهيم عيطة
مناهج رصد التلوث في الارض وماء الصرف وطرق المعالجة
Abeer Fathy Ibrahim Aitta
Monitoring Approaches of Pollution in Soil, Drainage Water and
Remediation Methods

ABSTRACT

The issue of pollution has received considerable critical attention and has a growing public health concern worldwide. There is an urgent need to address the safety problems caused by this pollution in particular in the agro-ecosystems. The pollution of agricultural soils, water and plants by PTEs in the Nile Delta Region, Egypt is of great importance. This study aimed to investigate the spatial and seasonal variation of some TEs in the agricultural areas adjacent to Kitchener drain and to evaluate the ecological risk assessment of these elements using six indices. This drain, is one of the largest drains in the Nile Delta, is located 10 km east of the outlet of Burullus Lake, which is a UNESCO protected area. The width of the drain ranges from 40 to 53 m, its depth is 5 to 6 m, while its length is 69 km (only 47 km in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate). The drain passes through 196,980 hectares (469,000 Fadden). It is located in a topographically low-relief area on the Mediterranean Sea coast, which does not change its depth. Its discharge ranges from 20 to 80 m³ s⁻¹. Sea current action at the drain outlet is very weak. Twelve pumping stations empty a total of 46,446,250 million cubic meters per year of primary sewage treatment into the drain before it enters Burullus Lake. Soil and plant samples were collected from seven sites close to this drain, while water samples were collected from the corresponding sites inside the drain during at three successive seasons (i.e., winter, spring and fall) during 2015/2016. The results showed that all studied TEs in the soil varied seasonally and spatially among the locations around the drain. Most of the studied elements in the soil were higher in the southern and middle areas around the drain. All studied elements in the soil were also higher in the winter comparing with other seasons. Nickel and lead were almost non-detected elements during the three seasons in plant tissues, while other elements were higher in the winter than other seasons.



٢- نيرة إدريس جبر العباسي
دراسات على تلوث الأراضي والمياه بالعناصر الدقيقة
Abbasy-Naira Edrees Gabr El

STUDIES ON SOIL AND WATER POLLUTION BY TRACE ELEMENTS

ABSTRACT

In the Egyptian agricultural environment, there are many heavy metals, highly toxic, including As element. This element is present in significant quantities and influencing the environmental pollution of soils and waters. The unjust mineral fertilization and wasteful use of all kinds of pesticides to increase the pollution levels. Also, the use of waste water in soil irrigation raised the levels of pollution with this element. In any case, the results of an experiment to study the fixation of As in some Egyptian clayey soil have raised the alarm.

These results declaring that, the superior ability of Egyptian soils to fix some of heavy metals, including in particular the arsenic element and its high risk to health and the surrounding environment.

قسم إنتاج الحيوان



١- علا عبد الحميد محمود العتيقي
تأثير أوميغا ٣- علي الصفات التناسلية في عجول الفريزيان
Ola Abd El-Hamid Mahmoud Elateeqy
**EFFECT OF OMEGA-3 FATTY ACID ON REPRODUCTIV PERFORMANCE
IN FREISIAN BULLS**

ABSTRACT

Dietary supplementation with flaxseed oil in male Friesian ration caused improvement of growth performance , semen quality and blood parameters as well as testosterone level in addition to increasing the good lipid profile and reduces the bad lipid profile. Therefore, the addition of flaxseed oil as a source of omega-3 is recommended to improve male animals production and reproductively characteristics.



٢- أمير سنى الدين محمد صادق مصطفى
دراسات غذائية وفسيولوجية على اسماك المياه الدافئة
AMIR SANEY ELDIN MOHAMED SADEK
**NUTRITIONAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON WARM WATER
FISH**

ABSTRACT

The current experiment was randomly designed as a 3×2 factorial design to investigate the effects of two fixed factor (Stocking density & dietary protein level) on growth performance, feed utilization, survival rate and physiological response of African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*). Fishes were allotted in 18 concrete (8×3×0.5 m³; L×W×H) tanks at three different stocking density 30, 20 and 10 catfish fingerlings / m³ and fed on two different protein diets (25 and 30%). Each treatment was applied in three replicates. Fishes were fed 2.5% of biomass body weight twice / day. Results showed that growth performance, feed utilization, survival rate and hematological parameters were significant positively affected with increased dietary protein level as well as low stocking density. The sixth treatment (high protein level 30% and lowest stocking density; 10 fish/m³) obtained the highest growth performance with no mortalities. Based on the results of the current study, it could be recommended to use protein level diet of 30% or more and stocking density of 10 catfish fingerlings/ m³ to obtain high productivity in a short time with consequent decreased cost.

Keywords: African catfish; *Clarias gariepinus*; dietary protein; growth parameters; Stocking density



٣- متولي فريز محمد عبدالسلام

الاستفادة من مخلفات بنجر السكر في تغذية الحيوانات المزرعية

Metwally Fariz Mohamed Abd El-Salam

Utilization of Sugar Beet By-Products in Feeding Farm Animals

ABSTRACT

Twenty female Rahmani lambs with an average initial body weight 31.007 ± 0.68 kg were randomly divided into four similar groups (5 in each group). To receive one of the tested rations, Ration1 containing 50% concentrate feed mixture 1 plus 50% berseem hay as a control ration. In rations 2 and 4, 50% of berseem hay was replaced by dry sugar beet tops. While, in rations 3 and 4, 50% energy ingredients (yellow corn grains, wheat bran and rice bran) were replaced by dry sugar beet pulp in concentrate feed mixture 2.

Ration 3 had significantly ($P < 0.05$) the highest digestibility coefficient of all nutrients followed by rations 4 and 2, while, while ration 1 had the lowest values. Digestible crude protein had nearly the same trend, but total digestible nutrients and digestible energy were significantly higher in ration 3 compared with the other rations. A logarithmic scale of acidity or basicity of rumen liquor were nearly similar for all the different groups. Dry sugar beet pulp in rations 3 and 4 showed significantly the higher concentrations of total volatile fatty acids and ammonia nitrogen compared to the other rations. Dry sugar beet pulp increased dry matter, total digestible nutrients, digestible crude protein and digestible energy, but tended to decrease with dry sugar beet tops compared with control group. Growth rate and feed conversion were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) for lambs fed ration 3 compared with the other rations. Lambs fed ration 3 recorded significantly the highest net revenue and economic efficiency.

Key words: growing lambs; dry sugar beet pulp; dry sugar beet tops; growth performance.



٤- سلوي عبدالمنعم محمد الخامي
تأثير بعض البروبيوتك علي النمو وكفاءة تحويل الغذاء وتركيب الجسم في
اسماك البلطي النيلي

Salwa Abd-elmonem Mohamed Elkhamy
EFFECT OF SOME PROBIOTICS ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE, FEED
UTILIZATION AND BODY COMPOSITION OF NILE TILAPIA

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted for a period of 15 week; to evaluate the potential benefit of Biomos® and Agrimos® as a prebiotics in Nile tilapia diets. Seven experimental treatments were formulated from 31% protein basal diet to contain Biomos® and Agrimos® at levels of 1, 2 and 3 g/kg from each, in addition to the control diet without any additives. Three hundred and fifteen of Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) with 7g average initial weight were randomly allocated into 21 glass aquaria (15 fish in each). Each aquarium measured 60× 35× 40 cm². The fish were fed at 3% from fish biomass during the experimental period. Each treatment was applied in three replicates. The results revealed that fish received prebiotic supplemental diets showed significant improvement in growth parameters and feed utilization (body weight gain, feed conversion ratio, and protein efficiency ratio). The diets contained Biomos® and Agrimos® at levels 1 and 2g/kg showed the highest values of growth parameters and protein utilization. Carcass composition of the experimental fish was relatively affected by different dietary treatments. The tested parameters of blood hematology and biochemical of the experimented groups indicated significant differences among the fish groups which were superior for those received diet supplemented with prebiotic (Biomos® and Agrimos®). This study suggested that Biomos® and Agrimos® at levels of 1 and 2g/kg can be used in feed of Nile tilapia without negative effect on growth parameters, feed utilization and blood parameters.



هـ- هناء أحمد عبد الله عبد الله عبد الدايم
تأثير إضافة خلايا اللاكتوباسيلاس بلانتيرم والبيتاجلوكان علي نمو وكفاءة
التغذية والحالة الصحية لأسماك البلطي النيلي

Hanaa Ahmed Abdullah Abdel-Daim

Effects of Lactobacillus plantarum (LP20) and β -glucan
supplementation on the growth performance, feed utilization and health
condition of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*)

ABSTRACT

First trial:

Modulation of digestive enzyme activity, blood health, oxidative responses and growth-related gene expression in GIFT by heat-killed Lactobacillus plantarum (L-137)

The current study was performed to investigate the effects of dietary heat-killed Lactobacillus plantarum (HK L-137) on growth, digestive enzyme activity, intestinal morphology and oxidative status in genetically improved farmed tilapia (GIFT). For 12 weeks, fish were fed a control diet (HKL0) or a diet supplemented with HK L-137 at a concentration of 50 (HKL50), 100 (HKL100) or 1000 (HKL1000) mg per kg feed. At the final sampling, the HKL100 group had significantly ($P<0.05$) increased performance parameters (FBW, WG, SGR and FER) compared to the control group, while the HKL50 and HKL1000 groups showed weaker improvements. Mucosal thickness and villus length were significantly ($P<0.05$) increased in the HKL50 and HKL100 groups in the anterior, middle and posterior intestine, but muscle thickness was significantly ($P<0.05$) improved only in the anterior and middle intestine. Amylase, lipase and protease activity was significantly ($P<0.05$) increased in fish fed 50 or 100 mg HK L-137 per kg diet compared to control fish. Significant modulation of blood haematocrit, haemoglobin levels, and RBC and WBC counts ($P<0.05$) occurred in fish fed HK L-137, while total cholesterol and GPT were decreased by HK L-137. Furthermore, antioxidative enzyme (SOD and CAT) activity were significantly ($P<0.05$) higher in the HKL100 group than in the control group, while MDA levels were lower. Furthermore, fish fed HK L-137 showed enhanced total serum protein and IgM levels. Interestingly, qRT-PCR revealed significant ($P<0.05$) upregulation of the growth-related gene IGF-I and the glucose regulation gene G6PD but downregulation of the fatty acid synthase (FAS) gene in all HKL groups compared to the control group. Thus, we conclude that the use of HK L-137 is an efficient strategy to achieve economically feasible and sustainable tilapia production.

Second trial:

Synergetic Effects of Lactobacillus plantarum and β -glucan on Digestive Enzyme Activity, Intestinal Morphology, Growth, Fatty acid and Glucose-Related Gene Expression of Genetically Improved Farmed Tilapia

The current study was conducted to evaluate the synergetic effects of heat-killed Lactobacillus plantarum (HK L-137) and β -glucan (BG) on digestive enzyme activity and intestinal morphology of genetically improved farmed tilapia (GIFT) with focus on insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I), fatty acid synthase (FAS), glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD). For 12 weeks fish fed the control, or three diets incorporated with 100 HK L-137, 100 BG or 50 HK L-137+ 50 BG mg kg⁻¹ (HK L-137, BG and HK L-137/BG diets). After final sampling, fish fed HK L-137 or HK L-137/BG diets exhibited significantly ($P<0.05$) increased final body weight and weight gain while the specific growth rate and feed efficiency ratio enhanced only in HK L-137/BG group. Mucosal and villi lengths and muscle thickness significantly ($P<0.05$) increased by HK L-137 or/and BG for the middle intestine. Lipase and protease improved significantly ($P<0.05$) in fish fed both HK L-137 and BG when compared to the control group. Interestingly, qRT-PCR revealed a significant ($P<0.05$) up-regulation in the IGF-1 gene expression in fish fed HK L-137 or/and BG additives compared to the control. Muscle and liver G6PD gene expression were upregulated significantly ($P<0.05$) in fish fed HK L-137/BG diet as compared to the control group. In addition, feeding HK L-137 or both additives effectively elevated the hematocrit,

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الإدارة العامة للدراسات
العلية والبحوث



hemoglobin and WBCs and decreased triglyceride and glucose levels. Accordingly, the use of both HK L-137 and BG is an efficient scheme to reach economically feasible and sustainable tilapia production.

قسم المبيدات



١- إيمان محمد عبد الفتاح عبد الغنى داود
تأثير فترات الري ومعاملات مكافحة الهالوك على مكافحة الهالوك وإنتاجية
وجودة محصول البسلة

Eman Mohammed Abd El-Fattah Dawood

**EFFECT OF IRRIGATION PERIODS AND BROOMRAPE CONTROL
TREATMENTS ON BROOMRAPE CONTROL AND PRODUCTIVITY OF PEA
(PISUM SATIVUM L.) YIELD**

ABSTRACT

Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) is one of the most important vegetable crops in Egypt but it is threatened by the holoparasitic plant broomrape (*Orobancha crenate* Forsk). Therefore, two field experiments were conducted during both seasons of 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 to evaluate the effect of interaction between irrigation intervals, and broomrape control to control broomrape, yield and its components in pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) and glyphosate residues in pea seeds. The results illustrated that irrigation interval after 14 days followed by 21 days; decreased broomrape growth and give rise to the highest values for pea yield and its components. All broomrape control treatments significantly decreased, broomrape growth and significantly increased yield and its components. No residues of herbicide (glyphosate at 6.35 g a.i./ha) were detected in pea seeds at harvest.

Keywords: *Orobancha crenate*, *Pisum sativum*, glyphosate, irrigation periods, Residue.

**٢- هبة الله خالد صادق عوض الله
الكفاءة المقارنة لتأثير بعض المبيدات و المستخلصات النباتية و تحويلها الى
صورها النانوتكنولوجيه على الاكاروس الاحمر واحد مفترساته**

Hebatallah Khaled sadek

**Efficiency comparison of some pesticides and plant extracts and
converted to images Nano particles on Tetranychus urticae and one of
its predators**

ABSTRACT

The present study, laboratory and field experiments were carried out to evaluate the toxic effect and the bioactivity of certain recently conventional pesticides (abamectin benzoate nano, abamectin benzoate common, cyhalothrin nano, cyhalothrin common, Garlic extract nano Garlic extract common, M. azedarch extract nano and M. azedarch extract common) against the eggs and adult females of the two-spotted spider mite *T. urticae* and predatory mite *Phytoseiulus persimilis*. Moreover, to evaluate side effect of sub lethal doses of tested compounds on some biological aspects of spider mite *T. urticae* and its predatory mite *P. persimilis*. Also, To evaluate these toxic effect of tested compounds on *T. urticae* on soybean plants under field conditions. The subsequent effect on yield weight of pods and seeds.

In addition, to study the effects of tested compounds on yield weight of nanoparticles was the most toxic compound to eggs and The results showed that, abamectin benzoate adult females of *T. urticae* and *P. persimilis*. While common extract of *M. azadrachtin* was the least compound. Abamectin benzoate nano and cyhalothrin nano are the most effective compounds tested on egg deposition, which is beneficial for some IPM programs away from predators employments. Abamectin benzoate and cyhalothrin nano were the most effective compounds against the motile stages, while *M. azedarachtin* extract common was the least effective compounds against the motile stages of *T. urticae* in the field. Cyhalothrin and abamectin benzoate (nano and common) exhibited the best results in this respect. While, *M. azedarach* extract common gave the lowest weight (9.25gms/plant).

قسم الحشرات الاقتصادية



١- محمد محمد محمد علي عبدالدايم
دراسات علي بعض الآفات الحشرية التي تصيب محصول الطماطم
Mohamed Mohamed Mohamed Ali Abd-Eldayem
Studies on Some Insect Pests Infesting Tomato Crop

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out at the farm of Side Ghazi-Kafr El-Sheikh governorate, Egypt during two successive seasons 2016 and 2017 the population fluctuation of *T. absoluta* larvae, mines, male moth, damaged fruits were studied the relationship between the mean number of male moth and larvae, mines, and damage rates of fruits. Results showed that the mean numbers of larvae appeared in relatively low number (1.93 and 1.43 larvae /10 leaves) in the first and second season respectively, then increased gradually recording the highest peak (4.4 and 4.37 larvae/10 leaves) on June 23rd 25th during the seasons respectively. The same trend was recorded in case of percent of larvae lead occurrence. From the obtained data, the increasing in the population of *T. absoluta* increasing in the mean numbers of mines. The highest peaks of mines were recorded on June 23rd and 25th in 2016 and 2017 seasons with 20.6 and 13.26 mines/10 leaves respectively and all average 13.84 and 9.32 mines/10 leaves for first and second seasons respectively. Damaged fruits peaked at the end of two seasons with 21.7 and 19.8 damaged fruits /10 plants with percentage of 22.72% and 28.99% in the two seasons, respectively. The mean number of trapped *T. absoluta* male moths had one highest peak (209.75 male moths/trap on June 13rd 2016. While there were two peaks (161.25 and 127.25 male moths/trap) on June 15th and July 5th 2017 respectively with all average 156.36 and 108.19 male moths/trap in the first and second season respectively. The highest percentage of fruit damage/10 plants was 64.01% and 63.67% of total crop at the end of the seasons 2016 and 2017 respectively.

Positive insignificant correlation was recorded between larvae, mines, male moths and damaged fruits and both temperature and relative humidity but negative insignificant with R.H. in case larvae and mines. While positive highly significant between male moths and both larvae, mines and damaged fruits in two season except mines and damaged fruits in the second season, correlation was positive significant.



**٢- عمرو عبد العزيز أحمد أحمد العشماوى
بعض أنشطة نحل العسل على الموز
Amr Abd-Elaziz Ahmed El-Ashmawy
Some Activities of Honeybees on Banana**

ABSTRACT

Throughout history, the products of honeybees such as honey, wax, royal jelly, pollen, bee venom, and propolis have been used for treatment and consumption purposes. The ancient Egyptians domesticated honeybees sometime before 2,600 BC, and their products are still highly demanded until today Crane and Graham (1985).

The mutual relationships between the flowering plants and honeybees are well known but the relationships are variable based on plant species, bloom period, and geographical region Crane et al, (1984). Flowers or nectar sources are not always available for bees' activity. In general, nectar sources are abundant in spring when many plant species bloom, whereas a shortage particularly in periods with fewer amounts of rains. The length and severity of summer nectar dearth may differ from year to year and from one place to another. Such dearth period can be devastating for honeybee colonies, because it is also the season when colony population is high and honeybees are highly active.

Practices to cope with the dearth period are thus important to keep honeybee colonies healthy. A practice that widely used by beekeepers is to feed sugar syrup and pollen substitutes to bee colonies when the dearth is severe or honey stores are low (Eisikowitch and Masad, 1980; Mohanna, 1989). Alternatively, it would be a good idea to move bee colonies to other areas where flowering plants or sources of nectar are reasonably available, so that honey flow can be improved. This approach can also reduce the cost of artificial feeding and allow to maintain the strength of bee colonies (Taha and Bayoumi, 2006; Taha et al., 2006). Such alternative flowering plants are not necessarily to be wild plant species. Instead, tree fruit or ornamental plants may be used for this purpose.

The aim of this study is

To evaluate banana flowers as an alternative nectar source during the dearth period in Egypt.

; 2) To estimate nectar secretion and sugar concentration in banana flowers.

3) To study the artificial rearing of honeybee queens during the blooming period of banana; and

4) to examine the effect of pollen substitute feeding on some biological activities of honeybees.

قسم إنتاج الدواجن



١- عائشه زكي عبدالمنعم أبو حلوة
تأثير استخدام بعض الإضافات الغذائية الحديثة على بعض الصفات الغذائية
والأداء الإنتاجي في الدواجن

Aisha Zaki Abd El Moniem Abo Helwa

**Effect of Using New Feed Additives on Some Nutritional Parameters
and Growth Performance in Poultry**

ABSTRACT

The Current study designed to investigate the effect of wheat bran (WB) and cumin seed meal (CSM) as a different sources of fiber on production performance, egg quality and fatty acids profile of laying hens. This study was carried out at the poultry research farm, Department of poultry production , Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University during the period from july to September 2017.

One hundred and sixty two bovines hens strain at 55 weeks of age .Birds were randomly divided three treatments of 54 hens each and were fed ,ad libitum , three experiments diets as follow:
Treatment 1: diet containing 40kg/ton wheat bran as control .

Treatment 2: diet containing 20kg/ton WB+20Kg/ton CSM. (replacing 50%)

Treatment 3: diet containing 40kg/ton cumin seed meal .(replacing 100%)

Experiments lasted for 6 weeks (55-61weeks of old). Body weight was measured in the beginning and the end of the experiment. Feed intake , egg production and egg weight were recorded daily.

At 61 weeks of age , 25 eggs per treatment were collected to measured egg quality ,vitamin E and MDA contents in egg yolk .fatty acids profile in egg yolk and plasma parameters were measured at the end of the experiment.

Therefore, it could be concluded that replacing wheat bran(WB) by cumin seed meal(CSM) as a different sources of fiber on laying hens diets improved production performance and enhanced egg quality in laying hens.



٢- محمد شحاته بدير محمد على الطنطاوى
تأثير استخدام الاملاح المعدنية العضوية (المنيتراكس) على الأداء الإنتاجى
فى الدجاج البياض

Mohammed Shehata Beder

Impact of Dietary Organic Minerals (MINTREX®) Supplementation
on Reproductive Performance in Laying Hens

ABSTRACT

Experiment of the present study was carried out at the Poultry Research Farm belonging to Department of Poultry Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrel- sheikh University. During the period from July to August 2017 the objectives of this study were to investigate the impact of dietary organic mineral mixture (manganese, zinc and copper) supplementation on reproductive performance, egg quality characteristics, and immune response in laying Hens.

The main results and conclusions can be summarized in the following:

Hen-day egg production and egg mass were significantly increased by dietary supplementation of 1 g/kg of organic mineral mixture.

Feed intake was not affected; but, feed conversion ratio (was significantly improved) ($P < 0.01$).

Egg weight, albumen width, shell weight, and shell thickness were significantly increased by the dietary treatments.

Serum total cholesterol and glucose were significantly decreased by organic mineral mixture supplementation.

Yolk contents of total cholesterol and melon dialed Hyde (MDA) were significantly decreased.

Yolk contents of Zn and Cu were significantly increased, while Mn was numerically increased ($P > 0.05$).

Dietary organic mineral mixture supplementation improved the antibody titers against avian influenza H9N1 significantly ($P < 0.05$) and Newcastle disease virus numerically ($P > 0.05$) in comparison with the control diet.

Conclusively, It might be concluded that the inclusion of organic mineral mixture (Mn, Zn, and Cu) enhanced reproductive performance, shell quality characteristics, plasma profile, yolk mineral concentration, yolk lipid oxidation, and immune response in laying hens during the summer season in Egypt.

Supervision committee:

Prof. Dr. Khairy Ali Amber

Prof. Dr. Hassan Hassan Youns

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Ali Saleh

قسم الوراثة



١- أحمد أحمد يوسف إبراهيم
دراسات وراثية وجزيئية على التبكير في القمح الربيعي
Genetical and Molecular studies on Earliness in Spring Wheat
Ahmed Ahmed Youssef Ebrahim

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out during the two successive seasons 2014/2015 and 2015/2016. Eight bread wheat cultivars and lines, differing in their earliness with their 28 F1's were evaluated under optimum (29th Nov.) and late (29th Dec) sowing dates. Analysis of variance reflected the variability between the two sowing dates and among the studied genotypes in each sowing date and across the two sowing dates. Means of the parents, crosses and all genotypes decreased under late sowing date for all characters. The early parents and most of their F1's resulted in the most desirable mean values, general combining ability (GCA) and heterosis effects for earliness characters. Moreover, Giza 171, Misr 2 and Line 1 (late parents) were the best parents for mean performance and general and specific combining abilities for grain yield and yield components in most cases. The mean squares of GCA and SCA for most studied characters were significant under both sowing dates. The GCA/SCA ratios were more than unity for most studied characters under both sowing dates.

قسم البساتين



١- غنيم محمد غنيم الشحات

تأثير الإحلال الجزئي للأسمدة المعدنية بالتسميد العضوي والصخور الطبيعية
على قوة الكرمه وإنتاجية عنب "الغليم سيدلس" تحت ظروف الأرض الطينية
والرملية

Ghoneem Mohamed Ghoneem

**Vine vigor and productivity of "Flame seedless" as affected by partial
replacement of NPK minerals by compost and natural rocks fertilizers
under clay and sandy soils conditions**

ABSTRACT

The present work was conducted during three successive seasons (2016, 2017 and 2018) on four years old "Flame Seedless" grape vines cultivated in two soil types (sandy and clay soils) in two (the first season was considered as a preliminary trial). The main objective of this different locations study was to evaluate the possibility of using compost and natural rocks as partial replacement of mineral fertilizers used in vineyards and their effects on vegetative growth, vine vigor, yield and fruit quality as well as on soil properties. Organic compost, rock phosphate and feldspar were applied as natural raw materials at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100% out of the recommended mineral NPK dose. The results showed that the application of 60% mineral fertilizers + 40% natural fertilizers (T3) in both clay and sandy soil locations gave the best vegetative growth parameters such as increment in shoots

length, leaf area, leaf dry weight percent, number and length of laterals per shoot and chlorophyll (a), and vine vigor characters as well as dynamic of wood ripening, weight of the removed wood, internodes diameter and length. Also, it enhanced cluster weight, number and weight of berries/ cluster, and consequently total yield as well as berry physical parameters such as berry length, diameter, firmness, removal force, weight and volume of 100 berries, and berry chemical parameters in terms of soluble solids content (SSC%), SSC/acid ratio and berries anthocyanin content and reduced berry acidity. Moreover application of T3 as well as T4 (40% mineral fertilizers+ 60% natural fertilizers) were effective in reducing nitrite and nitrate content of berry juice. Also, the application of T3 and T4 treatments affect soil properties, since it reduced soil EC and pH at the same time enhanced soil available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium as compared to other treatments. These results recommended that it could be partially replaced NPK mineral fertilizers by compost plus the above-mentioned natural rocks by about 40 to 60% out of the recommended dose for "Flame Seedless" grapevines grown in both clay and sandy soils which reduced the cost of production and environmental pollution that could be occurred as a result of excess use of chemical fertilizers.



٢- وليد الشحات ابراهيم منتصر

تأثير الرش بالبورون وميعاد قطع العرش على نمو و محصول وجودة البطاطا

WALEED EL-SHAHAT EBRAHIM MONTASER

EFFECT OF FOLIAR SPRAY WITH BORON AND VINE-CUTTING TIME ON SWEET POTATO GROWTH, YIELD AND QUALITY

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to evaluate the effect of spray by boron at different concentrations (0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 ppm) for one time (60 days after transplanting, DAT) or two times (60 and 90 DAT) on sweet potato plant, Abees cv. Also, vine-cutting time (7th, 3rd and 1st day before harvest) was studied. The experiment was conducted at Kafr El-Sheikh governorate that counted the main growing area in Egypt, under clay soil conditions. The results indicated that sprayed by B at 40 or 50 ppm at 60 and 90 DAT increased vegetative growth parameters (plant length, number of branches, and leaf area) and growth attributes (leaf area index, absolute growth rate and net assimilation rate). Also, number of roots per plant and the total and marketable yields of tuberous roots were increased especially with vine-cutting at one day before harvest. While, the non-marketable roots were decreased. Boron at 40 or 50 ppm with two times applications and vine-cutting at one day before harvest caused an increase in the most of chemical constituents of roots (N, P, B, dry matter, Firmness, T.S.S, V.C, carotene and reducing sugar) as well as increasing roots storability after three months of storage. However, leaves content of N, K and crude protein were decreased with increasing boron rates especially at two times applications.



**٣- أحمد عبيد سيد أحمد حجازي علام
دراسات على إنتاج أبصال النرجس**

**Ahmed Ebaïd Said Ahmed Hegazy
Studies on the production of Narcissus bulbs**

ABSTRACT

Two separate experiments were carried out in the laboratory of Horticulture Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University. In the first experiment there were 8 treatment of all combinations of two propagation methods (chipping and twin-scaling), two propagating bulb storage temperatures (pre-cooling and no pre-cooling), two hot-water treatments (hwt and no hwt). Treatments were applied to measure the effects on the propagation of Narcissus tazetta cv. "Ziva" bulbs. The major effects were those of propagation methods and pre-propagating bulb storage temperatures. Chipping, pre-cooling and hwt consistently affected the bulblet formation in both seasons and bulblet weight per chip in the first season only but had no effect on number of bulblets. Chipping method increased all parameters (bulblet formation, weight and circumference of bulblet and number of bulblets per chip, number and length of leaves and roots per-chip). However, chipping resulted in larger, but fewer bulblets than twin-scaling. Pre-cooling increased bulblet formation and both weight and circumference of bulblet in the first season only but reduced number and length of leaves and roots in the second one only. Hot-water treatment increased bulblet formation in both seasons but reduced number and length of leaves and roots in the first season only. In the second experiment, the micropropagation of Narcissus was carried out by the twin-scaling technique. The best induction of shoots and bulblets was obtained on the Murashige and Skoog (MS) medium containing 0.54 μM of α -naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) and 4.44 μM of benzyl-adenine (BA). The highest number of shoots per twin-scale was produced in the medium with high NAA concentration (MS13, 2.96/8.88 μM , NAA/BA), whereas the best bulblet regeneration percentage was found in the medium (MS8) with low concentrations of NAA and BA (0.54/4.44 μM , NAA/BA). High concentrations of NAA/BA (2.96/8.88 μM) in the medium (MS13) appeared to be the most appropriate condition to increase the fresh weight, circumference, length of leaves per bulblet. However, length and number of roots per bulblet were promoted by high NAA concentrations in medium MS13.



ع- أحمد عبد العليم عبد العزيز عطا الله نميس
تحسين المقاومة لمرض الذبول البكتيري لبعض الأنواع البرية والنوع المنزوع
للبادنجان باستخدام طريقة التهجين وزراعة الانسجة

Ahmed Abdelaleem Abdelaziz Ataalla

**IMPROVEMENT OF BACTERIAL WILT RESISTANCE IN WILD TYPE
AND CULTIVATED EGGPLANT USING HYBRIDIZATION AND TISSUE
CULTURE TECHNIQUE**

ABSTRACT

Bacterial wilt, caused by *Ralstonia solanacearum*, is highly diverse and identification of new sources of resistance for the incorporation of multiple and complementary resistance genes in the same cultivar is the best strategy for durable and stable resistance. The objectives of this study were: 1) screening seven accessions of cultivated eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.) and 40 accessions from 12 wild relatives for resistance to two virulent *R. solanacearum* strains (Pss97 and Pss2016; phylotype I, race 1, biovar 3), 2) develop interspecific hybrids between bacterial wilt resistant line EG203 (*S. melongena*) and four wild accessions from the primary (*S. incanum* MM577, *S. insanum* INS1), secondary (*S. anguivi* ANG1), and tertiary *S. sisymbriifolium* (SIS1) genepools, which were evaluated for resistance to bacterial wilt strains Pss 97 and Pss2016, and 3) development of haploid plants through anther culture technique in interspecific hybrids of eggplant. The results of this study can be summarized as follows: 1- One accession of *S. sisymbriifolium* (SIS1) and two accessions of *S. torvum* (TOR2 and TOR3) were resistant or moderately resistant to Pss97 in both trials. *Solanum anguivi* VI050346, *S. incanum* accession MM577, and *S. sisymbriifolium* (SIS1 and SIS2) were resistant to Pss2016 in the first trial. However, *S. anguivi* VI050346 was susceptible in the second trial. 2- EG203 was crossed successfully with wild accessions INS1 and ANG1 and produced viable and germinated seeds when wild accessions used as maternal parent through traditional sexual hybridization. In addition, fruit set and hybrid seeds were obtained between EG203 and MM577 in both direction of the hybridization. However, viable interspecific hybrids with MM577 were obtained when only embryo rescue technique was employed. All interspecific hybrids developed in this study were susceptible to bacterial wilt. 3- In anther culture experiment, plantlets were regenerated only from interspecific hybrid (MM577 X VI 041979A) cultured on MS medium supplemented with (1mg Kin + 1mg 2.4D). The assessment of plantlets resulted in 66.7% haploid and 33.3% diploid. These results are important for breeding resistant rootstocks and cultivars that can be used to manage this endemic disease.



**٥- إيمان محمود ابراهيم السيد القصب
استجابة الكراوية والريحان للرش الورقي بالاحماض الامينية والخميرة
ومستخلص الاعشاب البحرية**

Eman Mahmoud ElSayed

**Response of *Carum carvi*, L. and *Ocimum basilicum* L. to foliar
application with amino acids, yeast and seaweed extract**

ABSTRACT

Field trials were carried out during 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 seasons at the Experimental Farm of Faculty of Agriculture, Kafr El- Sheikh University to study the response of *Carum carvi*, L. and *Ocimum basilicum* L. plants to foliar application of amino acids, yeast and seaweed extract. Compost was applied at the rate of 10 m³ /feddan during soil preparation. NPK, active dry yeast, seaweed extract, amino acids free and triamin plus were added as foliar spray. The common agricultural practices i.e. watering, weed control, etc. were done whenever plants needed and the obtained results could be summarized as follows:

Compost in combination with active dry yeast or amino acids free or triamin plus significantly enhanced either plant growth, seeds productivity or essential oil contents. GLC analyses for oil components of both plants revealed that:

The main constituents, of caraway essential oil in most cases were α -guaiene, hydrocinnamic, 2,6-dihydroxyacetophenone and caryophyllene. α -guaiene was the main component of all studied treatments except for the treatments of amino free + triamin plus (AAF +TAP) as the main constituent was α – gurjunene.

The main constituent of *Ocimum basilicum* L. essential oil were cumaldehyde, sabinene and fisetin. The percentage of these constituents in both plants divers according to the applied treatment. All treatments didn't succeed in improving the percentage of the main component of the volatile oil of caraway (*carum*).

Key words, Caraway, Basil, amino acids, yeast, seaweed extract, foliar fertilization.

قسم المحاصيل

١- وليد عبدالرشيد بسيوني جامعة
تقييم بعض أصناف القطن المصري
Waleed Abd El- Rasheed Basuny

EVALUATION OF SOME EGYPTIAN COTTON CULTIVARS

ABSTRACT

The objective of the present investigation was to evaluate of the eleven varieties under different environments to recommend the best variety for each location and determine the stability, of cotton varieties. The materials used in the present investigation included eleven Egyptian cotton varieties, (G. barbadense L.) belonging to the two categories: Four long staple, i.e. Giza85 , Giza 86 , Giza 89 and Giza 94 and 7 extra-long staple, i.e. Giza45, Giza 70 , Giza 87, Giza 88, Giza 92, Giza 93 and Giza 96. Field experiments were carried out at two different locations in the North of Egypt (Kafr El-Sheikh and Damietta) during the two growing seasons 2015 and 2016. The experimental design was a complete randomized block design with four replications. The sowing date was in the second week of April for both seasons. The plot size was 14m and each plot contained a five ridges. All ridges were 4 meter length, 70 cm apart and 25cm between hills. Agriculture practices were applied as Cotton Research Variance components over locations and years were .Institute recommended for cotton cultivation calculated for vegetative, earliness, cotton yield, yield components and fiber quality characters. Also, .estimate of stabilities for yield and its components and fiber properties



٢- هبة إسماعيل حسن عبد الله
التحليل الوراثي لبعض الصفات الكمية في الارز تحت ظروف الاجهاد المائي
في شمال الدلتا

Heba Esmail Hassan Abdella
Genetic Analysis of Some Quantitative Traits in Rice Under Drought
Conditions in North Delta

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out at the experimental farm of Rice Research and Training Center, Sakha Research station , Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt, during two successive rice growing seasons of 2014 and 2015. The experiments involved eight rice varieties, i.e., Sakha 106, Sakha 102, Giza 178, Giza 177, WAB 880, IRAT 112, IRAT 170 and Nerica 4 beside their crosses (28 F1).

The parent and F1's were evaluated under two environments. Nineteen traits, i.e., days to 50% heading, plant height, number of tillers/plant, panicle length, chlorophyll content, flag leaf area, flag leaf angle, leaf rolling, relative water content for growth characters, number of roots / plant, Root thickness, root volume, root length, Root: shoot ratio for root characters and number of panicles/plant, 100-grain weight, sterility percentage, grain yield/plant, harvest index, for grain yield and its components were studied.

The experiment was designed in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replication and the data were analyzed according to Griffing, 1956 method 2 model 1.

major objectives of the present study were:

1. To study the variation among the genotypes studied and their crosses for the traits which one related with drought tolerance characters
2. To determine the general and specific combining abilities and their interaction with two different environments.
3. To determine types of gene actions, potence ratio, heterosis, heritability and correlation phenotypic among studied characters



٢- عادل يحيى هيبه شاهين
تأثير مراحل الغرلة على جودة التقاوي لبعض أصناف الأرز
Adel Yahia Haypah Shaheen

Effect of processing stages on seed quality of some rice varieties
(Oryza sativa L.)

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at the Farm of Rice Research Department, FCRI, ARC Egypt, during 2016 and 2017 summer seasons, to study the effect of seed quality on grain quality, characters of some rice varieties, four rice varieties, Giza 177, Giza 178, Sakha 104 and Sakha 106 with different seed quality were used in factorial design with three replications. The data were recorded on moisture content, germination (%), number of filled grains/panicle, hulling (%), milling (%) and head rice (%). The results showed that, the high quality seed recorded the highest values for the studied characters comparing to the other stages. Giza 177 recorded the highest values for most of the studied traits main while, Giza 178 which recorded the highest value for germination (%). From the above results it could be concluded that to get high seed quality of rice varieties should be using the seed very high quality with different rice varieties or high quality which recorded the mean desirable values for the studied characters.

Key words: - Grain quality - seed quality - varieties - Oryza Sativa L.



٤- محمد إبراهيم عبد الجواد حنيش
انتاجية بعض أصناف القمح بالأراضي الطينية الثقيلة تحت مستويات من
التسميد الأزوتى ومحسنات التربة

Mohammed Ebrahim Abd-Eljwad Hinash
Productivity of wheat in heavy clay soil under some levels of
nitrogen fertilization and soil amendments

ABSTRACT

Lysimeter experiments were conducted at Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Kafr ElSheikh, Egypt, during 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 seasons; to study the effect of three applied irrigation water levels (100, 110 and 120 % field capacity, FC), two gypsum rates (50 and 100% gypsum

requirements) and three nitrogen sources [90 kg N (N), 10 t compost (C) and 7.5 t compost + 45 kg N (CN) per feddan on grain yield of wheat cv Sids 13, water relations and some soil chemical properties. Irrigation treatments were done four times after sowing irrigation all irrigation treatments, one at each of tillering, jointing, heading and milking stages. The experiment was laid out in split-split plot design with four replications in both seasons. Main plots were assigned to irrigation levels, sub-plots to gypsum rate and sub-sub-plots to nitrogen sources.



٥- أسامة أحمد أحمد إبراهيم النجار
تأثير منظمات النمو علي إنتاجية وجودة التقاوي لبعض أصناف الأرز

Osama Ahmed Ahmed El Nagar

Effect of Growth Regulators on the Productivity and Seed Quality of Some Rice Varieties

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was carried out at the Experimental Farm of Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, Kafr El-Sheikh, Egypt, during the two successive growing seasons of 2017 and 2018, to study the effect of Gibberilic acid and potassium application times on productivity and grain quality of some rice varieties. The genetic materials used in this investigation involved four rice cultivars, Sakha101, Sakha 104, Giza 177 Giza 178 and Egyptian hybrid rice 1, seeds of rice varieties were obtained from the Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), of field crop research institute (FCRI) Agricultural Research Center (ARC), Egypt. The experimental design was split-split plot design with three replications. The main plots were assigned to time of GA3 application during vegetative stages (45, 65 and 85 days after sowing date)., time of potassium applications was distributed at the sub-plots during vegetative stages (45, 65 and 85 days after sowing date), while rice varieties were arranged in the sub-sub plots, Sakha 101, Sakha 104, Giza 177, Giza 178 and E. Hybrid rice 1, these results could be concluded to get highest values for yield and its components, should avoid adding GA3 in early growth stage or applying K2PO4 in the same time to do balance for GA3 concentration inside plant, second one, applying the GA3 in intermediate or late growth stage to adjustment the flowering period which increase the homogeneity for grain filling rate and maturity especially with Egyptian hybrid No1 and Giza 178 to get highest grain yield and good grain quality. The potassium uptake was significantly influenced by variety, timing . application and their interaction. Finally, the results indicated to should apply GA3 at intermediate or late growth stage and K2PO4 at two time, early and late growth stage to increase yield and its components of rice crop .

قسم الصناعات الغذائية

١- يسرى يسرى عبد الله احمد شهاب
تحسين ثبات الزيوت أثناء القلي العميق باستخدام مضادات الأكسدة
الطبيعية المستخرجة من المنتجات الثانوية الصناعية

Yousry Yousry Abdalla Shehab

IMPROVING OILS STABILITY DURING DEEP-FAT FRYING USING NATURAL ANTIOXIDANTS EXTRACTED FROM AGRO-INDUSTRIAL BY- PRODUCTS

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to evaluate the possibility of extraction of some natural antioxidative (phenolic compounds) from agro-industrial by-products (mango seed kernel, mango peel, red onion skin and black rice bran) . The extracted phenolic compounds were tested as natural antioxidants using blend of refined Sunflower 75% and soybean 25% oils after deep frying (170-180°C) of potato for 25 hours compare with synthetic antioxidants; Tetra butylated hydroxyl quinone (TBHQ). The results indicated that methanolic extract gave the highest extract yield compared to the other solvent. Methanol exhibited the highest extraction ability for phenolic compound (6.54, 5.40, 5.10 and 6.80 mg/gdw), for mango seed kernel, mango peel, red onion skin and black rice bran extracts, respectively and also showed the strongest antioxidant activity of black rice bran extract activity owing to its high content of phenolic compounds. HPLC analysis for the total polyphenols extracted from agro-industrial by-products indicated Ferulic, p-coumaric and Caffeic acids were the major phenolic compounds presented and identified in black rice bran (164.3, 32.1, and 25.4 mg/100g, respectively) ; while Salicylic, Catechin and Protocatechuic acids were the major phenolic compounds presented and identified in Mango seed kernel (60.7, 51.7 and 46.1 mg/100g respectively). peroxide value of blend oils without additives (control) was increased significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) after 5 days of storage at 60° C meanwhile slowed increase was detected in samples with 200 ppm TBHQ and 400 ppm phenolic compounds extracted from agro-industrial by-products . Peroxide and TBA values of the frying blend oils increased significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) with increasing frying time. Black rice bran extract was more effective as antioxidant than those of the other studied agro-industrial by-products at 400 ppm and TBHQ at 200 ppm.

Keywords: mango seed kernel, mango peel, red onion skin , black rice bran ,phenolic compounds; antioxidant activity, oxidative stability.



٢- نعمه محمد عبد الواحد عماره
الإستفادة من مخلفات تصنيع الأسماك في إعداد بعض الأغذية
Neama Mohammed Abd ELwahed Omara
Utilization of fish processing wastes for preparing some foods

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to produce chitosan from shrimp shells by different methods at different conditions .Utilization of produced chitosan in extending the shelf life of some vegetables and fruits such as apple,cucumber and banana.The obtained results showed that the optimum conditions for chitosan isolation were using 50%NaOH solution for 10 min at 800W by microwave technique. Purified chitosan was characterized for intrinsic viscosity (10.13dl/g), molecular weight (420k Dalton), oil holding capacity (3.21%),and water holding capacity (5.05%). Using chitosan helped to improve the physical and microbiological properties of some vegetables and fruits during storage.



٢- اميمه صبرى عبد الحكم سليمان الخطيب
الاستفادة من مخلفات العنب الاحمر فى مجال تكنولوجيا الاغذية
Omima Sabry Abd El Hakm Elkhatieb
Utilization of red grapes by-products in the field of food technology

ABSTRACT

Grape pomace is a potential source of natural antioxidant and antimicrobial agents. This study was highlighted on two points the first one is to evaluate antioxidant, antibacterial & anticancer activities of red grape wastes. Meanwhile, the second one is to evaluate its effect on keeping quality of the prepared beef burger as a functional food during storage at (-20°C) for 3 months.

The obtained results show that:

Ethanol gave the highest yield of polyphenols followed up by methanol extraction, chloroform and water.

Twenty-four phenolic compounds were identified in ethanolic extract, of which pyrogallol, catechol and epicatechin were the most three abundant.

The 1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl-hydrazil (DPPH) scavenging activity of red grape pomace ethanolic extract substantially elevated as the concentration increased from 25 to 200 ppm. Antimicrobial activity was observed against *Bacillus cereus* (DSM351) besides, *Escherichia coli* (ATCC25922) and *Aspergillus niger*. *Escherichia coli* was more resistance as compared with *Bacillus Cereus*, where fungal activity (*A. niger*) showed the highest resistance among all the microorganisms used. The ethanolic extract was moderately active against MCF7-1 H1299 cells of human breast carcinoma (IC50 value of 43.0 mg/ml) and H1299 cells of human lung carcinoma (IC50 value of 15.6 mg/ml). The addition of different concentrations of red grape pomace powder (2% and 4%) caused a high storage stability and quality. The microbiological criteria of the prepared beef burger samples supplemented with red grape pomace powder were also improved. Prepared beef burger samples containing red grape pomace powder recorded high cooking quality and sensory characteristics when comparison with control



٤- تامر ربيع سعد الزيني
دراسات كيميائية وبيولوجية على نبات الهندباء (الشيكوريا)
Tamer Rabie Saad Elzeny
Chemical and Biological Studies on Chicory

ABSTRACT

Chicory leaves and roots powder are considered as a rich source for dietary fiber, polyphenols and inulin. It can be interfered in the formation of many functional foods that play an important role in maintaining human health from many diseases. Diabetes mellitus are the widest spread disease and it is considered to be one of the five leading causes of death in the world. The global prevalence of diabetes mellitus for 11 age groups was estimated to be 2.8% in 2000 and is projected to rise to 4.4% in 2030 year.

The present study was performed to figure out the possibility of using chicory leaves and roots in preparing some foods for diabetic patients and the efficiency of chicory leaves and roots on lowering the blood glucose levels as well as different lipid parameters.

Results obtained indicated that the chemical analysis showed that the crude fiber content was 17.53% in chicory leaves. On the other hand, chicory roots were higher in total carbohydrate (83.79%) and inulin (69.51%). All burger and cookies samples containing chicory leaves and roots powder as a fat replacer were accepted by consumers. Adding different levels of chicory leaves and roots to diabetic rats diets caused a reduction in blood glucose levels, plasma total cholesterol and LDL-C besides increase in final body weight, organs relative weight (liver, kidney and pancreas) and HDL-C. The best results in this study was feeding rats on diet contained 15 % chicory leaves or roots meal.

جامعة كفر الشيخ
الإدارة العامة للدراسات
العلية والبحوث



قسم الميكنة الزراعية



١- هناء أحمد حامد عبد الله المغازي
دراسة بعض نظم التبريد البخيري في المنشآت الزراعية
Hanaa Ahmed Hamed Elmoghazy
Investigating Some Evaporative Cooling Systems in Agricultural Structures

ABSTRACT

Heat stress inside farm structures such as animals and poultry farms in addition to greenhouses is one of the major problems facing the producers in this field. Such problem is virtually occurred at the time of hot waves during which just ventilation process could not the appropriate action and the need for an immediate step in is urgent. Evaporative cooling systems serve as a one solution to alleviate heat stress and contribute in controlling the environment inside the structure. Therefore the present study has aimed to stand on the effectiveness of two different evaporative cooling systems namely pad-fan and misting systems in a synthetic warmed air space as an agricultural structure. An artificial ventilation system was tested simultaneously to emphasize the necessity of cooling the ventilation air. Experimental setup of three similar greenhouse models representing the synthetic warmed air space each was equipped with a one system and instruments were installed on a roof of a dwelling at Ariamoon village near Kafr elsheikh city, Kafr elsheikh Governorate, Egypt (31.18°N, 30.91 °E). Pad-fan system was investigated at 10 and 5 cm pad thickness of a manually constructed pad material made of a balanced (1:1) mixture of rice straw and palm leaf fibers (kerina). Misting system was investigated at 207 and 103 kPa (30 and 15 psi) nozzle pressure. Different airflow rate (Q) levels ranged from 0.035 to 0.155 m³/s were applied. Air temperature (T) and relative humidity (RH) were detected on hourly basis for three days as repetitions for each treatment. To stand on the effectiveness and cooling potential of both evaporative cooling systems, temperature reduction (ΔT), saturation efficiency (SE), Specific temperature reduction ($\Delta T/Q$), unit evaporative cooler performance (Unit ECP) and water consumption were calculated and showed. Generally a maximum temperature reduction beyond 2 and 3 °C for pad-fan and misting systems respectively was achieved. SE, $\Delta T/Q$ and Unit ECP beyond 78%, 41°C.s/ m³ and 10 kW/°C respectively were reached with the most higher values belong to misting system. An increase in RH ranged from 2.02 to 12.5% and 0.2 to 13.49% for pad-fan and misting systems respectively. On the other hand, the artificial ventilation system caused a temperature rise and a reduction in relative humidity. Accordingly and under the current experimental conditions the misting system revealed to have the merit in cooling effectiveness. In addition, the attractive advantage of saving water and its appropriateness in playing a considerable role in irrigation technology under the protected agriculture.



٢- شيرين محمد عبد السلام محمد شعوط
تطوير نظام الري السطحي في أراضي الدلتا

SHEREEN MOHAMED ABD ELSLAM SHAWAT

DEVELOPMENT OF SURFACE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN DELTA SOILS

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at the research farm, faculty of agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt, during summer growing season 2016/2017. Its location at the Northern part of the Nile Delta, (31° 07' N Latitude and 30° 57' E Longitude and 6 m above sea level). The experiment was included two different irrigation methods (surge with cycle ratio 1/2 and continuous irrigation), three furrow lengths were used 20, 30 and 40m and three different flow rates of, (12.24, 24 and 44.4L/min) to irrigate the maize crop. The results can be summarized as follows: The lowest value of applied water was obtained by 20m treatment with 44.4L/min inflow rate it was recorded 1785.27m³/fed/season under surge irrigation system, while, the highest value of applied water obtained by 30m treatment with 12.24L/min inflow rate, it was recorded 2430.89m³/fed/season under continuous irrigation system. The highest mean value of grain yield (3920kg/fed*) at flow rate of 12.24L/min and furrow length of 40m under continuous irrigation. Also surge irrigation obtained the highest mean value of water productivity (1.70)kg/m³ at flow rate of 12.24L/min and furrow length of 30m. The flow rate treatment of 44.4L/min achieved the highest value of mean water saving by 14.47 % under surge irrigation technique.

*fed. = feddan = National area unit = 4200m²



٣- حماده عادل احمد عبد النبي مرجان

تحليل تكاليف التشغيل والأداء لألات الحصاد تحت الظروف المحلية

Hamada Adel Ahmed Morgan

AN ANALYSIS OF HARVESTING MACHINE COSTS AND PERFORMANCE UNDER LOCAL CONDITIONS

ABSTRACT

Harvesting machinery plays an important role in agricultural production, and contributes a major capital input cost in most agricultural business. The present study aimed to evaluate the most three common harvesting systems of wheat crop in Egypt. Three systems under the study are evaluated, namely: the first system: (multi-purpose combine harvester (Claas dominator 130), the second system: (tractor mounted vertical conveyor reaper windrower + local power thresher), and the third system: (self-propelled reaper binder + local power thresher).

جامعة كفر الشيخ
الإدارة العامة للدراسات
العلية والبحوث



أمراض النبات (الحماية المستدامة)

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الوراثة



١- فتحي السيد على الفقى

دراسات وراثية وجزيئية لانتخاب بعض التراكيب الوراثية تحت ميعاد الزراعة
المتأخرة في هجن القطن (*Gossypium barbadense* L.)

Fathi Elsayed Ali El-Feki

**Genetic and molecular studies to select some genotypes under late
planting date in cotton hybrids (*Gossypium barbadense* L.)**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to improve the seed cotton yield, its components and fiber quality traits at late sowing date using pedigree and recurrent selection methods. In addition, to study the molecular and genetic diversity of the tested cotton genotypes. Two populations of cotton were used in this study; I and II. Using pedigree selection method, four different selection criteria based on seed cotton yield (I1), lint percentage (I2), earliness index (I3) and number of bolls per plant (I4) were included. The mean values of most F6 traits were higher than the mean values of the same traits in F4 and F5 generations for populations I and II. The observed gain values for seed cotton yield trait ranged {from (23.41 to 58.75 %) and from (32.70 to 70.72%) } and ranged {from (20.76 to 80.03%) and from (23.41 to 83.98%) } compared to the better parent and the commercial variety for the populations I and II under late planting date, respectively. With respect to recurrent selection method, the mean values of seed cotton yield, fiber length (upper half mean length) and uniformity ratio in the hybrids were higher than those obtained in the F6 generation for populations I and II. Also, in populations I and II, the observed gain values of the best five selected hybrids based on seed cotton yield ranged {from (4.51 to 26.37 %) and from (-8.08 to 3.86 %) } and ranged {from (10.06 to 28.15 %) and from (4.86 to 18.47 %) } for seed cotton yield and earliness index traits, respectively, compared to the better parent. Regarding molecular marker and genetic diversity of the tested cotton genotypes, all the three EST-SSR and the nine SSR primers tested generated polymorphic bands among the 18 tested genotypes of each of populations I and II.



٢- إيمان إبراهيم محمود الضيعاوى
التحسين الوراثي لبعض الصفات الهامة في الإستيفيا

Eman Ebrahim Mahmoud El-Dabaawy

GENETIC IMPROVEMENT IN SOME IMPORTANT TRAITS IN STEVIA

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out at Genetics Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt, the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station and Biotechnology lab. at Agricultural Research Center, Ministry of Agric., Egypt. HPLC analysis was done in the Central Laboratory at the Faculty of Science, Alexandria University, Egypt. Heavy metals analysis was applied in the Central Laboratory of Environmental Studies at Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt. The present study aimed to induce artificially new genetic variation in *Stevia rebaudiana* Brtoni which might be useful for increasing the effective materials through gamma irradiation treatments. Seeds of five stevia genotypes (Spanti, Eg1, China1, Shou2, and Sughigh) were exposed to three doses of gamma rays (10, 15 and 20 K rad) as well as the untreated seeds used as a control (0.0 k rad). All possible agronomic data were recorded on M1 generation. The investigation also aimed to assess the genetic diversity among stevia genotypes using molecular marker techniques, evaluate the content of stevioside and raubedioside A by HPLC analysis and assessment of heavy metals using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (GBC Avanta E, Victoria, Australia).

The dry leaves weight as the most important agronomic trait was decreased significantly with increasing gamma-ray doses in all studied varieties, except China1 and Shou2 at 10 K rad and Sughigh at 20 K rad that was increased from 23.84 to 28.84 g, 31.38 to 36.25 g and 32.88 to 40.75 g, respectively. The obtained results showed the existence of considerable amounts of genetic diversity among the five tested varieties with EST-SSRs, SSR, ISSR, and ISJ markers, suggesting the potential use of these markers in detecting molecular diversity among stevia genotypes. Wide range of diversity was found between Spanti and China1 varieties. However, the close pair of genotypes was China1 and Shou2. These results confirm the nearby origin of the genetic background of China1 and Shou2. The overall clustering was largely based on origin and/or genetic background. HPLC analysis of stevioside and rebaudioside A contents in stevia leaves revealed significant differences among the studied genotypes. A large amount of stevioside value was recorded by Shou2 variety (43.2 mg/500mg with 8.64%), while the lowest amount value was recorded by Eg1 (2.533 mg/500mg with 0.51%). The results showed that the concentrations of heavy metals (Zn, Cu, Pb and Ni) in leaves of stevia varieties were in the range that classified them as a low source of these elements. The results demonstrated the power of molecular techniques used in distinguishing high stevioside content genotypes from lower content ones.

Keywords: Stevia, Gamma rays, Genetic diversity, HPLC analysis, Heavy metals.



٣- علاء الدين محمد عبد الخالق شاهين
دراسات وراثية علي الأجيال الانعزالية لبعض التراكيب الوراثية لمحصول
الكانولا

Alaa El-Din Mohamed Abd El-Khalek Shaheen
GENETIC STUDIES ON SEGREGATED GENERATIONS FOR SOME
CANOLA GENOTYPES

ABSTRACT

Some selection procedures i.e. selection index involving three indices and direct selection for two separately traits (seed yield/plant and seed oil content) were used to improve seed yield and yield components in early segregating generations; F₂, F₃ and F₄ of two canola crosses (Line 99 x Serw 4) and (Serw 4 x Pactol). In the two crosses, the maximum gains for seed yield/plant were maintained from F₃ to F₄ generation when applying of selection indices. However, direct selection for seed yield/plant and direct selection for seed oil content would appear to be most effective for improvement of seed yield/plant and seed oil content, respectively. the values of phenotypic coefficients of variation (PCV) were slightly higher than corresponding genotypic coefficient of variation (GCV) for all traits. But the magnitude of the difference between them is a little lower, indicating less environmental influence on expression of these attributes (traits). On the other hand, The values of PCV and GCV in F₄ were higher than those of F₃ generation for some studied traits. Also, high heritability estimates in conjunction with the slight differences in PCV and GCV values were found for the most studied traits indicating that these traits were less influenced by environmental factors and controlled mainly by genetic effects, also, selection for them is fairly easy and may be effective for improving seed yield/plant as selection gain will be high. Primers RM561, BRMS106 and Na10-C01 could be used to distinguish canola genotypes for seed oil content in early stage or transmit to be a specific marker for this trait as they generated bands appeared only in the parents and families with high seed oil contents.

KEYWORDS: Brassica napus, Canola, Predicted gain, Realized gain, Segregating generations, Selection procedures.

قسم إنتاج الحيوان



١- ابراهيم موسى ابراهيم مشالي
درجة حالة امتلاء الجسم قبل الولادة كمؤشر للكفاءة الانتاجية والتناسلية
للأبقار الحلابة بعد الولادة

Ibrahim Mousa Ibrahim Mashaly

PREPARTUM BODY CONDITION SCORE AS AN INDICATOR OF POSTPARTUM PRODUCTION AND REPRODUCTION EFFICIENCY OF DAIRY COWS

ABSTRACT

This experiment aimed to study the relation of body condition score (BCS) with blood metabolites in dairy cow. At 8 weeks before expected parturition, 90 multiparous Friesian dairy cows were divided according to their body condition score into 3 groups Group1:n=30, $BCS \leq 2.58$, thinner cows; Group2:, n=30, $BCS \leq 3.12$, medium cows; Group3: n=30, $BCS \leq 4.75$, obesity cows). The body condition score was performed by one experience person at -60, -21, -14, -7 days pre-calving, at days of calving, then at days of 7, 14 and 60 post calving. Blood sample were taken at time of BCS measurement for determination of β hydroxy butyrate(BHBA), non-esterified fatty acid(NEFA), haptoglobin(Hp),

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الإدارة العامة للدراسات
العلية والبحوث



glucose(G), triglyceride(TG), Albumin(AL), aspartate aminotransferase(AST), cholesterol(CHOL), superoxide dismutase(SOD) and malonaldehyde(MDA). The results showed a significant decrease in BCS, BW and BFT through the experimental period accompanied by an increase in BHBA, MDA and , 60CHOL. The correlation analysis showed that changed BCS positively allied ($P<0.01$) with BW ($r=0.8$ BHBA) and was negatively correlated with 42) and CHOL ($r=0.345$), MDA ($r=0.47$ BFT ($r= 0.97$), NEFA ($r=-0.457$), AL ($r=-0.133$), and AST ($r=-0.361$). Concisely, body 232), Hp ($r=-0.416$ ($r=0$. condition score loss pre and post calving may have significant consequences for blood metabolites, oxidative stress and BCS profile in dairy cows.

Key Words: BCS; Calving; Blood metabolites; Oxidative stress; Friesian cow.



٢- دينا عبدالفتاح أحمد محمد عيسى
تأثير اضافة مستخلصات النباتات العطرية على المناعة و صحة الضرع والأداء
الانتاجى لأبقار الفريزيان وأنسالها

Dina Abd El-Fattah Ahmed Mohamed Eisa
THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTED AROMATIC PLANTS EXTRACTS ON
IMMUNITY, UDDER HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF
FRIESIAN COWS AND THEIR OFFSPRING

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out at Sakha Animal Production Research Station, belonging to Animal Production Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, in co-operation with the Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt.

The current work consisted from two parts:-

The first part: Performance of lactating cows.

The second part: Performance of suckling calves.

1- The first part: Performance of lactating cows:

Thirty two primiparous and multiparous Friesian cows with average live body weight (LBW) of 547.50 ± 15.75 kg and 1-5 parities were used at two months pre-partum and continues until four months postpartum and divided into four similar groups (8 in each group). Cows were fed a basal ration contained (on DM basis) 40% concentrate feed mixture (CFM), 25% fresh berseem (FB), 20% corn silage (CS) and 15% rice straw (RS) without any supplement in G1, which was served as control or supplemented with 25 mg black seeds oil extract/ kg LBW in G2, 11 mg chamomile oil extract/ kg LBW in G3 and 25 mg oregano oil extract/ kg LBW in G4.



١- رفيده أحمد عوض بسيوني
دراسات على آفات محاصيل الخضر
Rowfida Ahmed Awad Bassiony
Studies on Vegetable Crops Insect Pests

ABSTRACT

Ecological studies

Agromizidae leafminers were detected in all study fields throughout the growing season and also showed great fluctuations during the growing season in all studied fields. The proportion of bean leaves damaged by at least one leafminer tended to increase later in growing season of broad bean though infestation was high throughout the season in the third broad bean plantation time.

Precipitation and temperature are major abiotic factors influencing insect populations. We suspected the two abiotic factors could affect the infestation by leafminers. Accordingly, we tentatively constructed statistical models (least square model) with three independent variables (precipitation, temperature and sampling date) and random effects (field, collection point). The result suggested an involvement of rainfall in leafminer density.

Biological studies

Data indicates that the total life span either for male or female didn't significantly affect with the changes in host plant type. However, the number of emerged parasitoid adults as a result of the parasitization of two pairs of the parasitoid *D. isaea* for 48 hours significantly differed among different host plants. Snap bean and broad bean recorded the highest numbers of parasitoid emerged adults. Conversely, cowpea and tomato were a dilatory host plants which inhibit the development and the performance of the parasitoid. For the impact of temperature, eggs took significantly longer time to hatch at 15°C and significantly shorter time at 25°C. Whereas, eggs deposited in 5°C, 10°C and 30°C failed to hatch. Both larval and pupal developmental time gradually reduced with an increase in temperature degree.

Data revealed that, host plant type significantly affect the morphometric parameters of the leafminer *L. trifolii*. Faba bean resulted in significant elongation in the measurements of wing for both males and females, whereas, emerged individuals reared on cowpea achieved the shortest wing measurements.

The younger instar of *L. trifolii* were more susceptible to infection than older ones. The percent of predated larvae in the younger host larvae was significantly higher than that in the elder ones. In the third larval instar, with the elongation of exposure period the percent of predated or parasitized larvae were significantly increased.

The impact of JA on the resistance of snap bean against the leafminer *L. trifolii* was investigated by using four weeks old seedlings in no-choice experiment. Significantly fewer viable eggs were found in foliar and soil treated plants than the laid viable eggs in untreated plants. The duration of the pupal stage didn't differ between the two treatments and control in both males and females, while, the percentage of emerged adults were significantly lower in foliar treatment.

قسم النبات الزراعى



١- جمال شرنوبى محمود السارى
فعالية بعض طرق مقاومة نيماتودا تعقد الجذور على نباتات الطماطم
Gamal sharnouby Mahmoud Elsary
**Effectiveness of some methods for controlling root-knot nematodes
on tomato plants**

ABSTRACT

The Tomato plants (*Lycopersicon esculentum* L.) is an important vegetable crop across the world.

The fruits of tomato are popular throughout the world and are used in all kinds of vegetable and also are eaten as raw salad. Ripe tomato fruit has high nutritive value being a good source of vitamin A, B, C and minerals (USDA, 2005).

In Egypt, tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* L.) is the most important vegetable crop member of the family Solanaceae grown in wide areas in open fields or greenhouses all over the year, according to climate conditions. Different soil biotic pathogens attacks tomato with different severities according to the cultivar, soil type, environmental conditions in the present of the causal organism. Plant parasitic

nematodes (PPN) put themselves as an infamous destructive member of tomato plant pathogens worldwide. The estimated annual losses in tomato due to PPN in Egypt reached 12% in 2014 (Abd - Elgawad et al., 2014).

Also, they cause severe damage to a wide variety of crops and lead to significant yield losses of approximately 78 billion dollar worldwide annually (Caillaud et al., 2008).

The present study was conducted to exploit the nature's biological potency, some chemical inducers, silica nanoparticles and the nematicide abamectin 1.8%EC, Rugby 20%CS to have biocontrol against root-knot nematode, with no toxic residues. The results of this study were as follows

Bacillus thuringiensis treatment had the highest effect on egg hatching after 14 days

Allium sativum extract gave highest effect on egg hatching percentage after 14 days compared to the control (water only).

Effect of tested treatments on inactive second stage juveniles after different exposure period (72hr.) of the root-knot nematode *M. incognita*, under laboratory conditions:

The biocontrol agent's *B. thuringiensis*, *B. subtilis* and *T. viride* significantly reduced the inactive second stage juveniles (J2) after 72 h compared with control (water only which).

Allium sativum oil gave the highest effect % inactive second stage juveniles (j2) after 72 h.

Silica nanoparticles at two concentrations gave the highest effect on (%) inactive second stage juveniles (J2) after 72 h.

The treatment abamectin 1.8 gave the highest effect % inactive second stage juveniles (J2) after 72 h compared with control (water only).

٢- شيماء عبد الله محمد على خلف تحفيز المقاومة المستحثة ضد فيروس البقع الحقلية في البابا باستخدام الكائنات المحفزة للنمو

قسم البساتين



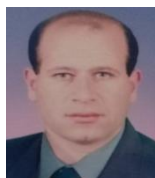
١- إيمان عبد الحكيم طه محمد عيسى
تنقية الأرض الملوثة بالمعادن الثقيلة بزراعة شتلات الحور الأسود
والصفصاف العادي

Eman Abd El-Hakim Taha Eisa

**Phytoremediation of heavy metals contaminated soil by plantation of
Populus nigra L. and *Salix mucronata* L. transplants**

ABSTRACT

Heavy metals contaminated agricultural soil is a complex and serious phenomena that causes hazardous effects on the environment, consequently for human, animals, plants and beneficial microorganisms through influencing and tainting food chains, soil, irrigation or potable water, aquifers surrounding atmosphere. Therefore, usage of *P. nigra* and *S. mucronata* as phytoremediators of Cd, Cu and Pb contaminated soil and soil characters after plantation were investigated during the period of 1st Feb.2015 to 1st Aug.2017 at the Experimental Farm of Fac.Agric. KafrelSheikh Univ. The obtained results indicated that the two species tolerated CdCl₂, CuCl₂ and Pb acetate up to 80, 200 and 850 mg/kg soil d.w, respectively with 100% survival. Also the used HMs levels caused significant decreases in vegetative and leaf chemical composition traits, Meantime increased Cd, Cu and Pb contents and uptake in the plant parts, enzymes activity and electrolyte leakage in comparison to the control of either *P. nigra* or *S. mucronata*. The contents of Cd, Cu and Pb in the plant parts were in order of roots>leaves>stems, while their uptake was in order of root> stems>leaves. From the results of bioconcentration factor, translocation factor, transfer factor, total accumulation rate and tolerance index, it can be suggested that the two species could be a good candidate for remediation of Cd, Cu and Pb contaminated soil, and they are suitable alternatives to deciduous hyperaccumulators for Cd, Cu and Pb contaminated soil under the used levels in this study.



٢- الحسينى محمود سليمان العطار
تأثير الري التبادلى بمياه الصرف الزراعى والمياه العذبة والحقل المغنطيسى
على النمو والمحصول وجودة ثمار الطماطم

El-Hossiny Mahmoud Solyman El-Attar

**EFFECT OF ALTERNATIVE IRRIGATION WITH AGRICULTURAL
DRAINAGE AND FRESH WATER AND MAGNETIC FIELD ON GROWTH,
YIELD ON FRUIT QUALITY OF TOMATO**

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were carried out during two consecutive summer seasons of 2014 and 2015 aimed at delivering more information about the pros and cons of alternative irrigation for tomato using fresh and agricultural drainage water with or without applying of magnetic field. The twelve surface irrigations, which tomato needs during its whole growing season, were applied alternatively between fresh and agricultural drainage water, respectively, at the following percentages (100 + 0), (75 + 25), (50 + 50), (25 + 75) and (0 + 100). Magnetic field was applied using iron fillings at a rate of 150 kg ha⁻¹. The results revealed that growth parameters, early, total and relative yield, marketable yield and total chlorophyll and NPK content of leaves were gradually decreased with increasing the irrigation using agricultural drainage water. However, irrigating tomato by 100% fresh water had the highest values, while using of 100% agricultural drainage water displayed the lowest values. Contrarily, vitamin C, total soluble solids (TSS) and fruit firmness were at their highest values when tomato irrigated by 100% of agricultural drainage water. Applying of magnetic field not only enhances the growth, yield and quality of tomato under irrigation using agricultural water but also under fresh water.

جامعة كفر الشيخ
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العلية والبحوث



قسم الصناعات الغذائية



١- محمد عبد الباسط عبد العزيز السيد سلامة
دراسات على بذور المورينجا واستخدامها في تغذية الإنسان
MOHAMED ABD EL-BASET ABD EL-AZIZ EI-SAYED SALAMA
Studies on moringa (Moringa oleifera) seeds and their uses in human nutrition

ABSTRACT

This study was directed to evaluate the seeds and different parts of moringa (Moringa oleifera) for chemical composition, minerals, amino acids and phenolic compounds. Also, study the effect of using hot and cold oil extraction (using several solvents) on fatty acids, tocopherols and triglycerides composition of Moringa oleifera whole seeds and kernels oils. Evaluating the total phenolic compounds and antioxidative activity (DPPH and β -carotene-linoleic acid assay) of the total extractable compounds from different parts of moringa using several solvents.

Studying the fractionations of the total extractable compounds by measuring the total phenolic compounds and the antioxidative activity (DPPH). Identification of the volatile compounds from different parts of moringa and oil. Enhancement of the oxidative stability of cactus oil by blending with Moringa oleifera oil. Studying the effect of germination and roasting of Moringa oleifera and Moringa peregrina seeds on fatty acids, tocopherols and triglycerides composition.

From the obtained results, we can conclude that moringa seeds are good source of vegetable oils as well as it contains valuable amounts of minerals especially the leaves. Moringa seeds oil have high nutritional value, hence, it contains high percentage of unsaturated fatty acids especially oleic acid and low in linoleic acid, it makes this oil desirable as it is more stable during cooking and frying. It can be recommended to use moringa seeds oils as safe for human consumption as vegetable edible oils. Also, on the basis of the reported findings, it appears that blending of high linoleic oils, such as cactus oil, with moringa can increase the oil stability during storage at 50°C for 4 weeks.

The study of moringa different parts phenolic extracts were indicated that the possible usefulness of it as an important sources of natural antioxidants.

Finally, it can be recommended to use moringa seeds oil as well as vegetable edible oils and the polyphenols as natural antioxidants.

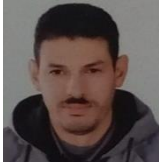
قسم المحاصيل



١- تامر طلعت محمد انمصلحي
دراسات على تربية الذرة الشامية
Tamer Talat Mohamed El-Mouslhy
STUDIES ON MAIZE BREEDING

ABSTRACT

In 2015 growing season ten yellow maize inbred lines were selected on the basis of morphological traits for tolerance to high plant density; erect leaf angle, decreased tassel size, earliness, short plant, short anthesis- silking interval (ASI) and few number of leaves/plant. In 2016 growing season all possible cross combinations without reciprocals were made among the ten inbred lines. In 2017 growing season the resulting 45 cross and the commercial hybrid SC 162 were evaluated under two nitrogen fertilizer levels, N1=286 Kg N ha⁻¹ (optimum fertilization in Egypt 120 Kg N/fed), N2= 357 Kg N ha⁻¹ (150 Kg N/fed) and three plant densities, D1= 59351.25 plant/ha (optimum plant density in Egypt 24937.49 plant/fed.), D2= 71846.25 plant/ha (30187.49 plant/fed.) and D3= 84341.25 plant/ha (35437.49 plant/fed.) in one trail in 2017 growing season. The parental lines Sk 2, Sk 11, Sk 5006/1 and Sd 3120 had highly significant and positive general combining ability effects under all environmental conditions. The best crosses for superiority relative to check hybrid SC 162 for grain yield were Sk 2 × Sk 5006/1 under N1D3, Sk 2 × Sk 5006/1, Sk 2 × Sk 11, Sk 11 × Sk 5006/1 and Sk 5006/1 × Sd 3120 under N2D3 these crosses can be used in maize program for high plant density.



٢- محمد فهمي عثمان عثمان

تأثير التسميد الازوتي والبوتاسي على محصول وجودة بنجر السكر

Mohamed Fahmy Osman Osman

EFFECT OF NITROGEN AND POTASSIUM FERTILIZATION ON YIELD AND QUALITY OF SUGAR BEET

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at EL-Hamoul area, village 78 Kafr El Sheikh Government, Egypt during two successive seasons, 2014/ 15 and 2015/ 16, to study the effects of nitrogen and potassium rates and their interactions on yield characters, quality and impurity parameters of polygerm sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) cv.(GAZIL). Each field experiment was including two factors in split plot design with three replications.

It could be concluded that the effect of N surpassed than all K₂O rates. In addition, there are good relations between the tested factors. Subsequently, the highest roots or sugar yield was occupied by applying 120 Kg N/ fed and 48 Kg K₂O/ fed in clay soil, under EL-Hamoul area, Village 78, Kafr El Sheikh Governorate conditions.

قسم الإقتصاد الزراعى



١- تهناني زكي علي محمد شليل
تبني الزراع لأساليب المكافحة المتكاملة لآفات محصول الأرز بمحافظة
كفرالشيخ

TahanyZaky Ali Mohammed
Farmers Adoption of Integrated Control Methods For Rice Pests at
Kafrelsheikh Governorate

ABSTRACT

This study is mainly aimed at identifying the level of adoption of IPM methods in the rice crop at Kafrelsheikh governorate

The study was conducted in Kafrelsheikh governorate. Three randomly selected districts were chosen from among the governorate districts: El-Riyadh, El-Hamoul and Sidi Salem. One village was selected randomly from each district. Villages were El-mosllas, El-Halafy and El-Handsas. The total study of these villages amounted to 2075 farmers for the rice crop. A Simplified random sample of 10% was respondents, reaching 208 researchers

- The study reached a set of results summarized as follows:

The results show that more than three quarters of the respondents were in the low and medium category according to the degree of adoption of the methods of agricultural control of the rice crop, and about 84% of the respondents were the low and medium category according to the degree of adoption of The mechanical control methods of the rice crop , about 95% of the respondents were the

low category according to the degree of adoption of The biological control methods of the rice yield, and about more than three quarters of the respondents were in the low and medium according to the degree of adoption chemical control methods of the rice yield.

The results of the multiple linear regression show that the independent variables included in this study were associated with the degree of adoption of the methods of integrated control of pests in rice yield with multiple a correlation coefficient of 0.633, a significant value at the probability level of 0.01 based on the value of (f), which amounted to 9.209, The coefficient of selection (R²) was 0.40, which means that the independent variables studied together explain about 40% of the variance in the dependent variable.

It shows that many reasons facing farmers to implementation integrated control of pests in rice yield: Lack of extension recommendations available on integrated control , Thehigh costs of pest control, Lack of efficiency of pesticides, Lack of specialized in the field of integrated control of weeds, and Weed prevalence.



٢- محمد أشرف عبد المالك عبد المجيد
دراسة اقتصادية للسياسة الزراعية الإروائية في مصر

Mohamed Ashraf Abd El-Malek Abd El-Megeed
Economic study on irrigation agricultural policy in Egypt

ABSTRACT

The problem of the study was mainly water scarcity. Therefore, the study aimed to increase the efficiency of the use of irrigated water resources in Egypt. The study relied on published and unpublished data. The use of the method of predicting the impact of climate changes on the water needs of the most important agricultural crops in Egypt, in addition to the most important economic indicators for the efficiency of irrigation water use, and the use of data envelope method DEA to measure the efficiency of irrigation water use for the most important crops According to the governorates and regions of Egypt, The linear programming method was used to identify the optimal use of irrigation water in Egyptian agriculture according to the regions of Egypt. The water footprint estimation model and its indicators were used for the most important agricultural crops in Egypt during the study period (2000-2016). The study included four main sections preceded by an introduction. The study concluded that the efficiency of irrigation water transfer increased from 64.54% in 2005 to

92.71% in 2016. The study also evaluated the impact of climate changes on the water needs of the most important field crops. The ideal alternative to increase the efficiency of irrigation water use in the three Egyptian regions of the most important summer field crops under the policy of reducing the area of rice crop It also reached an assessment of the water footprint of the most important agricultural crops and their use in assessing the agricultural irrigation policy. The study recommended the need to raise the efficiency of the transfer and use of irrigation water, and the development of varieties of less water needs and higher productivity, and recommended the concepts of water footprint and virtual water in the process of export and import to achieve water efficiency.

قسم الميكنة الزراعية



١- محمد صبحي محمود خطاب
الري الكيماوي من خلال تقنية السريان النبضي
Mohammed Sobhy Mahmoud Khattab
CHEMIGATION THROUGH SURGE FLOW TECHNIQUE

ABSTRACT

In the context, the experiment was carried out at a private farm on Tanta city, Gharbeia Governorate, Egypt during season 2017. The aim of the present work was to improving management of surge flow technique led to access high application efficiency, water distribution uniformity, fertilizer application and fertilizer uniform in comparison to traditional furrow irrigation under clay loam textured soil for corn crop in Delta Egypt. Treatments were 4, 5 and 6 pulses with 0.56, 0.75 and 0.95L/s discharges of water and chemicals injected surge applied uniformly in a 140 meters long line. Results showed that Water application efficiency of 6 pulses treatment was recorded the highest value at discharge of 0.95L/s which was 79% and the lowest value was 56% for continuous flow with discharge of 0.56L/s treatment. The best value of water distribution uniformity was obtained under surge flow with 5 pulses which was 93% at 0.75L/s, while the lowest value was occurred under continuous irrigation which was 66% at the discharge 0.56L/s treatment. Chemicals distribution uniformity best value was 63% under 5 pulses treatment through 3rd injected surge using 0.95 L/s discharge. The highest value of water productivity was obtained by 1.83kg/m³ by treatment of 6 pulses with the flow rate of 0.95L/s at fertilization in the fourth pulse compared to all other treatments. The highest value of irrigation cost was 924.5L.E/fed/season under discharge of 0.56L/s with continuous flow irrigation compared with the lowest value of it was 679.7L.E/fed/season through 6 pulses treatment at discharge of 0.95L/s.

KEYWORDS:

Surge flow, furrow irrigation, chemicals, chemigation, fertilizer, fertigation, uniformity.

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الإدارة العامة للدراسات
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كلية التربية

أولاً : الماجستير

قسم الصحة النفسية



١- محمدى محمود معوض شعبان
فعالية برنامج إرشادى أسرى لتحسين السلوكيات التوافقية للأطفال ذوى
الإعاقة العقلية "القابلين للتعلم"

Mohamady Mahmoud Moawad Shaaban

**The Effectiveness of a Family Counseling Program in Improving
Adjustment Behaviors for Learnable Mentally- Disabled Children**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to discover the effectiveness of a captive counseling program to improve the compatibility behaviors of children with mental disabilities, who are "Learnable Mentally- Disabled", and to ensure the continuity of the effectiveness of the program during the follow-up period, which lasted for two months after the completion of the program. The sample of the study consisted of (6) mentally handicapped children who are able to learn at the school of intellectual education in Baltim, aged between 8-12 years, with a mean age of (9.50) and a standard deviation of (1.64) and (6) Mothers aged between (34-45) years, and (6) children as control sample, aged between 8-10 years with a mean age of (9.16) and a standard deviation of (0.98). The study included the following tools: 1. Harmonic behavior measure. The study found the effectiveness of the Parental Guidance Program to improve the compatibility behaviors of children with learning disabilities and the continued effectiveness of the program during the follow-up period.

Key words: Learnable Mentally- Disabled Children - Adjustment Behavior - Family Counseling



٢- شيماء محمد أحمد علي التراس
فعالية برنامج تدريبي لتنمية مهارات التفكير الإيجابي لتحسين المناعة
النفسية لدى المراهقين المساء معاملتهم في الطفولة
Shaimaa Mohammed Ahmed Ali Altaraas
The Effectiveness of a Training program for developing positive
Thinking Skills in Improving Psychological Immunity for Adolescents
Who were Mistreated in Their Childhood

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was for developing positive thinking skills in improving psychological immunity with training program and to test the continuity of the program for developing positive thinking skills in improving psychological immunity of the experimental group after the follow-up period. The sample of the study consisted of (20) adolescents who were mistreated in their childhood in age between (18-20) years old with mean (18,4) years and deviation (0.292). The study tools were :A psychological immunity scale prepared by Essam Zedan (2012) and training program prepared by the researcher ,Test of complement for psychological needs (prepared by Mohamed Abdel Zaher El Tayeb (2013), The Case study of adolescents prepared by Amal Baza , The clean clinical interview prepared by the researcher ,and the results of the study is The Effectiveness of a training program for developing positive thinking skills in improving psychological immunity for Adolescents who were mistreated in their childhood. As results from a latent factor behind differences in the dynamic profile after between the lowest and the highest structure on the scale of psychological immunity profile after applying the program as spelt out the case study and supplement sentences for psychological needs.

Key words: Training program- Positive thinking skills- Psychological immunity- Adolescents who were mistreated in their childhood.



٣- محمد متولي أحمد عامر
فعالية برنامج قائم على التكامل الحسي لتحسين التفاعل الاجتماعي لدى
الأطفال ذوي اضطراب التوحد

Mohamed Metwaly Ahmed Amer

**The effectiveness of a program based on sensory integration to
improve social interaction in children with autism disorder**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to detect the effectiveness of the program based on sensory integration in improving social interaction in children with autism disorder, and check the continuity of the impact of the program after the follow-up period (two month), The study sample consisted of (12) children with autism disorder divided into two groups (6) children as control group for which the program is not applied, (6) children as experimental group, with mean age (4.5) and standard deviation (1.3), from the Abni Center for Communication and Autism and the Rehabilitation Center for Children with Special Needs, The study tools included: Stanford Bennett Scale of Intelligence (4th Image), (edited by/ Louis Kamel Melike, 1998), and Gilliam Scale for Autism Analysis (Mohamed El-Sayed Abdel Rahman, Mona Khalifa Hassan, 2004), and Social Interaction Scale for Children with Special Needs (Prepared by/ Abdel Aziz Al Sayed, 2014), Sensory List to detect Sensory Disorders of Children with Autism Disorder (prepared by/researcher) and ,The results of the study revealed that the effectiveness of) Sense Integration Program (prepared by/researcher the program based on sensory integration in improving social interaction in children with autism disorder, its continuity effectiveness after the follow-up period (two month).

Key Words: Sensory Integration , Social Interaction, Autism Disorder.

جامعة كفر الشيخ
الإدارة العامة للدراسات
العلية والبحوث



٤- مها صبرى ابو الفتوح عبد القادر
فعالية برنامج إرشادى عقلانى انفعالى لزيادة مرونة الانا لتحسين التوافق
المهنى لدى معلمى التربية الخاصة

٥- صباح مبروك مندور البهى
فعالية برنامج تدريبي سلوكى لتنمية السلوك الايثارى لتخفيف السلوك
العدوانى لدى تلاميذ الحلقة الاولى من التعليم الاساسى



٦- شيرهان إبراهيم عبد الغني البستاوي
فعالية برنامج للتدريب علي المهارات الاجتماعية للتخفيف من الشعور بالقلق
لدي عينة من الموهوبين في مرحلة المراهقة

Sherehan Ibrahim Abd El – Chany El Bestawy

The effectiveness of a training program on social skills to decrease
worry for a sample gifted teenagers

ABSTRACT

The talent kid is a price less wealth from Almighty Allah in the study field or in the general talent .
Foundation and support of the talent kid is the responsibility of the school and the community . It's a special kind which needs a special need in the treatment in the knowledge , self ethical and social love from people around them .

Press many effect on the talent a academics where studies go to that the relation between stress and acting may be vertical or negative if the stress increased to limet thing of the motivation livel for the person " Viola El beilawy " in dicates to Anthony study that said " high pressure may effect negatively of the level acting where the high susspence of doing may fail doing and makes it less effectively .

High pressure is ablock of doing effectively " Vieolla Al – Beialawy " 1987 page 10 .

The out world may put blocks infront of the talent where he doesn't feel interested from others and put him in dangerous self problems . Inviroment school has alarge role in support the talents and solve their problems lead to stress and be a fraid of his life and future . So his gift and obility are in alittle way . the talent one needs others fellings and make any thing easy for him . When talent doesn't feel from the school and family without support and love from his teachers and parents so he may be alone and there is much danger on his character and his relation ship with others for his knowledge .

In this way saleh Khalaf " refers to uninterest and un enough respect for the talent from the others , The family , community and school .

(Manal . M . M Kalasha / 2003 page 5) .



٧- رشا عبد العظيم عبد الحميد يونس
فعالية برنامج تدريبي لتنمية التمييز السمعي للكلمات المتجانسة صوتيا
على اللغة الاستقبالية لدى ضعاف السمع

Rasha Abdel Azim Abdel Hamid Younes

The Effectiveness of a Training Program in Developing Audio
Discrimination of Sound-homogeneous Words on Receptive Language
for the Hearing Impaired

ABSTRACT

The study aims to detect: The Effectiveness of a Training Program in Developing Audio Discrimination of Sound-homogeneous Words on Receptive Language for the Hearing Impaired. The sample consisted of (20) children of hearing impaired children, the children are between 9-12 years old, Mean (10.355), Std. Deviation (0.6517), their IQ ranges from 90 to 110 degrees, (40-70) dB, the basic study sample for which the study hypotheses are checked. And then will be divided into two groups: The experimental group receives the training program ($n = 10$). A control group is taught in the usual way ($n = 10$). The results showed There were statistically significant differences at level of (0.01) between the mean scores of experimental and control groups on audio discrimination scale for homogeneous words after the application of the training program for experimental group. There were statistically significant differences at (0.05) between the mean scores of experimental group on audio discrimination scale of homogeneous words before and after application of the training program in favor of telemetry. There were statistically significant differences between the mean scores of experimental group on audio discrimination scale of homonyms after the application of the training program and after the two-month follow-up period. There were statistically significant differences at level of (0.01) between the mean scores of the experimental and control groups on Receptive Language after the application of the training program for experimental group. There were statistically significant differences at (0.05) between the mean scores of experimental group on Receptive Language before and after the application of the training program in favor of telemetry. There were statistically significant differences between the mean scores of experimental group on Receptive Language after the application of the training program and after the two-month follow-up period.

Key words: Training program - Audio Discrimination of Sound-homogeneous Words - Receptive Language - Hearing Impaired.



**٨- أميرة شعبان بسيوني حسن أبو الغرب
فعالية برنامج تدريبي قائم على المرونة النفسية لتخفيف أعراض الاكتئاب
لدى أمهات الأطفال ذوي اضطراب طيف التوحد**

Amira Shaban Basoni Hassan Abo Al Ghrb

**The Effectiveness of Training Program Based on Resilience in
Reducing Depression Symptoms Among Mothers of Children with Autism
Spectrum Disorder**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to detect The Effectiveness Of Training Program Based on Resilience in Reducing Depression Symptoms Among Mothers of Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder, And Make Sure Of The Effectiveness of The Program after the follow up period. The sample included ten mothers which were divided into two equal groups: standard group (5 mothers) and experimental group (5 mothers). We applied the program on the experimental group which is based on Resilience which included (29) sessions about three sessions per week. Their age ranges between (26-43) years old with an average of (29, 70) years old. And adaviation of (4, 94) years. The study tools include the measure of Resilience prepared by / Amal Abd El Samie Baza (2016) and the measure of Bick II for Depression prepared by / Ghareeb Abd Elfatah Ghareeb (2015) and the Training Program Based on Resilience in Reducing Depression Symptoms (prepared by / The Researcher). The researcher used the alike experimental system which aims at experimenting the effectiveness of experimental factor (independent factor) which is the Training Program Based on Resilience on the (dependent factor) which is Depression Symptoms Among Mothers of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. The results of study showed level increase of Resilience and level decrease of Depression Among the experimental group mothers and the continuous of this effectiveness after the follow up period. On the other hand, we didn't notice any change among the mothers of the standard group.

Key words: The Training Program - Resilience – Depression - Autism Spectrum Disorder.



٩- أحمد حسن محمد زيد

التوافق الزوجي كما يدركه الأبناء وعلاقته بالذات الإيجابية لديهم

Ahmed Hassan Mohamed Zaid

Marital Adjustment as perceived by children and their relationship to their positive self

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to uncover the relationship between marital compatibility as perceived by the children and the positive self. It also aimed at revealing the predictability of the positive self in the children through the dimensions of marital compatibility as understood by the children (psycho - socio - economic), and check for differences between Males and females in their understanding of the marital compatibility of their parents and their positive self. The researcher used the descriptive approach to suit the nature and objectives of the study. The study sample consisted of (401) students, Their ages ranged from (12-14) With an average age of (12.96) years and a standard deviation of (0.86) , The study tools included the measure of marital compatibility as understood by the children of the researcher, and eight measures to measure the dimensions of the positive self: Self-efficacy, self-regulation, self-management, self-control, self-esteem, self-confidence, self-esteem, , And finally self-realization, The results of the study revealed that The existence of a positive correlative relationship with statistical significance between marital compatibility as perceived by children (dimensions - total degree) and positive self (dimensions - total score), and revealed the possibility of predicting the positive self of children through two dimensions of marital compatibility (psychological dimension, Economic) There were also statistically significant differences between male perception and female perception of marital compatibility with their parents with respect to the psychological dimension, the social dimension, and the overall score for females, while there were no statistically significant differences between male perception and female self-awareness (dimensions - total score)

.Key Words: Marital Adjustment as perceived by children, Positive self



١٠ - شيماء إبراهيم السعيد خفاجي
فعالية برنامج تدريبي قائم على الألعاب اليدوية وألعاب الكمبيوتر لتحسين
الانتباه لدى الأطفال التوحدين

Shimaa Ibrahim Elsaed Khafagy

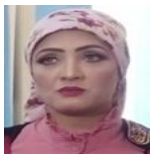
**The effectiveness of a training program based on manual games and
computer games to improve attention in autistic children**

ABSTRACT

The study has aimed to Improve some levels of attention to autistic children through the preparation and application of training program using manual and computer games and verify its effectiveness as well as the continuation of the impact of the program after the end of the follow-up period, Identify the success of manual and computer games in improving the attention of a sample of autistic children

the study sample consisted of a group of autistic children (10) children, aged (7-12) years and were selected from Tabark, Active centers, Sidi Salim ,Khafr Elshikh(2017), The study tools included Autism Disorder Diagnostic Scale for Children Prepared by: Abdulaziz Al-Sayed Al-Shakhs (2013), Good ard Intelligence Scale, Measure of autistic children attention skills, Prepared by; the researcher, Measure of autistic children playing skills, Prepared by; the researcher, A training program based on manual and computer games to improve the attention of autistic children, Prepared by; the researcher. The results of the study There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group in the pre and post measurements of the attention skills of the autistic child and the overall degree in favor of the post measurement, There are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group in the post and sequential measurements of the attention skills of the autistic child, and overall score, There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental and control group in the post measurements of the attention skills of the autistic child, and overall score in favor of the experimental group, There are statistically significant differences between the average grades of the experimental group in the pre and post measurements of the playing skills of the autistic child and the overall score in favor of the post measurement, There are no statistically significant differences between the average grades of the experimental group in the in the post and sequential measurements of the playing skills of the autistic child and the overall, There are statistically significant differences between the average grade of the experimental group and the control group in the post measurement of the playing skills of the autistic child and the overall score in favor of the experimental group.

Key words:- -Training Program - Attention - Autism
-Manual Games - Computer Games.



١١ - جيهان رجب عبد الرحمن المازني
الكفاءة الذاتية وأساليب مواجهة الضغوط والمرونة النفسية كمنبئات بالرضا
الوظيفي لدى معلمات التربية الخاصة
Gehan Ragab Abd El Rahman El Mazny
Self-efficacy and Stress Confrontation Styles and Psychological
Flexibility as a Predictors of job Satisfaction among Special
Education Female Teachers

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the extent of predictability of job satisfaction through self-efficacy and methods of coping with stress and psychological flexibility each of the special education teachers, and the possibility of predicting job satisfaction through both self-efficacy and methods of coping with stress and psychological resilience of special education teachers. Predictive study, where the sample of the study consisted of (50) teachers of special education. Mo In the face of stressful daily life events (Prepared by Ali Abdulsalam Ali, 2008) and the Self-Efficiency Scale of Special Education Teachers (Prepared by the Researcher), the results of the study showed that the job satisfaction of special education teachers can be predicted through self-efficacy, coping methods, and psychological resilience. (Psychological and family competence) individually, and can be predicted degrees of job satisfaction among teachers of special education through the degrees of both .self-efficacy and methods of coping with stress and psychological flexibility

Key Words: Special Education Teachers - Job Satisfaction - Psychological Resilience - Stress Management Techniques - Self Efficiency..



١٢- محمد أنور فرحات شريف
فعالية برنامج ارشادي انتقائي لتنمية الشفقة بالذات لتحسين المرونة
النفسية لدي طلاب المرحلة الثانوية

Mohamed Anwar Farhat Sheraif

The Effectiveness of a Selective Counseling Program to Develop Self-Compassion to Improve The Psychological Resilience of High School Students

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to verify the effectiveness of a selective Counseling program to develop self-compassion to improve the psychological resilience of high school students, and to reveal the continued effectiveness of the program one month after the end of the program during the follow up measurement. The researcher used the psychological resilience measure prepared by Amal Abdel-Samea Baza (2017), and the self-compassion scale prepared by the researcher, and the self-compassion program prepared by the researcher. The study was depended on a sample of (20) students from the first and second secondary grades, aged between 15-16 years. With standard aviation (0.28) They were divided into two groups, one of them is experimental (10) students and the other is a control group (10) students. The program was implemented for two months, The study found the effectiveness of the selective guidance program in the development of self-compassion, as well as the improvement of the psychological resilience of the experimental group of the secondary students. The effectiveness of the program and the improvement of the sample continued until one month after the completion of the application of the program.).

key words: selective counseling program - self-compassion- psychological resilience, Secondary school students.



١٣- أمانى جمال فوزى عثمان
فاعلية برنامج إرشادى معرفى سلوكى أسرى لتخفيف حدة الاكتئاب لدى
الأطفال المضمومين لأحد الوالدين
Amany Gamal Fawzy Etman
The effectiveness of a family Cognitive behavioral and counselling
program for decreasing depression for children one parent custody
ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on a sample of (10) children in on one parent custody between the age of (9) to (12) years. The study used through a family cognitive behavioral and counselling program, and a measure of children depression, The results showed that there were significant difference between the mean scores of the two experimental groups and the adjustment in the post application on depression in favor of the experimental group in the best direction . there are statistically signification difference between the average of children score orders in the pre and post measurement for the experimental group on depression measure for the post measurement. there are no statistically signification difference in the average of the experimental group scores ranks between the poet and the follow-up measurement (after two months) on depression measure .

Keywords: The cognitive behavioral counseling - Depression - Children on one parent custody .

١٤- محمد فايز عبد المقصود عصفور
فاعلية برنامج إرشادى سلوكى لتحسين الانتباه المشترك فى تنمية
التواصل اللفظى لدى الاطفال ذوي اضطرابات طيف التوحد

١٥- رنا صبحى عبد الفتاح الكفورى
فاعلية برنامج إرشادى بالمعنى لتنمية التسامى بالذات لدى طلاب الجامعة



١٦- إيمان محمد أحمد محمود
فعالية برنامج إرشادى معرفى سلوكى لإدارة الضغوط النفسية لمريضات سرطان الثدي

Eman Mohamed Ahmed Mahmoud

The Effectiveness of a Behavioral Cognitive Counselling Program in Managing Breast Cancer Patients' Psychological Stresses

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to know the effectiveness of a cognitive behavioral counseling program to manage the psychological stress of breast cancer patients. Between (35-55) years with an average (44,42) years and standard deviation (7,78) years. the study used the psychological stress scale for breast cancer patients prepared by the researcher and a cognitive behavioral counseling program to manage psychological stress prepared by the researcher. the study reached the following results: there are a statistically significant differences between the means grades of the experimental and control groups in the post-assesment of the psychological stress scale in favor of the experimental group in the best direction. There are no statistically significant differences between the means grades of the experimental group in the post and pre assesment. And there are of dynamic factors that contributed to low psychological stress after exposure to the program. These



١٧- صباح أبو العنين محمد حتاتة
استخدام برامج التواصل الاجتماعي (facebook) وعلاقتها بالسلوك العدواني
لدى المراهقين الصم

Sabah Abu El Enein Mohamed Hattata
Using social media (facebook) and their relation to aggressive
behavior deaf teenagers

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the relationship between the use of social media (Facebook) and their relation to the aggressive behavior of deaf adolescents, and the sample of the study consisted of (100) deaf students in "Al- Amal" schools in Baltim, and Kafr El-Sheikh city, aged between (14-18) years. The study tools included: The scale of aggressive behavior of young adolescents. (Amal Baza.2015), a measure of the use of social media (face book) in deaf adolescents. (Prepared by the researcher). The study has reached several results: There is a statistically significant negative correlation between the average scores of social media site "Facebook", and aggressive behavior in deaf adolescents, there are no statistically significant differences between the males average scores, and the females average scores on the scale of social media site, There are no statistically significant differences between the males average scores, and the female average scores on the scale of aggressive behavior, there are statistically significant differences between users and non- users of social networking site "Facebook" and on Scale Aggressive behavior.

Keywords: deaf teenagers, aggressive behavior, social media programs, Facebook,.



١٨ - نيرة فهمي مصطفى درويش

اضطراب ضغط ما بعد الصدمة وعلاقته بمعنى الحياة والأعراض
السيكوسوماتية لدى السوريين المقيمين في مصر

Naira Fahmy Mustafa Darwish

Post-traumatic stress disorder and its relationship to the meaning of life and psychosomatic symptoms of Syrians residing in Egypt

ABSTRACT

The main aim of the study is to identify the relationship between post traumatic stresses, life meanings and psychosomatic symptoms, and to identify their prevalence and differences between males and females in The sample of the current study consists of (100) university students that divided into the previous variable, (68) females and (32) males, whose ages ranged from (18-21) years, with a slight age (20.4) years, and a psychosomatic disorders scale, which is prepared by Abdo Hanoor's standard deviation of (0.77), and uses pole (2009 AD), and the meaning of life scale which is prepared by Nader Fathi Qassem and others (2016 AD), post-trauma pressure scale / Abdo Hanour's pole (2019 CE), The results of the study refers to the existence of a correlation between the symptoms of the psychosomatic in the symptoms of the circulatory system and the symptoms of the glandular system and post-traumatic stress disorder, and the absence of a correlation between post-traumatic stress and the psychosomatic symptoms of the symptoms of the system (digestive, respiratory, muscular, skin, urinary), and the presence of a correlation Between the meanings of life and both post-traumatic stress disorder and psychosomatic symptoms, the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder came at the elevated level, the level of prevalence of the mean of life came at the intermediate level, and the level of prevalence of psychosomatic symptoms in the overall came at the pain level Reduced to the average, and there is no there is no statistical differences due to the variable type in the current study variables (meaning Alehiah-.post-traumatic stress disorder - symptoms psychosomatic) among Syrians living in Egypt

:key words

Post-traumatic stress disorder - the meaning of life - psychosomatic symptoms - Syrians residing in Egypt



١٩- غادة رجب محمد إبراهيم الكناني
فعالية برنامج إرشادي لتنمية الثقة بالنفس لإدارة الغضب لدى الأطفال ذوي
صعوبات التعلم في المرحلة الابتدائية
Ghada Ragab Mohamed Ibrahim Al-Kinany
The effectiveness of a counseling program to develop self-confidence
to manage anger in children with learning disabilities at the primary
level

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to know the effectiveness of a counseling program to develop confidence in anger management for children with learning difficulties in the primary stage, and to test the continuity of the impact of the program itself after (60) days of applying the program to this goal, then using the experimental approach and the study was applied to a sample of (20) A boy and a girl, and they were divided into control group (10), with an average age of (9.98 years), a standard deviation (0.21), and experimental (10), with an average age of (9.85 years), a standard deviation (0.31), and the study tools included Raven IQ scale, the self-confidence measure for children (Prepared by/Hamdi Muhammad Yassin, Muhammad Rizk Al-Buhairi, & Abdul Rahman Hassan Al-Khaled , 2010), An anger scale for children, (prepared by/Wafa Muhammad Siraj, 2017), and the proposed counseling psychological program (prepared by/ the researcher), The study found that there were statistically significant differences between the mean levels of the children of the two control and experimental groups in the dimensional measurement on the self-confidence scale in favor of the experimental group and the measure of anger in the direction of the control group, and the presence of statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the children of the experimental group in the pre and post applications of the scale Self-confidence in favor of telemetry and anger scale in the direction of tribal measurement. There were no statistically significant differences between the mean scores of children in the experimental group for the two-dimensional and consecutive scales on the self-confidence scale and the anger scale

Key words: Counseling Program, Self-Confidence, Anger, Learning Difficulties.

قسم أصول التربية



١- مجدي عبد السلام عبده سعيد
رؤية طلاب الجامعة للإرهاب الإلكتروني كمهدد للتماسك المجتمعي (دراسة
اتنوجرافية)
Magdy Abdel-salam Abdo Saed,
University students' View of Cyber Terrorism as a Threat for Societal
Cohesion "An Ethnographic Study"

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to identify the university students' view of cyber terrorism and its determinants and means as one of the threats to the cohesion of society in the light of technical and information development and the spread of social networks.

the most important of which are: .The field study reached several results

، conflicts and terrorism.1. The electronic arena has become a new dimension and a new arena for wars air and outer space.، sea.similar to and even more dangerous than the traditional arena known as land

2- cyber terrorism is closer to the method of guerrilla warfare and traditional terrorism where it does not and no .require significant human or material capabilities compared to the capabilities of the target opponent places of concentration and no area of land under his control and no strategic depth can be targeted.

3- The danger of cyber terrorism as a threat to social cohesion in the ease of attracting young people and adolescents by extremist organizations that promote extremist and abnormal ideas.



**٢- هدى أحمد خليل عبد العزيز
التربية السياسية في كتابات مصطفى محمود
"دراسة تحليلية"**

Huda Ahmed Khalil Abdi Elaziz

Political Education in the writings of Mustafa Mahmoud"An analytical study

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the dimensions of political education in the writings of "Mustafa Mahmoud" and the factors involved in the cultural forces influencing his thought, as well as the features of political thought and the objectives and institutions of political education Mustafa Mahmoud

The researcher used the following research methods: historical approach and method of qualitative .analysis of the content of texts

To achieve the objectives of the study, the study was organized in six chapters, and the study reached :several results, the most important of which

That the most important axes of the writings of Mustafa Mahmoud is the importance of knowledge of Zionism and knowledge of weapons so as not to fall into the trap of Zionist deception, which is one of the first to penetrate the barrier of publication against Zionism, what he wrote is a deep sense of the era in which he lived and analysis of a wide views on the nature of the era, The topics dealt with reflect many contemporary trends and intellectual concerns. His approach to these subjects reveals a sensitive intelligent mind that rejects a human tendency and strives to reach a solution to some acute problems that plague the conscience of the .present man

Mustapha Mahmoud was a forward-looking person who predicted the collapse of the Soviet Union. He wrote several articles in which he refuted Marxism and continued to attack material communism until it actually fell. He dealt with the Gulf War from its beginning and predicted that it had other chapters. And the study found that Islam is a social approach primarily educational Mustafa Mahmoud arrived in the book of political Islam to an important issue and premature before the outbreak of Islamic strife and on the scene when it was in the stage of the cocoon is the issue of political Islam, political Islam and advocacy and awareness purpose Of public opinion, and their goal connected to the Islamic approach in purity and simplicity and comprehensiveness to Muslims in general political .walasalam life and the treatment of science and work and noble ethics, mercy, justice and forbearance for the weak and aid to the poor and the Shura rulers, democratic and popular .participation in the decision

قسم التربية المقارنة و الإدارة التعليمية



١- عبد الهادي نعيش رويشد دليم مزعل الرشيدى
تدريب مديري مدارس المرحلة المتوسطة بدولة الكويت في ضوء إدارة
الجودة الشاملة

Abdul Hadi Nais Ruwishd alrashidi

**Training of directors of intermediate schools in the State Kuwait in
the light Total quality management**

ABSTRACT

The twenty-first century is witnessing qualitative and quantitative leaps in the educational process in view of the developments that have been achieved as a result of the theories of education that have created concepts that are different from the traditional educational process. These technological leapfrogs led to the information revolution as a result of the knowledge explosion and technological revolution Knowledge is a communicative connection and the world is planetary and non-imperialist, so the world has become a small village from the perspective of that technique.

The development of school administration is the following issues that must be taken care of, considering the school administration as one of the most important administrative levels that occupy a sensitive position in the educational administration that greatly affect the educational output. It is responsible for the management and leadership of part of the educational institution that deals directly with the axis of the educational process and its purpose: the student and his success or failure in the management of this institution because it is the success or failure of the entire educational process. Since the term quality is not a commodity that can be imported, it is a system that includes all the components of the administrative system in any institution and the philosophical, social, economic, scientific, technological and information bases on it. Therefore, it is worth noting that attempts by some ministries of education in the Arab world To implement this administrative system, without providing the conditions without providing the conditions, capabilities, capabilities, and demands of human, material and technological, it will be considered a misguided effort. It will be unsuccessful and will not succeed, especially if the objective is propaganda and media to polish the image of the institution

Training is one of the most important means used in the process of developing individual monkeys, changing their scientific and practical capabilities, and reaching them to a high degree of different skills and high efficiency in their field of work within the organization. Training is also a means to make individuals more receptive to change and development within organizations. Therefore, no change can have positive effects unless there are human competencies that work and contribute to the activation of change.



٢- إيهاب أحمد إسماعيل هلال
نظام المدارس المستقلة في إنجلترا وأستراليا وكيفية الاستفادة منها في مصر"
دراسة مقارنة"

Thab Ahmed Ismaeil Helal
Independent Schools' System in England And Australia, And How to
Benefit from them in Egypt: A comparative Study

ABSTRACT

Study Place: Faculty of Education - Kafr El-Sheikh University - Department of Comparative Education and Educational Instrument

The problem of the study: The study aimed to identify the system of independent schools in England and Australia, and analyze the similarities and differences to develop a proposed concept for the implementation of the system of independent schools in Egypt in the light of the experiences of England and Australia, and the researcher used the approach comparative steps.

The study proceeds according to the following chapters:

Chapter 1: General Framework of the Study.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Foundations of Independent Schools (Theoretical Framework)

Chapter 3: The Independent Schools System in England.

Chapter 4: The Independent Schools System in Australia.

Chapter 5: Comparative Analysis of the Independent Schools System in England and Australia.

Chapter 6: A Proposed Concept of the Independent Schools System in Egypt.

The study concluded several results, the most important of which are:

Independent schools in both countries have enjoyed unparalleled popular and political support. Independent schools highlighted a vivid example of the application of market mechanisms in education.

Independent schools are subject to educational accounting and provide periodic and structured reports to parents and the community.

Independent schools are based on a self-administered entrance that gives the school complete autonomy.

The researcher reached a set of recommendations, the most important of which are:

Enabling the school to make it a key unit for decision making.

Seeking non-traditional sources of funding to increase the quality and quality of education.

Developing an effective system of accounting to ensure follow-up to quality and improve education.

Keywords: (System - Independent Schools)

٣- محمد السيد حجازى البص
تكنولوجيا المعلومات كمدخل لتحسين الاداء الادارى لمديري المدارس الثانوية
العامة "دراسة ميدانية بمحافظة كفر الشيخ"



٤- شاكى إبراهيم عبد السلام يوسف جابيش
تحسين أداء مديري المدارس الثانوية الفنية الصناعية بجمهورية مصر العربية
في ضوء مدخل التحفيز الإداري

Shaker Ibrahim Abdel Salam Gawish

Improving Industrial Technical School Principals' Performance in the
Arab Republic of Egypt in the light of Administrative Stimulation

ABSTRACT

The trend towards improving the performance of school principals in the technical secondary industrial schools is not optional, but an urgent need to make improvement and changes that help to improve the educational process in a manner that achieves the goal established for the school, and the performance of school principals is an essential pillar in schools through the optimal use of their forces Human resources, where the performance of managers and the application of administrative processes properly is the main output of the educational process by encouraging the efforts of employees and ,their awareness of their role and responsibility towards the school to improve the educational process In order to improve the performance of school administrators and raise the efficiency and increase belonging to schools of technical secondary industrial education must pay attention to material and moral incentives and promotions and give them more powers to achieve the highest degree of coordination and cooperation among members of educational institutions, which is reflected in the improvement of the educational process, and the aim of the research to identify the theoretical framework of the administrative incentive approach Improving performance, and identifying the performance of the principals of the technical secondary industrial schools in the Arab Republic of .Egypt. As long as the administrative stimulus, to benefit from research in the Arab Republic of Egypt

٥- على محمد على ابو شعيشع
تفويض السلطة مدخل لتطوير اداء مديري مدارس التعليم الاساسى "دراسة
ميدانية فى محافظة الدقهلية"

٦- عزه مصطفى على الهابط
تطوير التعليم الثانوى الفنى بمصر فى ضوء النموذج الاوروبى للتميز

٧- سمير احمد خالد الطحان
معايير اعتماد مؤسسات ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة فى بعض الدول الاجنبية
وكيفية الافادة منها فى مصر



٨- شيماء عبد البديع محمد الحداد
تطوير التقويم التربوي الشامل بالتعليم قبل الجامعي
في مصر في ضوء خبرات بعض الدول الأجنبية

Shaymaa Abdul Badea Mohamed Al Haddad

Developing Comprehensive Educational Evaluation in Pre-university Education in Egypt in the Light of Experiences of some Foreign Countries

ABSTRACT

Based on the findings of the study, there are a number of recommendations suggested by the study, including:

The necessity to apply questionnaires to all pre-university students, teachers, school principals, mentors, and the Board of Trustees in order to take their opinions and ideas on the expected objectives of the comprehensive educational evaluation.

The necessity to set objectives commensurate with curriculum development, practical attention and development of innovation capacity.

The necessity for training units in schools to conduct training and leaflets to spread the culture of using the comprehensive educational evaluation.

The necessity to prepare curricula commensurate with the age of the student and cover all theoretical and practical aspects.

The necessity to link the curriculum to different industrial and agricultural environments and to take into account all scientific, cultural and technological aspects.

The necessity to conduct workshops for all students, teachers, school principals, mentors and the Board of Trustees to spread the culture of the comprehensive educational evaluation and to form positive trends towards the educational process and encourage them to change and develop.

The necessity to conduct seminars for all students, teachers, principals, mentors, and the Board of Trustees to raise the level of performance, and raise morale so that the change is self-generated to achieve the goals of the comprehensive educational evaluation .

The necessity to apply the comprehensive educational evaluation to the secondary level in Egypt.

The necessity to provide different ways of communication between family and school.

٩- فتحية أحمد اسماعيل حمعة
تصور مقترح لتمويل التعليم الجامعي المصري من موارد بديلة في ضوء
خبرات بعض الدول



١٠- جهاد قطب محمد هاشم
شراكة منظمات المجتمع المدني والمنظمات الحكومية في محو الأمية بمصر
والهند: دراسة مقارنة

Gehad Kotob Mohammed Hashem

**Partnership between civic society organizations and governmental
organizations in literacy at Egypt and India: Comparative study**

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to identify the reality of partnership between civic society organizations and governmental organizations in planning, Financing, and Evaluating literacy programs at Egypt and India; The study used the comparative approach, The study presented the efforts of some non-governmental organizations in literacy at Egypt and India; The study deducted some results, such as: the NGOs in Egypt suffers from some of obstacles such as the government control over the organization activities, and the bureaucratic complexities that they face; The study has proposed some procedures to develop the partnership between civic society organizations and governmental organizations in literacy at Egypt in the light of Indian experience.

The study has involved six chapters as follows:

Chapter one: the general framework: (Introduction - the problem of the study - the limits of the study - the objectives of the study - the method of the study - the importance of the study - the terms of the study - previous studies - and the steps of the study).

Chapter two: partnership between civic society organizations and governmental organizations in literacy in the contemporary world.

Chapter three: partnership between civic society organizations and governmental organizations in literacy at Egypt.

Chapter four: partnership between civic society organizations and governmental organizations in literacy at India.

Chapter five: partnership between civic society organizations and governmental organizations in literacy in Egypt, and India (A comparative study).

Chapter six: Results and proposed procedures.

Key words: partnership – civic society – NGOs – literacy.



١١ - جيهان حسيني عبد التواب الحلفاوي
نظم التعليم العالي والتنمية الاقتصادية في كل من فيتنام وإندونيسيا
وكيفية الاستفادة منها في مصر
Geehan heseny abd eltuap elhalfawy
higher Education and economic development systems in Vietnam
and Indonesia and how Egypt can make use it

ABSTRACT

the higher education is considered one of the tools that contribute in forming the individuals and society actively and make its features in the present and future together, it ensure the right ways of society development and its roads towards his ambition for progress and welfare in the different field of life

The study aims to recognise on the higher education and development systems in both Vietnam and Indonesia and how Egypt can benefit from these systems. in fact, the higher education institution, face many challenges and shortage that need to development ,according to new global changes that make a reforming necessity to improve (develop)the efficiency level of the educational out puts that take part in progress and development.

The Study was based on the comparative method to identify the experience of both Vietnam and Indonesia in higher education systems and economic development, in order to achieve economic development in Egypt in light of the experiences of Vietnam, and Indonesia in higher education systems order to benefit from them in making the suggested actions by addressing: the general framework of the study, Theoretical framework, the reality of higher education systems and economic development in Egypt, the experience of both Vietnam and Indonesia in higher education systems and economic development, study results.

جامعة كفر الشيخ
الإدارة العامة للدراسات
العلية والبحوث



قسم علم النفس التربوى



١- السيد عبد المحسن السيد محمد العيسوي
بعض العوامل المعرفية واللامعرفية المنبئة بصعوبات الكتابة لدى تلاميذ
مرحلة التعليم الأساسي

El Sayed Abd El-Mohsen El Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Elesawy
Some Cognitive and Non Cognitive Factors as Predictors of Writing
Disabilities Among basic Education

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to detect the relationship between some cognitive factors (auditory perception, visual perception , and memory), and non cognitive factors(achievement motivation, writing self concept, and writing anxiety) with writing disabilities among basic education pupils, and the predictability of writing disabilities (pupils performance and teacher assessment), The study sample consists of (98) male and female 2nd preparatory grade pupils, in age (156-180) month, with age mean (168) month, and standard deviation (± 2.91), from Sidi Salem Educational Administration, Kafr El Shiekh, The study tools included: writing disabilities analysis scale (prepared by/ Fathy Mostafa El-Zayat, 2015), Dysgraphia analytic scale (prepared by/ Abd El-Wahab Kamel, 1998), Intelligence scale (prepared / Jone Raven), visual perception disabilities scale, auditory perception disabilities scale, and memory disabilities scale of diagnostic assessment battery for learning disabilities (prepared by/ Fathy Mostafa El-Zayat, 2015), achievement motivation scale (prepared by / Hermiz, Arabicized by/ Farouk Mousa, 2003), writing anxiety scale (prepared by / researcher), and writing self concept scale (prepared by / researcher), The study results revealed that there is a significant negative relationship between writing disabilities and writing self concept in pupils performance and teacher assessment, there is a significant positive relationship between writing disabilities and each of writing anxiety, auditory perception disabilities, visual perception disabilities , and memory disabilities in pupils performance and teacher assessment, there is a significant negative relationship between writing disabilities and achievement motivation in pupils performance, while was positive in teacher assessment, and there is a predictability of writing disabilities in pupils performance and teacher assessment by writing anxiety, auditory perception disabilities, visual perception disabilities , and memory disabilities, but there isn't a predictability of writing disabilities by achievement motivation, while there is a predictability of writing disabilities just in pupils performance by writing self concept among pupils with writing disabilities .

Keywords: Visual Perception , Auditory Perception , Memory, Achievement Motivation, Writing Anxiety, Writing Self – Concept, Writing Disabilities .

٢- ساهر محمد عبد الوهاب محمد
الانتباه والخيال الإبداعي والاتجاه نحو المدرسة كمنبئات بحب الاستطلاع لدى
تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية

Saher Mohamed Abd El-Wahab Mohamed
Attention, Creative Imagination and Attitude Towards School as
Predictors of Curiosity among primary stage pupils

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to detect the relationship between each of attention, creative imagination, attitude towards school, and curiosity among primary school pupils, and the predictability of curiosity from some variables: attention, creative imagination and attitude towards school, The study sample consisted of (470) male and female 5th grade pupils (211 male, 259female), in age (11-12) year, with age mean (11.39) year, and standard deviation (± 0.315), from some schools of Riyadh Educational Administration, Kafr El Shiekh, in school year (2017-2018), The study tools included: attention scale prepared by/ Ayman El Deeb Mohamed ShoSha (2006), creative imagination scale prepared by/ Masry Abd El-Hamid Hanora (2003), attitude towards school (prepared by/ researcher), and curiosity scale prepared and translated by/ Shaker Abd El-Hamid, Abd El-Latif Khalifa (2006), The study results revealed that there is a significant positive relationship between attention and curiosity, there is a significant positive relationship between creative imagination and curiosity, there is a significant positive relationship between attitude towards school and curiosity, and there is a predictability of curiosity by pupils degrees on (attention, creative imagination and attitude towards school) scales. Keywords: Attention, Creative Imagination, Attitude Towards School, Curiosity.



٣- عمرو عادل أحمد الصياد

عوامل التفكير التأملية وبعض استراتيجيات التعلم المنظم ذاتيا كمنبئات
بالكفاءة الأكاديمية لدى طلبة المرحلة الثانوية

Amr Adel Ahmed El-Sayyad

Reflective thinking factors and some Self-regulated learning strategies as predictors of Academic competence for secondary stage students

ABSTRACT

The current study aims at investigating the relationship between reflective thinking and academic competence for secondary stage students, in addition to recognising the possibility of how to predict the academic competence through the degrees of both the Reflective thinking and the Self-regulated learning for secondary stage students. To investigate the purposes of the study and answer its learning for secondary stage students. To investigate questions, the Reflective thinking measure (prepared by Kember), self-regulated learning measure, (prepared by Pintrich) and academic competence measure, (prepared by the researcher) have been applied to a sample consisted of (400) male and female of 1st grade students in the First Semester of with the average (15.11) years old, standard) the academic year 2017- 2018, aged between (14-16 methods, The research resulted in the 0.443), by data analysis with the suitable Statistical±deviation (Statistically partial positive relationship between Reflective thinking and Academic existence of competence, the existence of Statistically Significant positive relationship between self-regulated learning and academic self-competence, the existence of Statistically Significant differences between for the responses of the study sample individuals on the degrees of Reflective the Average arithmetic thinking, Self-regulate learning and Academic self-competence according to gender, in addition to the possibility of how to predict the academic competence through Self-regulated learning, and the impossibility of the prediction of academic competence through reflective thinking for the secondary stage students.

Key words: Reflective thinking, Self-regulated learning, Academic competence.



٤- محمد رأفت عبد اللطيف بهجات نصار
التفكير الناقد وتوجهات الهدف كمنبئات بزمان ونوعية وأهداف استخدام
الإنترنت لدى طلبة الجامعة

Mohammad Rafat Abd El- Latif Bhagat Nassar
critical thinking and goal orientations as predictors of time, type and
aims of using the Internet for college students

ABSTRACT

The present study focused on the relationship between critical thinking, time, type and aims of using the internet for college students, as well as the relationship between goal orientations time, type and aims of using the internet for college students,. In addition to identifying the possibility of predicting the, time, type and aims of using the internet, And to verify the objectives of the study and answering its questions, The California test of critical thinking was applied, the Goal Orientation Scale, and the using internet scale / Researcher preparation, were applied to a sample of 150 male and female students from the College of Education, Special Education Department during the second semester. The academic year 2018/2019 ranged between (19,5 - 20,2) with an average of (19,85) years and a standard deviation of $(0,32 \pm)$ years, by analyzing the data obtained using the Stepwise regression analysis, the results showed that there is a significant inverse relationship between the critical thinking and the time and quality and goals of using the Internet for the purpose of entertainment for college students, as well as a positive and statistically significant relationship between the target orientations (performance / reluctance) and time. There is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the goal orientations (performance / empowerment, performance / prowess) and the use of the Internet In order to seek information and develop skills, in addition to the predictability of the time and quality of the use of the Internet through critical thinking and goal orientations.

Keywords: critical thinking, goal orientation, using Internet.

٥- عبد الحليم أحمد سليمان الغندور
أسلوب حل المشكلات ونمط تجهيز المعلومات كمنبئات بالفهم القرائي لدى
تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية

Abd Elhalim Ahmed Elghandour

**Problem Solving Style and Information Processing Pattern as
Predictors of Reading Comprehension among primary Stage Pupils**

ABSTRACT

The Present Study Focused On The Relation Between Problems Solving Style And Information Processing And Their Influence On Reading Comprehension And Try To Predict The Relation Between Problems Solving Style Degrees And Information Processing Degrees With Reading Comprehension Degrees Among Primary Stage Pupils, The Study Was Applied On A Sample Of (275) Pupils On Sixth Grade From Two Schools : Elshahid Mostafa Felfel And Elsayeda Aisha Primary School Were Collected From Kafre Els Sheikh – Quallin Province Through The Period (2018-2019) , (125 Male- 150 Female) With Age (130-140) Month , Average Age (135) Month And Standard Deviation ($\pm 2,61$) Month, During This Study The Researcher Used Three Measurements :The First Was For Reading Comprehension Prepared By Khairy Elmogazi(1998), The Second WAS Problem Solving Style Prepared By The Researcher(2019) And The Third Was Information Processing Prepared By Torrance Et All(1978) Which Was Prepared For The Arab Environment By Anwar Riyad And Ahmed Abada (1986). The Researcher Used Correlation Coefficient And Multiple And Stepwise Regression Analysis, The Researcher Concluded That:There Is Positive Relation Between Problem Solving Style And Reading Comprehension With Its Elements Also This Study Concludes That The Good Way Of Solving Problems Increase The Knowledge And Good Reading Comprehension During Study. The Study Shows Also That There Is Relation Between Information Processing And Comprehension As The Good Comprehension Depends On The Way How To Store And Deal With Information In Your Brain And Also The Pupil's Degrees Of Problem-Solving Style And Information Processing Predict The Degrees Of Reading Comprehension Through :

$$\text{Reading Comprehension} = 11.950 X + 1.979 X \text{ Problem Solving Style.}$$

Key Words: Reading Comprehension – Information Processing –Problem Solving Style.



٦- سمر السيد عبد الحميد علي سالم
أنماط معالجة المعلومات بالنصفين الكرويين بالمخ وعلاقتها بالسرعة
الإدراكية والصمود النفسي لدى طلبة الجامعة الملتكئين أكاديمياً والعاديين

Samar ELSayed Abd EL-Hameid Ali Salem

The Relationship Between Brain Hemispheres Information
Processing Types with Both Perceptual Speed Psychological Resilience
among Normal and Academic Procrastination University Student

ABSTRACT

There is positive statistically significant correlation between dominant information processing type and perceptual speed among faculty of education students.

There is positive statistically significant correlation between dominant information processing type and psychological resilience among faculty of education students.

There is no statistically significant correlation between dominant information processing type and academic procrastination among faculty of education students.

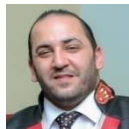
There is no statistically significant correlation between perceptual speed and academic procrastination among faculty of education students .

There is negative statistically significant correlation between psychological resilience, and academic procrastination among faculty of education students.

There are statistically significant differences between the average scores for procrastinators and normal students in perceptual speed, for normal students.

There are statistically significant differences between the average scores for procrastinators and normal students in psychological resilience scale, for normal students.

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



١- محمود مهنى عبدالنواب سعيد

فاعلية البرمجيات الرسومية في تنمية المفاهيم الجبرية ومهارات التفكير
البصري لدى طلاب الصف الثاني الثانوي

Mahmoud Mehanna Abdeltwab Saied

**The Effectiveness of Graphic Programs in Developing Algebra
Concepts and Visual Thinking Skills for Secondary Second Grade
Students**

ABSTRACT

Aim of research:

This research aimed to know the Effectiveness of Graphic Program in Developing Algebra Concepts and Visual Thinking Skills for Secondary Second Grade Students.

The sample of study consists of (40) of students in the Secondary Second Stage , it divided to two groups: experimental group consisted of (20) student, which teaching by the Graphic Program (Geogebra), and a control group of (20) student , teaching by the traditional method .

For answering the questions of research , the researcher rebuild the functions of the real variable in the Algebra Book for the Secondary Second Grade Students, according to the Graphic Program (Geogebra), also, he prepared two tests for the Algebra Concepts and Visual Thinking, then ensuring of its validity, and calculating the coefficient of stability for them, in order to analyze the data, the researcher used arithmetical averages, standard deviations and (T-test).

Results of research:

There is a statistically significant difference at (level of : $\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average scores of the experimental group and the control group in the total score of testing the algebraic concepts for the experimental group.

There is a statistically significant difference at (level of : $\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average scores of the experimental group and the control group in the level of testing the algebraic concepts (remembering, understanding, applying) for the experimental group.

There is a statistically significant difference at (level of : $\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average scores of the experimental group and the control group in the total score of testing the visual thinking for the experimental group.

There is a statistically significant difference at (level of : $\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average scores of the experimental group and the control group in the skills of visual thinking for the experimental group.

There is a positive correlation with statistical function at (level of :

$\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the total research sample of algebraic concepts and skills of visual thinking.

In light of these results , the research recommends to use the Graphic Program in teaching the functions unit with real variable, to the Secondary Second Grade Students, and generally, in teaching Mathematics.

Description of the research:

The research contained of four chapters, Summary in Arabic Language and Abstract in English Language, (7) appendixes, (27) table and (9) forms.

The Keywords: Graphic Programs Algebra concepts Visual thinking



٢- كمال وديع إبراهيم فرج

فاعلية استخدام التعليم المتميز في تنمية مهارات التفكير الأساسية وحب
الاستطلاع العلمي لدى تلاميذ الصف الرابع الابتدائي

Kamal wadea Ibrahim farag

**The Effectiveness of Using Differentiated Instruction in Developing
Basic Thinking Skills And scientific curiosity for Fourth Grade Primary
stage Pupils**

ABSTRACT

Researcher: Kamal wadea Ibrahim farag.

Research Title: The Effectiveness of Using Differentiated Instruction in Developing Basic Thinking Skills And scientific curiosity for Fourth Primary Grade Pupils.

Research Objective: The current research aimed to investigate The Effectiveness of Using Differentiated Instruction in Developing Basic Thinking Skills And scientific curiosity for Fourth Primary Grade Pupils. The research sample consisted of (82) male/female students divided into two groups i.e. the first one is experimental group and consisted of (42) students in School Almnshlin Elementary for Fourth Primary Grade Pupils. The second one is control group and consisted of (40) students in Elsaïda khdega Primary school affiliated to Qalin Directorate of Education in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate. The research tools are represented in Test basic thinking skills and Scientific curiosity scale. The research tools were pre-applied and then the teaching process was provided. The experimental group was taught via an Using Differentiated Instruction. The control group was taught in the same way followed by the post-application of the research tools. The researcher has used analytical descriptive and Experimental Research with a quasi-Experimental Design for monitoring and processing scores statistically.

Research Findings: the research concluded that there is a statistically significant difference at the level of significance ($\alpha < 0.05$) between the mean scores of the experimental group students and the scores of the control group students measurement test basic thinking skills and Scientific curiosity scale in science in favor of experimental group students, and there is a statistically significant correlational relationship at the level of significance ($\alpha < 0.05$) between the scores of the students in the research sample in the post-performance of the research tools.

Key words: Differentiated education - Basic Thinking Skills - Scientific curiosity



٣- محمد محمد رضوان مراد

فاعلية استراتيجية مهام الويب التشاركية فى تنمية مهارات تصميم ونتاج
ونشر مواقع الويب لدي تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية

Mohammed Mohammed Radwan Morad

The Effectiveness of Collaborative Web Quest Strategy In Developing Design, Production and Publishing Skills for Prep School Students

ABSTRACT

The current research objective is to investigate the effectiveness of the participatory web tasks strategy in developing the skills of designing, producing and publishing the websites of the students in the preparatory stage. The two-group experimental design, which is based on the application of research tools, was used in a tribal way, then the experimental process was implemented, the search tools were implemented, and the independent variable included the strategy of participatory web tasks. Design, production and dissemination of websites and skills for the design, production and dissemination of websites. The main research tools were the Achievement Test, the Note Card and the Product Evaluation Card. The sample consisted of (56) students in the second grade. They were divided into two experimental groups. The first group consisted of (28) students using the group and the second group (28) students using the group sharing strategy. The results of the study resulted in statistically significant differences between the two groups in the achievement related to the skills of designing, producing and publishing the websites, the skills skill level and the product evaluation card. This difference was statistically significant at

($\alpha \leq 0.05$) for the initial experimental group that used the sharing within the group.

Keywords: Collaborative E-Learning, collaboration web quest, skills, Skill Performance Level, Achievement.



٤- سحر عبد الباعث رزق علي
برنامج قائم على مرئيات الاستشعار عن بُعد وأثره في تنمية بعض المفاهيم
الجغرافية والدافعية للإنجاز لدى طلاب كلية التربية

Sahar Abd El Baeth Rizk Ali

A Program Based on Remote Sensing Images and its Impact on
Developing some Geographical Concepts and Achievement Motivation
among Faculty of Education Students

ABSTRACT

The Aim of this research is to identify the effect of a program based on remote sensing images on developing some geographical concepts and achievement motivation among Faculty of Education Students, and to achieve this objective, The Researcher used the descriptive analytical and experimental curriculum. The sample consisted of (30) Male and Female Students third years, Geography Department Faculty of Education, Kafr El –Sheikh University The Researcher used the experimental group, tools were applied (a test of Geographical concepts –Scale of the Achievement motivation) before and after on experimental group in the Academic year (2018/2019), The search results indicated: There are statistically significant differences at the level of (0.05) between the mean scores of the pre and post –Application of the students of the experimental group in the geographical concepts and a Scale of motivation for achievement in favor of the post Application, In the light of these results, the researcher presented some recommendations and the most important recommendations were the following: Paying attention to the use of telephotography (images, space and aero maps) in teaching geography as a modern means of teaching to raise the attention of students, Paying attention to the development of some geographical concepts as one of the basic objectives, that geography seeks to develop

Keywords: Remote Sensing Images, Geographical Concepts, Achievement Motivation.



٥- أحمد مرسى عبد العزيز غريب
برنامج مقترح في ضوء الإعجاز العلمي بالقرآن لتنمية بعض مهارات التفكير
الجغرافي لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية
Ahmed Morsy Abdel Aziz Gharieb
A Suggested program in the light of Qur`an scientific miracles for
Developing some Geographical Thinking Skills for Preparatory Stage
pupils

ABSTRACT

The Study aimed at investigating a Suggested program in the light of Qur`an scientific miracles for Developing some Geographical Thinking Skills for Preparatory Stage pupils. Geographical Thinking Skills test was Prepared . Test Validity and Reliability was estimated. The Sample was divided into two groups Experimental (N=30) Using a program in the light of Qur`an scientific miracles and Control one (N=30) Using traditional Method . Data reveals a Significant mean difference (at the .05 level) in the Geographical Thinking Skills for Preparatory Stage pupils between the two groups in favor of the Experimental one . Description of the research: The research consists of five chapters, a summary in English, the number of (13) tables and (2) forms, and (6) supplements, and 91 references Arab and foreign. Key words : - Qur`an scientific miracles
- Geographical Thinking Skills



٦- إيريني سمير صبحي جبران

فاعلية استخدام استراتيجية التساؤل الذاتي في تدريس مادة الفلسفة
لتنمية بعض مهارات التفكير الفلسفي لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي العام

Eriny Samir Sophy Gobran

he Effectiveness of Using Self-questioning Strategy of Teaching Philosophy in Developing Some Philosophical Thinking Skills For General Secondary First Grade Student

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research: Developing Some Philosophical Thinking Skills For General Secondary First Grade Student by using Self-questioning Strategy.

Research Sample: consisted of (60) (Male and female) General Secondary First Grade Student, were divided into two groups (control and experimental).

Research Procedures: Prepare research tools (philosophical thinking skills list) and (Philosophical thinking skills test), measure their validity and reliability, teach the unique unite by using Self-questioning Strategy in Nov 2018, apply the research tools (Philosophical thinking skills test) (pretest) on research sample, teach experimental group by using Self-questioning Strategy and Control by ordinary way in schools, then apply research tools (posttest).

Research Results:

≥ 0.05) between the mean scores of (experimental and control) group students in Philosophical thinking skills test (total and sub skills).

≥ 0.05) between the mean scores of experimental group students in (pre and post) measurements of philosophical thinking skills test.

Research Describe: consisted of (5) chapter, Arabic Summary, English Summary, (15) tables, (4) shapes, (10) supplements and (152) Arabic and English references.

Key Words: Self-questioning.
Philosophical Thinking Skills.

٧- نوال جبريل عبد العليم محمد
فاعلية نموذج سكامبر في تنمية مهارات التفكير المتشعب و المفاهيم
الوراثية لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي

Nawal Gibrel Abdel Aleem Mohamed

The Effectiveness of SCAMPER Model in Developing Neural Branching
Thinking Skills And Heredity Concepts for First Grade Secondary
Students

ABSTRACT

Research Objective: This Research aimed To develop some skills of Neural Branching Thinking and some Heredity Concepts for First Grade Secondary Students, using SCAMPER Model, the sample (60) preparatory participants, they were divided into two groups: consisted of and number of the study an experimental group of 30 Students and a control one of 30 Students. The tools included a test of Neural Branching skills and a test of Heredity Concepts in Biology, and the research tool were administered before, and the teaching was provided where the experimental group was taught with SCAMPER Model ,and the control group was taught in a traditional way, followed by the administration of the research tools. The researcher used the descriptive and quasi-experimental methods to analyze data statistically.

Research Findings :

The search results were There are statistically significant differences In the test of Neural Branching thinking skills This has been Excel D. Statistically At the level($\alpha < 0.05$) For the experimental group Which studied with SCAMPER Model, and There are statistically significant differences In the test of Heredity Concepts This has been Excel D. Statistically At the level ($\alpha < 0.05$) For the experimental group Which studied SCAMPER Model .

The research results also proved that there is a strong correlation between the Neural Branching thinking skills and Heredity Concepts.

Keywords: SCAMPER Model - Neural Branching thinking - Heredity Concepts.



أ- عبد الحميد محمد يوسف

**تقديم سلسلة "Club @ dos plus" لتدريس اللغة الفرنسية كلفة أجنبية ثانية
في المرحلة الثانوية وفقاً لمعايير الجودة**

Abdel Hamid Mohamed Youssef

**Évaluation de la série "Club@dos plus" pour l'enseignement du F.L.E
au cycle secondaire en fonction des standards de la qualité**

ABSTRACT

Le manuel scolaire restera le support didactique le plus efficace pour l'apprentissage d'une langue étrangère, et cette recherche veut employer l'analyse de contenu comme méthode de traitement de données. L'objectif de cette recherche est de faire une analyse objective en fonction des standards de la qualité visant à enrichir le domaine d'élaboration des manuels scolaires (du français langue étrangère) et cela revient à formuler des remarques objectives et d'émettre des suggestions dont le but est d'apporter sa propre contribution à l'amélioration du manuel scolaire et par conséquent à l'enrichissement du domaine de la didactique des manuels scolaires. Pour cela, nous avons élaborer une liste des standards pour analyser le contenu du manuel. Pour enrichir cette liste, nous avons mené des consultations auprès de quelques experts en Égypte où le français est enseigné comme deuxième langue étrangère dans les écoles publiques. Les résultats auxquels nous avons abouti, montrent que: le manuel n'a été soumis à une réelle prise en charge. En outre, cette recherche laisse dégager clairement que les enseignants ; principaux acteurs dans le processus d'enseignement/apprentissage du FLE, n'ont pas participé au choix de cet outil, En plus une liste de normes de qualité suggérées pour l'évaluation du contenu du manuel afin d'identifier les forces et les faiblesses des livres en français en Égypte. Et à l'aide d'outils de recherche: (des questionnaires, et d'entretiens avec des professeurs d'université, des enseignants et des orienteurs on a suggéré de faire d'autres recherches sur la conception et la construction de standards de la qualité dans l'aspect ou la composante du programme scolaire égyptien.

Mots-clés: la série (Club@dos plus), standards de la qualité, analyse du contenu.



٩- محروس احمد محمد حسين
فاعلية إستراتيجية التعليم التشاركي في تنمية بعض المهارات الحياتية
وتحصيل العلوم لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية
Mahrous Ahmed Mohammed Hussein

**The Effectiveness of Collaborative learning strategy in Developing
some Life Skills And Achievement of science of Pre-School Children**

ABSTRACT

Research Objective: The current research aimed to investigate The Effectiveness of Collaborative learning strategy in Developing some Life Skills And Achievement of science of Pre-School Children. The research sample consisted of (82) male/female students divided into two groups i.e. the first one is experimental group and consisted of (42) students in Ahmed Shawki Joint Primary & School from Fourth grade students. The second one is control group and consisted of (40) students in Ms. Khadija primary common school Of the Department of Qaleen Directorate of Education in Kafr Al-Sheikh, In addition to the students of the Martyr Al-Dayeh Primary School, they used exploratory and exploratory tools , The research tools were the Life Skills Scale, the Science Collection Test, the Applied Research Tools were applied tribal, Where the teaching of the experimental group using the collaborative learning strategy, "Think - pair -share", and the control group taught it in the usual way, This was followed by the application of search tools in the past, The researcher used descriptive and analytical descriptive methods in semi-experimental design for the monitoring and statistical processing of grades.

research results: the research concluded that there is a statistically significant difference at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the average scores of the experimental and control groups in the post-application of the life skills scale and the science achievement test.

Recommend research: The need to employ collaborative learning in science teaching to develop different learning outcomes among primary school students.

Key words: Collaborative learning strategy - Life skills - Achievement in Science



١٠ - حنان محمد عوض شامية

فعالية خرائط المفاهيم الإلكترونية لتعلم المفاهيم العلمية ومهارات التفكير
في مادة العلوم لتلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية

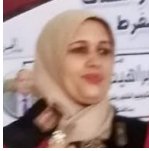
Hanan Mohamed Awad Elshamia

The Effectiveness of Electronic Conceptual Mapping for Learning Scientific Concepts and Thinking Skills in The Science Course of Prep Stage Pupils

ABSTRACT

The current research aimed to verify the effectiveness of electronic concept maps in the development for students of preparatory stage students. The sample consisted of (68) students, divided into two groups: one experimental (33) students, and the other control (35) students of the second-grade students in Qleen preparatory school for girls, Qleen Educational Administration, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate. The research tools were the testing of scientific concepts and thinking skills. Research tools were applied previously and then the teaching process was provided. The teaching group was taught using the electronic concept maps. The control group was taught in the traditional way, followed by the application of the research tools. The researcher used the analytical descriptive approach and experimental with semi-experimental design to monitor scores and process them statistically. The results of the study revealed that there were statistically significant differences at the level of (0.01) between the average scores of the experimental and control groups in the post-measurement of the scientific concepts test and the thinking skills test for the benefit of the students of the experimental group, and the research proved existence of a strong correlation relationship, statistically significant at the level of (0.01) among the grades of the students in the research sample in the performance of the research tools.

Key words: Electronic Concept Maps - Scientific Concepts - Thinking skills.



١١ - شريهان عبد السلام عبد السلام علي
برنامج قائم على المسرح التفاعلي البنائي لتنمية مهارات الاستماع والتحدث
والتواصل الاجتماعي الإيجابي لدى طفل الروضة ذي النشاط المفرط

Sherehan Abdel Salam Abdel Salam Ali

**A Program Based On The Constructive Interactive Theatre To
Develop The Listening, Speaking And Positive Social Communication
Skills Of The Hyperactive Kindergarten Child**

ABSTRACT

The objective of the research is to investigate the effectiveness of a program based on the constructive interactive theatre to develop positive listening, speaking and social communication skills of the hyperactive kindergarten child. The research sample consisted of (20) hyperactive children. They represented the research group at Al Hamoul governmental School for Languages, AL Hamaul educational administration, Kafr El-Sheikh government, The research tools were in the listening skills test, the speaking skills test, and the positive social communication scale. The research tools were applied first and then the treatment was introduced. The program was applied to the research sample, followed by the application of the research tools. The researcher used the analytical, descriptive method and experimental method Semi-experimental design of the monitoring and processing of grades.

The results of the study showed that there were statistically significant differences at the level of (0,05) between the average scores of the children in the pre-post measurements of the test of listening skills, the test of speaking skills, and the measure of positive social communication in favor of the post measurement.

Key words : Interactive Theater - Listening Skills - Speaking Skills - Positive Social Communication Skills – Hyperactivity Disorder.



12- رمضان علي محمد يونس

**أثر برنامج تدريبي قائم على الرحلات المعرفية في تنمية مهارات استخدام
السبورة التفاعلية لدى معلمي المرحلة الاعدادية واتجاههم نحوها**

Ramadan Ali Mohamed Yonis

**The Effect of Training Program Based on Web Quest on Developing
Interactive Board Skills for Preparatory Stage Teachers and Their
Attitudes Towards It**

ABSTRACT

In the light of previous research findings and recommendations, it is proposed to:

The effectiveness of a training program based cognitive journeys to develop the skills of achievement and thinking skills and habits of mind.

The impact of a training program based on cognitive journeys to develop skills to develop the electronic achievement file of computer teachers.

The effectiveness of a training program based on cognitive journeys to develop participatory learning skills and conceptual assimilation in science subjects for different grades.

Inverted interactive learning model and impact on the development of skills using interactive whiteboard for teachers of different stages.

The impact of a training program based on the virtual learning management system (sloode) in the development of skills to use the interactive whiteboard for teachers of different stages.

A training program based on cognitive journeys through the web and its impact on the development of computerized thinking skills, problem solving skills, visual thinking skills, preventive technological culture skills, and learning efficiency for this group.



١٢- محمد مصطفى سعيد الجمل
التقييم الأصيل لمهارات التحدث لدى طلاب الصف الأول الثانوي
Mohammed Mostafa Saeed Mostafa El-Gamal
Authentic Assessment of Speaking Skills for First Year Secondary
School Students

ABSTRACT

The present study investigated the authentic assessment of speaking skills in the light of the International English Language Testing System (IELTS). The speaking test was administrated of first year secondary school students. Participants were randomly selected from El-Qadeema Secondary School for Girls in Kafr El-Sheikh Governate and they were seventy four female students. They were assessed using authentic assessment methods for speaking skills. Test administration took place in the School. The academic year 2016-2017. Participants studied the Setbook of Hello English for Secondary female students who shared in the test aged between fourteen to fifteen years old. The construction of the test underwent different procedures which can be summed up as follows: (1) selecting speaking skills to be tested. (2) Test material selection. (3) Developing items before tryout. (4) Tryout test administration; (5) scoring the tryout test according to the IELTS speaking test rubrics. Test reliability was calculated through using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, Version 18). Test validity was calculated through intrinsic validity and internal consistency. The results showed the validity and reliability of the test and proved it as a good assessment tool for speaking skills.

Key words: Speaking- Assessment- Authentic Assessment- Language Testing



١٤- إيمان عبد العزيز احمد حليمة
تطوير بيئة تعلم تشاركية وأثرها في تنمية مهارات تصميم الرسوم التعليمية
المتحركة لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية
Eman Abd El-aziz Ahmad Halima
Improving a Collaborative Learning Environment and Its Effect
Developing Instructional Animations Design for Preparatory Stage
Pupils

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research: Developing the skills of dealing with Scratch program for the first grade preparatory students through the study of the programming language unit Scratch using participatory learning.

students (male and female) in the first grade preparatory. Research Sample: consisted of 30

Research procedures: prepare research tools were applied to the research groups The following .tools were applied to the skills of dealing with the Scratch program

Research results: found that there were statistically significant differences at level (0.01) between the mean scores of the students of the control and experimental groups in the post application of the achievement test and the observation card favoring the experimental group.

Research Describe: consisted of (5) chapter, Arabic summary, English summary, (15) tables, (25) shapes, (12) supplements and (258) Arabic and English references.

Keywords: Participatory E-learning mode - Scratch programming language- Animated educational graphics Performance skills.



١٥ - حسناء فراج إبراهيم السعدني
فاعلية برنامج قائم على نموذج التعلم الهرمي في تطبيق المفاهيم الفقهية
لدى تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي الأزهرى

Hasnaa Farrag Ibrahim Elsadany

The Effectiveness of a Program Based on Hierarchical Learning Model in Applying Fiqh Concepts for Al-Azhar Preparatory First Grade Students

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the effectiveness of a program based on the hierarchical learning model in the application of the jurisprudential concepts of the first grade students in Azhari. Study Methodology: The study used the experimental approach, which depends on two groups, one experimental, the proposed program is offered in forty shares, and the other is an officer. The sample of the study consisted of the students of the first grade of Azhari in the Institute of Boys Kafr El-Sheikh, numbering (64) students distributed in two experimental groups studied using the proposed program, and the control was studied in the traditional way.

Study tools:

- A list of doctrinal concepts suitable for first grade students in Azhari; to make them a criterion for building the program in light of it.
- a list of hierarchical learning model specifications; to make them a standard in building the program.
- Test the concepts of jurisprudence; to determine the initial level of students sample study, and measure the effectiveness of the program, where the test is applied tribal and periodically.
- Proposed program.
- Teacher's Guide.

Main results of the study:

A - The study reached a list of concepts of jurisprudence comprising eight main concepts and thirty - six sub - concepts.

B - and reached a list of specifications for the model of learning pyramid includes three main axes and include forty-one sub-characteristics suitable to apply the doctrinal concepts of the first grade students Azhari.

The percentage of students who represent the fifth level (very poor) is 17% of the sample. In the fourth level (poor) 33% of the sample, and the third level (average) 50% , And in the second level (good), none of the respondents came at this level. As for the first level (excellent), none of the respondents came at this level.

D. Effectiveness of the program based on the hierarchical learning model in the application of the jurisprudential concepts of the first grade pupils in Azhari.

The main recommendations of the study:

- 1 - Organizing the content of the books of Islamic jurisprudence in general, and books of jurisprudence, especially in light of the requirements of applying the jurisprudential concepts suitable for students of each class in different stages of study.
- 2 - choose the appropriate jurisprudential concepts for each educational stage.
- 3 - Holding training courses through which teachers receive the correct methods in teaching jurisprudence, and applying its concepts.
- 4 - Develop a guide for teachers to show them what the model of learning pyramid, and how to use in teaching, and how to train students

١٦- أسماء محمد علي علي سيد أحمد
فاعلية استراتيجية الرؤوس المرقمة في تنمية الوعي البيئي لدى طفل
الروضة

Asmaa Mohamed Ali Ali Sayed Ahmed
The Effectiveness of Numbered Heads in Developing Environmental
Awareness among Kindergarten Child

ABSTRACT

The present research aims to verify the effectiveness of the numbered heads strategy in developing environmental awareness among kindergarten children. The research sample consisted of (60) kindergarten children, divided into two groups: one of them (30) of the children of Mr. Mansour School for Basic Education. Kindergarten), and the experimental (30)) children of kindergarten primary school (kindergarten), Sidi Salem Educational Administration - Kafr El-Sheikh
The research tools consisted of observation of environmental awareness behaviors and environmental knowledge testing. The researcher used the descriptive analytical and experimental method with quasi-Negro design in order to monitor grades and treat them statistically, The results revealed that there were statistically significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the mean scores of the children of the experimental and control groups in the telemetry measurement of environmental awareness test.

Keywords: Numbered Head Strategy - Environmental Awareness - Kindergarten Child



١٧- وفاء محمد السعيد الفخاراني
برنامج قائم على الأنشطة اللاصفية لإكساب بعض سلوكيات التربية الأمنية
لطفل الروضة

Wafaa Mohamed Al Said El-Fakharany

A program Based on Non –classroom Activities to Import Some
Security Educational Behaviors for Kindergarten Children

ABSTRACT

Aim of the research:

The current research aims at checking a program based on the non-classroom activities for acquiring some security educational behaviours kindergarten child. The sample is group of children of the second level in kindergarten at Al Shaheed Moustafa Samir Badway Official Language School. It is of (20) female and male children. The researcher prepared the research tools as security educational behaviors test, checklist of security educational behaviors for kindergarten child. The pre and posttest was applied on the sample. The researcher used the descriptive method for scoring and it was analyzed statistically.

Research results:

there is a statistically significant difference on the level of 0.05 in The results indicated that security educational behaviors test, checklist of security educational behaviors for kindergarten child test and checklist for the post test.

Key words: Non-Classroom Activities

Security Educational Behaviors

١٨- منال ابراهيم قطب عجيز
برنامج قائم على الخرائط الذهنية الإلكترونية لتنمية بعض المفاهيم العلمية
والقيم الجمالية لدى طفل الروضة

Manal Ibrahim Kotb Egeez

A program Based on Electronic Mind Maps to Develop Some Scientific
Concepts and Aesthetic Values for Kindergarten Children

ABSTRACT

Research Objectives:

This research aimed to Develop Some Scientific Concepts and Aesthetic Values for Kindergarten by Electronic Mind Maps, The researcher applied the research tools of the Kindergarten Children 25) Pupils: boys and girls into (Tribal and periodically on the sample and number of the study Children one Experimental group, The tools included a test of the scientific concepts and test positions aesthetic values, and teaching was provided where the experimental group was taught with electronic Mind Maps, The researcher used the descriptive and quasi-experimental methods for monitoring and Processing scores Statistically.

The Research results:

A The results indicated that there is statistically significant differences on the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the Scientific Concepts and esthetic Values tests for experimental group for the post tests.

The Keywords: Electronic Mind Maps

Scientific Concepts

Aesthetic Values



١٩ - إيمان بسيوني عبد القادر أبو شعيشع
فاعلية برنامج تدريبي قائم على استراتيجية فك التشفير الصوتي للتعرف
على الكلمات وعلاج بعض عيوب النطق لدى أطفال الروضة
Eman Basiony Abd El-Kader Abo Sheashaa
The Effectiveness of Atraining Program Based on The Strategy of
Voice Decoding to Identify Words and Address Some of The Defects of
Speech in Kindergarten Children

ABSTRACT

Attention to developing the skills of custom words in the kindergarten stage, commensurate with the nature of the stage and its requirements, and to qualify children to become skilled readers, and avoid them falling into the problem of dyslexia, and reading difficulties.

2. The prevalence of seizure and bite sting, and replacement and deletion in children (experimental group), and requires attention to the treatment of speech defects in kindergarten, and not to leave the treatment of those defects to chance.

3 - not to promote the wrong pronunciation of parents, grandparents.

4 - attention to the training of teachers, and make sure that there are no pronunciation defects of the teacher may be transmitted through imitation in children.

5 - enables the teacher to pronounce the correct sounds, and be aware of the exits of the letters and their sounds, and pronunciation defects and problems, so that you can recognize the defects in children and remedies through training in the pronunciation of sounds and words.

6 - The study reached the effectiveness of the training program based on the strategy of voice decoding in the development of skills to recognize words in kindergarten children.

7 - The study also found the effectiveness of the training program in the treatment of some speech defects in kindergarten children, through training in the pronunciation of sounds, which began with training in the voices of the opening, and how to incorporate the sounds and the pronunciation of words to open until it ended to read the words introspection.

8. Kindergarten children need a lot of exercises, both in reading and in treating speech defects.



٢٠- نورا السيد محمد اليماني
فاعلية برنامج تدريسي قائم على اللسانيات التطبيقية في تنمية مهارات
التحدث في اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها

Noura El - Sayed El - Yamani

**Effectiveness of a teaching program based on applied linguistics in
developing the skills of speaking Arabic For non - native speakers**

ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify the effectiveness of a program based on applied linguistics to develop speaking skills in the study of Arabic language for non-native speakers in the middle level. In order to achieve this objective, the study prepared its tools:

- To prepare a list of the skills of speaking Arabic to non-Arabic speakers at the intermediate level, to make it a standard in which the program is built.
- Prepare a list of applied linguistics strategies to make them a criterion in building the program.
- Preparation of a list of strategies for speaking skills, in order to update the initial level of the study sample and measure the effectiveness of the program, where the test is applied tribal and periodically.
- Preparation of a note card to speak skills, in order to assess the performance of students in quantitative skills and measure the effectiveness of the program, where the card is applied before and after.

After implementing the program, the main results can be summarized as follows:

- The study found the students' level of speech skills to be poor.
- The study found the effectiveness of the proposed program in the development of speaking skills.

٢١- دعاء فؤاد محمد حسن الكردي
تطوير بيئة تعلم منتشر وأثرها في تنمية مهارات البرمجة لدى تلاميذ المرحلة
الإعدادية



٢٢- عزة محمد جمال الدين الشهاوي
فاعلية استخدام ملفات الإنجاز للكشف عن صعوبات التعلم في مهارات اللغة
العربية لدى أطفال الروضة

Azza Mohamed Gamal Eldein Alshahawy
The Effectiveness of Using Portfolios in Discovering Learning
Disabilities in Arabic Language Skills among Kindergarten Children

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to verify the effectiveness of using achievement files in detecting learning difficulties in Arabic language skills (readiness and literacy skills) among kindergarten children. The research sample consisted of one group of (60) boys and girls from the second level who are between (5-6) years old from kindergarten stage in the martyr El Sayed Abdel Qader School of Sidi Salem Center in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate. (Rehab Saleh Barghout (2000), kindergarten reading and writing skills, researcher, audio recordings and written works for children), research tools were applied before and after the research sample during the school year (2017--2018), the researcher used descriptive analytical method to monitor grades and analysis. The results of the research revealed that there are learning difficulties in the readiness and literacy skills of some of the children of the research sample in the pre-measurement. These difficulties in telemetry continued to the end-measurement.

Keywords:

Arabic Language Skills , Learning Disabilities, Portfolio

٢٢- محمد على عطوه بسيوني
برنامج قائم على الملكة اللسانية لتنمية مهارات الطلاقة اللفظية لدى تلاميذ
الصف الاول الاعدادي

٢٤- شوقي السعدوي عبد الفتاح مصطفى
اثر برنامج متعدد المصادر لتنمية الفهم التاريخي وبقاء التعلم في مادة
الدراسات الاجتماعية لدى طلاب المرحلة الإعدادية



٢٥- حسام محمد مصطفى جبارة

أثر استخدام استراتيجية الخرائط الذهنية في تنمية تحصيل طلاب الصف
الثاني الثانوي لمقرر الاسناتيك وانتجاهاتهم نحوها

Hossam Mohamed Mustafa Gubara

The Effect of using Mind Maps Strategy on developing second grade secondary students' Achievement of Static and Attitudes Towards Mind Mapping

ABSTRACT

The aim of the research was to find out the effect of using mind maps strategy on the development of the second year secondary students' achievement of static and their trends towards mind mapping.

The semi-experimental approach was followed, Where the research sample consisted of (60) students divided into two classes in two schools randomly, (the first) as a control group (N=30) taught in the usual way, and (the second) was an experimental group (N=30) taught using the mind mapping strategy. The test of the unit of the static and the trend scale was prepared about mind mapping. The experiment was applied in the second semester of the academic year 2016/2017.

The results showed that :

- 1- There is a statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental and control groups in the achievement test as a whole in favor of the experimental group.
- 2- There is a statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between the mean scores of the experimental group in the pre- and post-measurements of the static unit achievement test in the three levels (remembering, understanding and problem solving), and in the achievement test as a whole in favor of the telemetric measurements.
- 3- There is a statistically significant difference at the level (0.05) between the mean scores of the pre- and post-scale measurements of the trend towards mental maps, which was applied to the experimental group, in favor of the post-measurement.

The research recommends that: teaching should be considered using mind maps in mathematics learning and teaching in general education schools, such as the development of mathematics teaching

Keywords: mind maps, collection in the static, trend towards mind maps



٢٦- نشوى سعيد عوض الله شرشر
فاعلية استراتيجية القبعات الست في تنمية بعض مهارات حل المشكلات
الحياتية ومفهوم الذات لدى طفل الروضة

Nashwa Saeed Awadallah sharshar

**the effectiveness of the six hats Strategy in developing some skills of
solving life problems and the self Concept of a kindergarten Child**

ABSTRACT

The research aims to verify the effectiveness of the six hats strategy in developing some skills in solving life problems and self Concept among kindergarten children.

The research sample Consisted of (40) children from the Kindergarten children between (5_6) years. They represented the research group in the Kindergarten f "EL wahda ELArabic primary school" east of Kafr EL sheikh educational in kafr EL. sheikh Governorate, And the research tools were the test of measuring Cognitive aspect skills for solving the problems of life that it was graphed, and the note card measuring the performance aspect of skills of solving the life problems. and the scale of the illustrated self Concept. the research tools were applied from before then submit the treatment , where the program was on the research Sample. followed by the applied of the research tools Dimen Sion. and the researcher used the descriptive Analytical approach with a semi_exprimental design in ador to monitor the degrees and treat them statistically and The result of the research resulted in the presence of Statistically difference at the level of Significance of the between the. average levels of the children. The research Sample in the pre and past measurements The test of Measurement of the Cognitive aspect of the skills of Solving life problems that graphed a note Card of performance Side measurement skills of Life problems and solving skills and the self Concept scale illustrated in favor of the post measurements , as the research demonstrated a positive Correction satisficaly at the level of Significance between the scores of children. The sample in the dimensional performance of the research tools .

Key words : six hats strategy - Skills of Solving problems- Self concept



٢٧- سماح بهي الدين بهجات مبروك جابر
برنامج قائم على الأنشطة الدرامية لتنمية مفاهيم الصحة والأمان لدى طفل
الروضة

Samah Bahi Eldeen Bahgat Mabrook Gaber
A Program Based on Drama Activities To Develop Health and Safety
among Concepts Kindergarten Children

ABSTRACT

A program based on dramatic activities to develop the concepts of health and safety in the goal of the research to verify the effectiveness of dramatic activities in the kindergarten children development of the concepts of health and safety in the kindergarten child, and the sample consisted of a group of students of the second level kindergarten in Kafr Al-Sheikh governorate and the number (٤٠) children and girls and the researcher relied on the use of the design of the experimental aluma (Based on (experimental group) with measurement (tribal - dimension) for research tools on a sample of the children of the kindergarten Hafiz Badawi in Kom Al-Dahab - Sidi Salem Center - Kafr Al-Sheikh governorate, and the research tools were a resolution for the concepts of health and resolution of the concepts of safety, and a test for the concepts of health and safety, and a note card lymph Health, and note card for security concepts, research tools have been applied tribally and then provide treatment where the concepts of health and safety of the experimental group were developed through the usual methods and then the development of the same concepts through dramatic activities, followed by the application of search tools after, has been used The researcher's experimental aluma method in order to monitor and process grades statistically. The results of the research resulted in the presence of a difference d statistically at the level of indication (0.05) between the average degrees of the experimental research group in the tribal and dimension standards in the test of health concepts in favor of dimensional measurement and in the test of safety concepts in favor of dimensional measurement and in the note card for concepts Health in favor of dimensional measurement and in the observation card for security concepts in favor of dimensional measurement, the research also proved the existence of a strong correlation relationship statistically functioning at the level of indication (0.05) among the grades of children sample research in the dimensional performance of the research tools.

Dramatic activities - concepts of health and safety: Keywords



٢٨- منال رمضان منصور عامر

أثر إختلاف مصدر الدعم الإلكتروني (معلم/أقران / متعدد) بيئة التعلم
المدمج فى تنمية مهارات استخدام تطبيقات الحوسبة السحابية لدى تلاميذ
المرحلة الإعدادية

Manal Ramadan Mansour Amer

The Effect of Different Source of Electronic Scaffolding type (Teacher / Peer / Multi) in the Blended Learning Environment in Developing the Skills of Using Cloud Computing Applications among Preparatory Students

ABSTRACT

Objective of the research: The current research investigated three sources of electronic support (teacher / peers / and merging between them) in the Blended learning environment, with the aim of revealing the impact of E-Scaffolding and its sources in developing the cognitive and skill aspect of using cloud computing applications for middle school students, the study sample consisted of (30) students And his student in the first preparatory grade, and they were divided into three groups, each group of 10 students. The measuring tools were a cognitive achievement test to measure the cognitive aspect related to the skills of cloud computing applications, and a note card to assess the skill performance. The researcher used the descriptive analytical approach and The quasi-experimental approach. The results of the research resulted in the presence of statistically significant differences at the level of the function (0.05) between the mean scores of the students of the three groups in the achievement test and the pre and post skill skills in favor of the post application, and the superiority of the multiple support pattern (the teacher and the peers together) in the dimensional skill performance and the equalization of the three patterns in Achievement test, and the presence of a strong correlation statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05) between the students 'grades in the three experimental groups, the research sample in the dimensional performance of the research tools.

Key words: E-Scaffolding Type - cloud computing - Blended learning - cloud computing applications - achievement - teacher support - peer support - support.

٢٩- سماح فرحات عبده صالح الفيومي
أسلوب عرض المحتوى بيئة تعلم الكترونية وأثره في تنمية مهارات البرمجة
والفاعلية الذاتية لتلاميذ المرحلة الاعدادية
Samah Farahat Abdou Saleh El fayomi
Content presenting Style via an Electronic Learning Environment and
its Effect on Developing Programming Skills and Self- Efficacy among
prep Stage Pupils

ABSTRACT

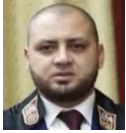
The objective of the research was to reveal the effect of using Content presenting Style via an Electronic Learning Environment and its Effect on Developing Programming Skills among prep Stage Pupils

The research sample:

The research sample consisted of (60) students of the third grade preparatory school at Emaraa Preparatory School (Department of Hosh Esaa Educational) El-Bohaira Governorate, randomly selected and distributed in a homogeneous manner on two experimental groups according to the experimental design of the research and those who have no previous experience in the subject of learning (30) students with a participatory learning style in / part- whole presentation and (30) students offering a Whole- part presentation

Based on the above, the research has yielded the following results:

A statistically significant difference at ≤ 0.05 between the mean scores of the two experimental groups in achievement related to the cognitive aspect and collaborative of the programming skills is due to the effect of the difference Content presenting Style (part- whole presentation pattern used in a experimental group using the participatory pattern part- whole presentation.



٣٠- وليد حمدي علي محمود حماد

معوقات الأداء القرآني الصحيح لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية الأزهرية وكيفية
علاجها باستخدام استراتيجية التعلم للإتقان

Waleed Hamdy Ali Mahmoud Hamad

**Obstacles to Correct Quranic Performance for Azhari Preparatory
Stage Pupils and How to Overcome Them Using Mastery Learning
Strategy**

ABSTRACT

The study aims to reveal the effectiveness of using the learning strategy for mastery in the treatment of impediments to the correct Quranic performance in the first grade preparatory Azhari students, so the researcher has prepared a program in the light of the learning strategy for mastery to address the obstacles of Koranic correct performance that fit the levels of the first grade preparatory Azhari In order to measure the effectiveness of the program, the researcher prepared a list of obstacles to correct Quranic performance, and the teacher's guide to the strategy of learning to master, and the observation card of the correct Quranic performance. The sample of the study reached (60) pupils, divided equally into two groups: one officer and the other. Experimental, and the study found the use of a learning strategy for mastery in the treatment of obstacles to the correct Koranic .performance in the first grade preparatory students Azhar



٣١- إبراهيم عبد المجيد حسنين السنهوري

فاعلية برنامج مقترح قائم على الصرف الوظيفي في تنمية المهارات
الإملائية في ضوء التعلم المدمج لدى تلاميذ الصف الثالث الإعدادي الأزهري

Ibrahim Abd El-Mageed Hassanin El-Sanhoury

**The Effectiveness of Suggested Programme Based on Functional
Morphology in Developing Dictation Skills in the Light of Blended
Learning among Azhary Third Year Pupils**

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed at identifying the effectiveness of a suggested program based on functional morphology in developing dictation skills in the light of Blended Learning among azhary .third-grade middle school students

To achieve the goals of the study, the researcher prepared: a list of dictation skills, a list of functional morphology topics, and a list of Blended learning specifications suitable for third-year preparatory students, Al-Azhar, a test of dictation skills, and a test of functional morphological topics; to measure the initial level of students in the study sample; and to measure the effectiveness of the suggested program; The test before and after, and after applying the program, the results can be :summarized as follows

.The poor level of students in dictation skills

.Poor level of students in morphological subjects

.The effectiveness of the proposed program in developing spelling skills

٣٢- دعاء يوسف على درويش

استخدام برنامج تفاعلي قائم على المتاحف الافتراضية في تنمية الوعي
التاريخي ومهارات التفكير الابداعي في مادة التاريخ لتلاميذ المرحلة الاعدادية



٢٢- شهيرة السيد أحمد سليم

اثر استراتيجية قائمة علي أشكال التواصل الرياضي على تنمية مهارات حل
المشكلات اللفظية في الجبر لدي تلاميذ الصف الأول الإعدادي

Shahira Elsayed Ahmed Selim

**The Effect of a Strategy Based on Mathematical Communication
Forms on Developing Verbal Problems Solving Skills in Algebra among
Preparatory First Grade Pupils**

ABSTRACT

The research aim:

The current research aims to :

Knowing the effect of a strategy based on mathematical communication forms on developing
verbal problems solving skills in algebra among preparatory first grade pupils

To achieve this aim:

Researcher used the quasi-experimental design, where the sample consisted of (76) male
and female pupils in the first preparatory grade, from Kaf Eltaifa Joint Preparatory School, at Kafr
Elsheikh Educational Department, the sample was divided into two groups, one is experimental group
are (38) male and female pupils were taught using the strategy based on the mathematical
communication forms, and other is the control group are (38) male and female pupils were taught in
the traditional way, and the researcher prepared the Teacher's Guide, where it contains the procedures
that the teacher must be carrying out in teaching the unit of "Numbers and Algebra" in light of a
strategy based on the mathematical communication forms, and then applied the testing instrument
(Test of solving the verbal problems in Algebra) pre-testing and post-testing, on both of the
experimental and control group.

The research results:

≤ 0.001) level between the mean scores of α_1 - There is a statistically significant difference at (
the pre- and post-measurement of the experimental group pupils, in skills of solving verbal problems
in Algebra in favor of the post-measurement.

≤ 0.001) level between the mean scores of α_2 - There is a statistically significant difference at (
the experimental and control group, in the post-testing of skills of solving verbal problems in Algebra
in favor of the experimental group.

The research description:

The research consists of four chapters , abstract in Arabic , and another one in English , a
number of (6) Appendices , (9) tables , and (3) shapes.



٣٤- إيمان وجيه عبد الله محمد
فاعلية برنامج معرفي سلوكي قائم على المرونة المعرفية لخفض أعراض
اضطراب الوسواس القهري لدى طلاب الجامعة
Eman Wagih Abd Allah Mohamed
The Effectiveness of a Behavioral Cognitive Program based on
Cognitive Flexibility in Reducing Obsessive – Compulsive Disorder
among University Students

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to detect the effectiveness of a Behavioral Cognitive Program in based on cognitive flexibility in improving it and reducing obsessive – compulsive disorder among university students, and check the continuity of its effectiveness after the follow-up period, the study sample consisted of (20) university students in KFS university, in age between (18-21) years, divided into two equivalent groups: a control group; (10) university students, (2male-8 female) in age between (18-21) years, with age mean (19.02) year, and standard deviation (0.77), and experimental group; (10) university students, (3male-7 female) in age between (18-21) years, with mean (18.90)year, and standard deviation (0.73) applied to the behavioral Cognitive Program, The study tools included Cognitive Flexibility Scale (Marlin& Rubin, 1995), (Translated by/ Saied Abd El Ghany Souror & Abd El-Aziz Ibrahim Selim, 2010), Obsessive - Compulsive Disorder Scale (prepared by/ Amal Abd El-Samei Baza,2005), and Behavioral Cognitive Program, (prepared by researcher), The study used the semi experimental approach, The study results revealed the effectiveness of a behavioral cognitive Program based on cognitive flexibility in improving it and reducing obsessive – compulsive disorder among university students, and the continuity of its effectiveness after the follow-up period that spend two month.

Key Words: Cognitive Flexibility, Obsessive – Compulsive Disorder, Behavioral Cognitive Program.

٣٥- فتحى فتحى سعد الجمال
فاعلية برنامج قائم على فهم دلالات السياق فى تنمية مهارات تحليل النص
الادبي لدى طلاب الصف الاول الثانوى الازهرى



٣٦- عمداية محمد الحنفى ابراهيم

فاعلية برنامج تدريبي قائم على الانشطة التطبيقية الرقمية فى تنمية
مهارات التقويم الصفى الالكترونى لدى معلمى العلوم التجارية

Omdaia Mohammed Elhanafy Ibrahim

The Effectiveness of a Training Program Based on Digital Applied Activities in Developing Electronic Classroom Evaluation Skills for Commercial Science Teachers

ABSTRACT

Aim: The current research aimed to investigate the effectiveness of a Training Program Based on Digital Applied Activities in Developing Electronic Classroom Evaluation Skills for Commercial Sciences Teachers.

Participates: The research was conducted on (30) of Commercial Sciences Teachers from Side Salem Commercial school.

Research variables: Independent variable: a Training Program Based on Digital Applied Activities, Dependent variable: Electronic Classroom Evaluation.

Tools: The Researcher used some tools included (Cognitive Test attached to the Electronic Classroom Evaluation skills of Commercial Sciences Teachers, Note card performance rate the skills the Electronic Classroom Evaluation, and Product evaluation card Electronic, Analytic- General Rubrics), After studying the sample inside the Training Program, and applying the tools pre and post application, The most important research resulted the effectiveness of proposed inside the Training Program in all the fields (Cognitive Test, Developing skills, and Practical performance)

Results indicated that:

- There was statistically asinificant differences on(0.01) between the pre- and post-measurement of participants on both test the Knowledge related to Electronic Classroom Evaluation scale In favor of the post application.

- There was statistically asinificant differences on(0.01) between the pre- and post-measurement of mean scores of experimental group individuals in (pre and post) measurements of product evaluation card.

Research Description: this research included five chapter with Arabic and English summaries, (159) Arabic references, (92) English references, (17) annexes, (18) tables and (32) figurer.

Key words: Training Program , Digital Applied Activities , Develop The Skills , Electronic Classroom Evaluation Skills, Commercial Sciences Teachers.



٣٧- شيماء ابراهيم محمد محمد

توظيف المدخل المنظومي في تنمية مهارات حل المشكلات التاريخية لدى
تلاميذ المرحلة الاعدادية

Shimaa Ibrahim Mohammed Mohammed

**Employing Systematic Approach in Developing Historical Problems
solving Skills among Preparatory Stage Pupils**

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research: Developing Historical Problem-solving Skills among Preparatory Stage Pupils by Employing Systematic Approach and Research Sample: consisted of (60) (Pupil and Schoolgirl) of Preparatory stage students, were divided into two groups (control and experimental) who Historical Problem-solving Skills test were applied to them (pretest) and (posttest), Research Results have revealed A difference at level (0.01) between the mean scores of (experimental and control) group pupils in Historical Problem-solving Skills) and A difference at level (0.01) between the mean scores of experimental group pupils in (pre and post) measurements of Historical Problem-solving Skills test in favor of the post measurement, And this difference is due to teaching using the Systematic Approach for the experimental group pupils, And the current search consisted of (5) chapter, Arabic Summary, English Summary, (16) tables, (15) shapes, (10) supplements and (146) Arabic and English references.

Key words:

Systematic Approach

Historical Problem-solving Skills

٣٨- ربيع احمد محمد ابو علام

تطوير محتوى مناهج العلوم بالمرحلة الاعدادية في ضوء بعض المعايير
القومية للتربية العملية



٣٩- عبد الله بسيوني محمد حسن القاضي
برنامج تدريبي قائم على التعلم النقال وأثره في تنمية الأداء المهني والتقبل
التكنولوجي لدى معلمي المرحلة الإعدادية الأزهرية
Abdullah Bassiouni Mohamed Hassan Al-Qadi
A Training Program Based on Mobile Learning and Its Effect on
Developing Professional Performance and Technology Acceptance
among Azhary Prep Stage Teachers

ABSTRACT

Research Objective: To investigate the effect of using a training program based on mobile learning in developing professional performance and technological acceptance of teachers of Al-Azhar preparatory stage, and the experimental curriculum was used as a semi-experimental design for one group of 28 teachers. Then, a measure of technological acceptance. The results showed that there are statistically significant differences in favor of post-implementation in the achievement test, and a note card for professional performance and a measure of technological acceptance in favor of post-measurement, and the research recommends the need to adopt applications of transfer and publish its culture, with reliance on it in designing training courses to develop the professional performance of the teacher. The research consists of five chapters, a summary in Arabic, a summary in English, a number of (12) attachments, a number of (19) schedule, and a number of (14) forms.

key words

Mobile learning

Professional performance

Technology acceptance



٤٠- شرين السيد سلامة إبراهيم
برنامج متعدد المصادر وأثره في إكساب المفاهيم التاريخية لدى تلاميذ
المرحلة الابتدائية ذوي صعوبات التعلم
Shereen El-Sayed Salama Ibrahim
**A multi-source program, and its impact on acquiring historical
concepts for primary school students with learning difficulties**

ABSTRACT

The current research aims to know the effects of using a multi-source program in acquiring historical concepts for elementary school students with learning difficulties, and to achieve this goal a test of historical concepts has been prepared, and a guide for the teacher explains how to explain the topics of the teaching unit "The emergence of ancient Egyptian civilization" according to the multi-source program based on the use of Multimedia and super media. The research sample, which numbered (32) male and female students, was chosen as an experimental group, and the test was applied before and after to find out the effect of the multi-source program in teaching, and the results revealed a statistically significant difference at the level of (≤ 0.05) between the mean levels of the pre and post measurement for the Experimental research group in the total score for testing historical concepts in favor of telemetry, and there are statistically significant differences at the level (≤ 0.05) between the mean scores of the pre and post measurements of the experimental group in general historical concepts at the level of (remembering, understanding, application) in favor of post-measurement, There are statistically significant differences at the level (≤ 0.05) between the mean scores of the pre and post measurements of the experimental research group in the historical, temporal concepts at the level of (remembering, understanding, and applying) in favor of the post measurements, there are statistically significant differences at the level (≤ 0.05) between the two mean scores Pre and post empirical research group in the historical concepts perceived at the level (remembering, understanding, application) in favor of the post measurements, In the light of these results, a set of recommendations and proposals were presented, the most important of which is interest in multi-source electronic programs and educational activities based on the use of multimedia and super media in the acquisition and development of historical concepts for primary school students with learning difficulties.

key words:

Multi-source program - historical concepts - people with learning disabilities.

ثانياً : الدكتوراه

قسم الصحة النفسية



١- فاطمة الزهراء الدمرداش محمد الدمرداش
فعالية برنامج إرشادي إنتقائي فى تنمية الحكمة لتحسين نوعية الحياة لدى
المراهقين المكفوفين

Fatema Al-Zhraa Al-Demerdash Mohammad

The Effectiveness of a Selective Counseling Program for Developing
Wisdom in Improving Quality of Life among Blind Adolescents

ABSTRACT

This study identifies the effectiveness of a selective counseling program for developing wisdom in improving quality of life among blind adolescents. The study employed quasi-experimental method with pre-test and post-test design. The instrument used was The Brief Wisdom Screening Scale(prepared by Glück et al 2013) translated into Arabic by the researcher and The WHOQOL-BREF(prepared by World Health Organization,1997, localized and edited by Al-Saed Fahmi Ali,2011).Data were collected from 6 subjects in an experimental group and 7 subjects in a control group. The experimental group participated in 32 sessions , whilst the control group received no intervention. The t-Tests for dependent and independent sample means revealed significant differences between the post treatment s participants ,and 's participants and the experimental group'mean scores of the control group s 'significant differences between the pre- and post treatment mean scores of the experimental group participants. It also revealed no significant differences between the means of the score ranks among the members of the experimental group on the post-test and the follow-up test wisdom and quality of life measures. These results indicate that the selective program was effective in developing wisdom to quality of life among blind adolescents. They also prove the continuity of the program effectiveness. Using the case study form (Amal Abd El-Samie Baza, 2015) and free clinical interviews, the study found some psychological and family dynamics factors that explain the high or low response of the experimental group members to the program used in the study.

Keywords: Selective Counseling Program-Wisdom-Quality of Life-Blind Adolescents



٢- أميرة محمود عبد العزيز البدوي

فعالية برنامج تدريبي قائم على اللعب الجماعي الموجه لتنمية المهارات
المعرفية لدي عينة من أطفال الروضة ذوي صعوبات التعلم النمائية

Amira Mahmoud Abdel Aziz Al Badawy

**The Effectiveness of a Training Program Based on Directed Group
Play in Developing Cognitive Skills for a Sample of Kindergarten Children
with Developmental Learning Disabilities**

ABSTRACT

The current study aims to discover the effectiveness of a Training Program Based on Directed Group Play in Developing Cognitive Skills for a Sample of Kindergarten Children with Developmental Learning Disabilities. And the extend of continued effectiveness of a the Program The present study was applied upon a sample of (20) child from Kafr Elsheikh I kindergarten their age is from (5-6) years .The sample is divided in two groups; control group (10) child and experimental group (10) child. The results of the study: the effectiveness of a Training Program Based on Directed Group Play in Developing Cognitive Skills for a Sample of Kindergarten Children with Developmental Learning Disabilities affected in the experimental group.

Key words:

Directed Group Play- Cognitive Skills- Learning Disabilities.



٣- أحمد عبد الحميد عبد الرحمن المحلاوي
فعالية برنامج إرشادى نفسى دينى وبرنامج معرفى سلوكى فى تخفيف
الشعور بقلق المستقبل لدى المراهقين الصم
Ahmed Abd EL-Hameed Abd EL-Rahman EL-Mahalawy
The Effectiveness of a Religions – Psychological – Counseling
Program and a Behavioural Cognitive Program in Reducing Anxiety
Toward the future among Deaf Adolescents

ABSTRACT

Study aims to testing the religious psychological guidance program and a program for behavioral cognitive to reduce anxiety toward the future to the study sample at the end of the program and the continuity of that effectiveness after the follow up period. The study sample consists of (20) male and female students from Al-Amal school for the deaf and with hearing disability in Kafr El-sheikh aged from (15-18) years with average age (16.75) with an obliquity criteria (1.13). The study is divided as follow into four groups: The descriptive statistical technique which is represented in (average - standard Obliquity), Mann – Whitney test for the independent groups, Wilcoxon for the connected groups and Kruskal-Wallis test.

The current study has found out the following results: The religious psychological guidance effectiveness and a behavioral cognitive program one by one in reducing anxiety toward the future to the deaf adolescents study sample after applying the two programs and the continuity of that effectiveness religious psychological guidance program in reducing anxiety toward the future to the deaf adolescents sample after the follow up period for two months, using the two programs together was better than using each program alone in reducing anxiety toward the future to the deaf adolescents study sample, and the results of the study have found out that the religious psychological guidance program is better than the psychological cognitive program in reducing anxiety toward the future to the deaf adolescents study sample

Key words: Hearing disability, anxiety toward the future, psychological cognitive guidance, religious psychological guidance.



٤- يوسف عبد الفتاح حامد يوسف
فعالية برنامج إرشادي عقلاني انفعالي سلوكي للتعامل مع الضغوط
النفسية لدى معلمي صعوبات التعلم بدولة الكويت
Yousef Abdel Fattah Hamid Youssef

The effectiveness of a rational, emotional, behavioral program to
deal with psychological pressures among teachers of learning difficulties
in the State of Kuwait

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to: - To verify the effectiveness of a rational, emotional, behavioral program to reduce the psychological stress of a sample of teachers of learning difficulties in the State of Kuwait.

- The permanence of the program's impact after the expiry of the application period during the follow-up period.

The sample of the pilot study consisted of 10 teachers of learning difficulties at Kuwait National English School with a mean age of 40 years and a standard deviation of 6.32.

The study tools included:

Test the psychological stress of learning difficulties teachers, which is prepared by the researcher.

A rational, emotional, behavioral program to reduce the psychological stress of the learning difficulties teachers.

The results of the study showed that there were statistically, significant differences at (0.05) between the mean of both groups in the inclusive scale of psychological pressures in the dimensions of self pressures, school pressures, and societal pressures in the positive direction in favor of the experimental group.

There were no statistically significant differences between the two groups in the post-application of the students' pressure dimension.

The study also showed statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in both the inclusive scale of pressures and the sub-dimensions of students, school and community in the best direction in favor of the post measurement, while there were no statistically significant differences between the two applications in the dimension of self-pressures.

This indicates the effectiveness of the program in reducing the pressure level of the experimental group.

The study also showed no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) in both the Inclusive Scale of Pressures and the sub dimensions of students, school and community. This indicates the continued effectiveness of the program in reducing the pressure level of the experimental group in the follow-up period after the end of the program.

key words:

Psychological pressures - Teachers of learning difficulties - rational emotional theory.



٥- حمادة محمد سليمان خلّاف

فعالية برنامج تدريبي للتكامل الحسي وإرشادي أسري لتنمية الحصيلة
اللغوية لتحسين التواصل الاجتماعي للأطفال ضعاف السمع المعاقين عقلياً

Hamada Mohamed Soliman Khalaaf

**The Effectiveness of a Sensory Integration Training Program and a
Family Counseling Program for the Development of linguistic Outcome
for Hearing Impaired Children with Mental Disabilities**

ABSTRACT

Study title: The Effectiveness of a Sensory Integration Training Program and a Family Counseling Program for the Development of linguistic Outcome for Hearing Impaired Children with Mental Disabilities, the study aimed to develop the linguistic outcomes for hearing impaired Children with Mental Disabilities with a family counseling program and a sensory integration training programme and to test the continuity of the two programs on the development of the language outcome to improve social communication for the experimental group after the follow-up period, and to reveal the dynamic factors behind language outcome development to improve social communication. The sample of the study consists of (10) children hearing impaired children with Mental Disabilities (double disabilities) by 0.77). and their intelligence between (50- 70) \pm age mean (5,96) year, and with standard deviation (degree, and their hearing lose between (27- 40) dysyl, they were divided into two experimental groups. The study tools were: Non-verbal IQ Test for Deaf and Hearing Impaired Children, Prepared by Fayza Makroumy Bakr (2009), Arabic Language Scale, the revised image, prepared by Nahla Abdel Aziz Refae (2011), Case Study for Children, Prepared by Amal Abdel Samie Baza (2015), Free interview, A scale of the overall communication for ordinary and abnormal children, Prepared by Amal Abdel Samie Baza (2013), Sensory integration Training program (researcher preparation), and Family counseling program for mothers (researcher preparation). The results of the study were the effectiveness of both programs, sensory integration and family counseling for mothers in developing linguistic outcome to improve social communication among hearing impaired children with Mental Disabilities, and the continuity of the programs after the follow up period, one month and a half and there are some dynamic factors responsible for language outcome acquisition throw the case study results.

Key words: Sensory Integration, Family Counseling, Language Outcome, Social Communication, Hearing Impaired Children with Mental Disabilities (Double Disabilities).

٦- إيمان أحمد عطية الوكيل
فاعلية برنامج عقلاني وبرنامج إرشادي نفسي جماعي لخفض
بعض مظاهر اضطراب الشخصية الحدية لدى طلبة الجامعة
Eman Ahmed Atia El Wakil
The Effectiveness of a Rational Emotional Program and a Group
Counselling Psychic one in Reducing some Border Line Personality
Disorder among University Students

ABSTRACT

This study aims to detect the effectiveness of a Rational Emotional Program and a Group Counselling Psychic one in Reducing some Border Line Personality Disorder (anger and impulsivity) among University Students, and check the continuity of their effectiveness after the follow-up period, the study sample consists of (40) university students with Border Line Personality Disorder Who are visiting the clinic of the Psychiatric Center of Zahra University Hospital, Cairo university, divided into 4 equivalent groups: a control group; (10) (2male-8female) university students with Border Line Personality Disorder in age between (18- 25) years, with mean (19.91) and standard deviation (0.690), And Rational Emotional program group; (10) (3male-7female) university students with Border Line Personality Disorder in age between (18- 25) years, with mean (19.75) and standard deviation (0.450), and Counselling Psychic program group (10) (male-9female) university students with Border Line Personality Disorder in age between (18- 25) years, with mean (19.90) and standard deviation (0.566), and merge group; (10) (4male-6female) university students with Border Line Personality Disorder in age between (18- 25) years, with mean (20.00) and standard deviation (0.577), The study tools include: Border Line Personality Disorder scale (prepared by/researcher), Arabic scale for anger (Alaa ElDin Kafafy, Maysa Ahmed El Nayal, 2000), Impulsivity Scale (Barrat, Translated by / Faten Talat Konsowa, 2012), Case study (Amal Abd El-Samei Baza, 2015), Rational Emotional program, and Group Counselling Psychic program (prepared by researcher), The study uses the experimental curriculum, The study results the effectiveness of the Rational Emotional program, and Group Counselling Psychic one in reducing (anger and impulsivity among Border Line Personality Disorder University Students, and the continuity of their effectiveness after the follow-up period.

Key Words: Border Line Personality Disorder, Anger, Impulsivity, Rational Emotional Therapy, Group Psychic Counselling.



٧- أسماء إبراهيم أحمد الملا
فعالية برنامج إرشادي انتقائي لخفض القويا الاجتماعية وتحسين نوعية
الحياة لدى التلاميذ ذوي صعوبات التعلم
Asmaa Ebrahim Ahmed El Malaa

The effectiveness of a counselling eclectic program to reduce social phobia and improve life quality among pupils with learning disabilities

ABSTRACT

The study aims at clarifying the effectiveness of an eclectic counselling Programme to reduce Social Phobia and improve quality of life in students with learning disabilities and making sure of how continues this Programme is for experimental group after follow – up The sample consists of (20) students from Al sioufi primary school , Kafr Al–sheikh, aged (9-11) with average of (10-58) and standard deviation (0.25). They are divided into experimental group (10) students, and control group , (10) students , the Programme is applied to the experimental group.

Measures and Programmes :

- 1- Social phobia measure (prepared by the researcher)
- 2- quality life measure (prepared by the researcher)
- 3-Neurelogy survey edited by (abd el wahab kamel, 1989)
- 4- Estimating behavioral characteristics for students with learning disabilities measure (Prepared by fathi Al-zayat, 2000)
- 5- General metal ability measure (Prepared by abd Al.fatah mousa)
- 6- Case study for the disabled (Prepared by Amal Baza , 2005)
- 7- Eclectic Counseling programmed (prepared by the researcher)

Results :

The effectiveness of the counselling Program in reducing Social phobia and improving life quality for children with learning disabilities, and the continuity of the effectiveness of the counseling program in reducing Social phobia and improving life quality for children with learning disabilities

Key Words: Selective Counseling program - Social Phobia - Quality of life - Learning Disabilities



٨- ياسر السعيد فرحات القطان

فعالية برنامج إرشادي إنتقائي وبرنامج إرشادي أسري لتحسين الهناء

الشخصي لدى المراهقين ضعاف السمع

yasser Elsaheed Farahat El-Kattan

**Effectiveness Of an eclectic Counseling Program and a family
Counseling program in subjective well-being for hard- hearing impaired
Teenagers**

ABSTRACT

study aimed to detect: The Effectiveness Of an eclectic Counseling Program and a family Counseling program in developing subjective well-being for hearing impaired Teenagers, and examining the continuity of the impact of the program after the follow-up period that continued for two monthes, The sample of the study consisted of (20) of the Adolescents hard-hearing at El_Zaafaran school for deaf and hard-hearing, who aged between (13-18) years, with a mean age (15,60), and with a standard deviation (1,35). The tools of the study were: The subjective well-being scale for hearing impaired Teenagers Scale(prepared by the researcher), the eclectic Counseling Program (prepared by the researcher). and a family Counseling program (prepared by the researcher). The results of the study revealed: The Effectiveness of an eclectic Counseling Program and a family Counseling program in developing subjective well-being for hard-hearing impaired Teenagers, and the continuity of the two programs after the follow-up period.

Key Words: Hard- Hearing Impaired Teenagers - Subjective Well-being - An eclectic Counseling Program - A Family Counseling program.



٩- مريم عبد السلام فتوح شحاتة
فعالية برنامج إرشادي إنتقائي قائم على المرونة النفسية للتخفيف من
الميل لإعاقة الذات لدى المراهقين ذوي الإعاقة الحسية

Mariam Abdel-Salam Fetouh Shehata

The Effective of a Selective Counseling Program Based on
Psychological Flexibility to Reduce one's Self- Handicapping Among
Adolescents with Sensual Disability

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to Detection of differences between the sample of deaf and blind in the variable one's Self- Handicapping, identify the effectiveness of the selective counseling program based on psychological flexibility to Reduce one's Self- Handicapping Among Adolescents with Sensual Disability (deaf-blind), detect the existence of differences between the deaf and blind response to the program in the one's Self- Handicapping. The sample of the study consisted of two samples of Adolescents with Sensual Disability: Deaf sample: It consisted of (14) Deaf adolescents. They were divided into two groups: one experimental, consisting of (7) adolescents of deaf people with a mean age of (16,85), a standard deviation of (1,245), and (7) as a control group with a mean age of (17,28), a standard deviation of (1,27). a sample of the blind It consisted of 14 blind adolescents. They were divided into two groups, one experimental, consisting of (7) adolescents of blind people with a mean age of (17 years), a standard deviation of (1,69) years, and (7) as a control group with a mean age of (16,85) years, and a standard deviation of (1,24) years. The study included the following tools: Psychological Flexibility Scale (Prepared by/ Amal Abdel Samie Baza, 2016), one's Self- Handicapping Scale (Prepared by the researcher), Selective Counseling Program (Prepared / Researcher), Form Case Study for Adolescents with Special Needs (Prepared by/ Amal Abdel Samie Baza, 2006). The study also found that there is no statistically significant difference between the deaf and the blind in the one's Self- Handicapping. It also found the effectiveness of the selective counseling program based on psychological flexibility in Reducing one's Self- Handicapping Among Adolescents with Sensual Disability, in addition to the continuity of its effectiveness during the follow-up period, The study also found that there were no statistically significant differences in the response of the program between the deaf and the blind, excepted doubt about the ability and Distraction beside the blind. The study also found some Psychological and family factors responsible for the high or low response of the program among the experimental group members.

Keywords: - Selective Counseling - Psychological Flexibility - Self-handicapping - Adolescents with Sensual Disability.



١٠- ليلي صبحي عنتر الدغيدى

فعالية برنامج تدريبي قائم على مهارات إدارة الذات وبرنامج إرشادي
سلوكي لتخفيف بعض الاضطرابات السلوكية لدى الأطفال ذوي صعوبات التعلم
Laila Subhi Antar Al-Deghaidi

The Effectiveness of a Training Program Based on self-Management and a Behavioural – Counseling Program to Reduce Disorders among Children with Learning Disabilities

ABSTRACT

present research aimed to reveal the effectiveness of a self-management training program and a behavioral counseling program to alleviate some behavioral disorders in children with learning disabilities from the martyr Mustafa Samir Badawi (27). The study sample consisted of 10-12 years and an average life time (10.7-11.04) and standard deviation of capacity (0.65-3.67) months, were divided into pupils who have not received any training, and the three (6) four groups. The control group includes pupils. (7) experimental groups each group . measure of intelligence free from the impact of culture (the Cattell test for the general factor - 2005) , Amal Sadeq / Abu Hatab Translated and codified by Fouad (Scale to assess the behavioral characteristics of students with learning disabilities - 2015). Fathi Mustafa Zayat, / prepared (Abdel Wahab Mohamed / (preparation Rapid nervous screening test : noyozology test survey - 1989) Kamel,) (Prepared by the researcher . Behavioral disorders scale for children with learning disabilities -) (Prepared by the researcher . a training program based on self - management skills -) (Prepared by the researcher . Behavioral counseling program - 2015) , Bazh Amal Abdel Samie / Preparation (Case Study for Children with Special Needs Form - which were applied training program based on self-management skills and behavioral counseling . program on them

The results resulted in the effectiveness of the training program and behavioral counseling program to alleviate some behavioral disorders in children with learning disabilities and the continued effectiveness of the training program and counseling program in alleviating some behavioral disorders . during the follow-up period up to one and a half months

The study recommended the need for more preventive counseling programs that increase the . efficiency of self-leasing skills and alleviate behavioral disorders in children and learning difficulties

- Counseling Program Behavioral - Behavioral Disorders - Self-Management Skills : Keywords . Learning Disabilities



١١ - زكريا يحيى عبدالرازق الحاييس
فعالية برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي وبرنامج إرشادي أسري لتنمية
مهارات الذكاء الأخلاقي لتخفيف العنف لدى المراهقين

Zakaria Yahya Abdel razik, Alhayis

The Effectiveness of a Behavioral Cognitive Counseling Program and
a Family Counseling Program for Developing Moral intelligence Skills in
Decreasing Violence for Adolescents

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to verify the effectiveness of both a behavioral cognitive guidance program and a family guidance program to develop moral intelligence skills to reduce violence in adolescents, and to verify their continuity after the follow-up period

The sample consisted of (24) middle school students with low moral intelligence skills and a high level of violence. They range in time between 13-15 years with an average of (14.01), a standard deviation (0.55) from Missir Preparatory Institute for boys, and Mustafa Talkhan Preparatory Institute of Kafr El-Sheikh al-Azhar area. The study sample was divided into four equal groups: the control group (8) students, the behavioral cognitive guidance group (8) students, the family guidance group (8) student

The study tools included a measure of moral intelligence skills, a measure of violence, a cognitive behavioral guidance program, and a family program (prepared by the researcher).

The results of the study resulted in the effectiveness of both a behavioral cognitive guidance program and a family guidance program to develop ethical intelligence skills to reduce violence in adolescents, and their continuity after the follow-up period, and based on these results the researcher made a set of recommendations, suggestions and proposals Pedagogical.

Keywords: Adolescents- Violence - Moral intelligence Skills - Family Guidance Program - cognitive behavioral guidance program.

١٢ - ايمان جمعه عباس القديم
فعالية برنامج إرشادي انتقائي لتحسين استراتيجيات تقديم الذات وتقدير
الذات لدى عينة من طلاب الجامعة



١٢- سهام عبد المنعم محمود البشيشي

فعالية برنامج معرفي سلوكي وبرنامج للمساندة الاجتماعية لتخفيف
الوجدانات السالبة لدى المراهقين المساء معاملتهم

Seham Abdel ELmeniam Mahmoud El-Beshbeshy

**Effectiveness of a Behavioral , Cognitive ,Counselling program and a
social support program in Decreasing Negative Sentiments Among
Mistreated Adolescents**

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to reveal the effectiveness of the behavioral cognitive therapy program and the social support program and merged the two programs together in decreasing the negative consciences of a sample of abused adolescents and the extent of the effectiveness of the programs in mitigating the negative consciences of a sample of abused adolescents after the follow-up period. For this purpose the study sample was formed Of (40) male and female students from the first year of secondary school with high negative feelings, with an average age of time (14,95), and they were divided into four groups, the number of each group is (10) students and they are as follows (the control group does not receive any treatment, the experimental group. The first receives the cognitive behavioral program, the second experimental group receives the social support program, the third experimental group receives the two programs together) and the researcher used the following study tools (the abuse and neglect scale, the researcher's preparation - the negative emotions scale, the researcher preparation - the cognitive behavioral therapy program, the researcher preparation - the program Social support, prepared by the researcher, and the study found the effectiveness of the cognitive-behavioral therapy program in decreasing the negative consciences of abused adolescents, the effectiveness of the social support program in decreasing negative consciences for adolescents of abused treatment, the effectiveness of merging the social support program and the CBT program together in decreasing the negative consciences of abused adolescents, the continued effectiveness of the programs in decreasing the negative consciences of abused adolescents after the follow-up period. The key words are the behavioral cognitive program, negative emotions, the social support program, and abused adolescents.



١٤ - محمود علي عبد المجيد الرويني
فاعلية كل من برنامج إرشادي معرفي سلوكي وبرنامج للتدريب على
المهارات الاجتماعية في تخفيف الشعور بالفوبيا الاجتماعية لدى الأطفال الصم
Mahmoud Ali Abd-El Majeed Al-Ruwaini
The Effectiveness of a Behavioral cognitive Counseling Program and
a Program for Training on Social Skills in Decreasing Social Phobia for
Deaf Children

ABSTRACT

The current study aims to: Detect the effectiveness of both the behavioral cognitive counseling program and a social skills training program in alleviating the sense of social phobia among deaf children. The study sample included a group of (24) children and deaf children from the Hope School for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing in Kafr El-Sheikh, divided into Four groups: A first experimental group consisting of (6) children, a second experimental group consisting of (6) children, a third experimental group consisting of (6) children, a control group consisting of (6) children, and the study used the Social Phobia Scale for Deaf Children. (Prepared by / Ihab Gerges, 2015). Social Skills :following tools Scale for Deaf Children. (Prepared by / Atef Fawzy, 2017). Behavioral cognitive counseling program. Social Skills Training Program. (Prepared by the researcher). The results . ((Prepared by the researcher There were statistically significant differences between the mean levels of the :of the study resulted in two groups, behavioral cognitive counseling and control in the dimensional measurement, where the difference D was at the level (0.01) on the social phobia scale in favor of the cognitive behavioral counseling group, There are statistically significant differences between the mean levels of post-test and successive measurement among the members of the behavioral cognitive counseling group and the two programs combination group in favor of the groups merging the two programs on the social phobia scale, There are statistically significant differences between the mean levels of the two groups, training in social skills and control in the post measurement, where the difference was D at the level (0.01) on the social skills scale and the social phobia scale in favor of the training program on social skills, There are statistically significant differences between the mean levels of telemetry and tracking among members of the social skills training group and the combination of the two programs on the .social phobia and social skills scale in favor of the group of merging the two programs

key words

Deaf children, social phobia, social skills, behavioral knowledge counseling

جامعة كفر الشيخ
الإدارة العامة للدراسات
العلية والبحوث



قسم إعداد المعلم الأكاديمي

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس



1- إسراء أحمد السعيد شرف

برنامج تدريبي قائم على التدريس الإستراتيجي لتنمية بعض المهارات
المهنية لدى طلاب شعبة اللغة الفرنسية في كلية التربية

Esraa Ahmed El-Saïd Sharaf

**Programme d'entraînement basé sur l'enseignement stratégique
pour développer quelques compétences professionnelles auprès des
étudiants de la section de français à la faculté de pédagogie**

ABSTRACT

Cette recherche vise à développer les compétences professionnelles auprès des étudiants de la 3ème année de la section de français à la faculté de pédagogie, université de Kafr El-cheikh à travers l'entraînement basé sur l'enseignement stratégique. Pour cela, on a élaboré un test de rendement en compétences professionnelles, une fiche d'observation de performance des étudiants de l'échantillon de la recherche en ces compétences, un portfolio d'évaluation de la progression de ces étudiants en compétences professionnelles. Les résultats de cette recherche montrent l'efficacité du programme d'entraînement proposé pour développer ces compétences auprès de ces étudiants. En outre, les étudiants qui réussissent bien sont ceux qui utilisent les stratégies d'apprentissage d'une manière efficace dans les différentes activités. A la lumière des résultats de cette recherche, on pourrait recommander de préparer un guide pédagogique basé sur l'enseignement stratégique en vue d'aider les futurs enseignants et les enseignants en service pendant leur enseignement du FLE aux différents cycles éducatifs.

Mots-clés: programme d'entraînement, enseignement stratégique, compétences professionnelles.



٢- نورهان عادل إبراهيم البنا

بيئة القصة الالكترونية لتنمية بعض مهارات القراءة والكفاءة اللغوية لطلاب
الكلية دارسي اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة اجنبية

Nourhan Adel Ibrahim El-Banna

Electronic Storytelling Environment for Developing Some Reading Comprehension Skills and General Language Proficiency of EFL College Students

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of using an electronic storytelling environment to develop some reading comprehension skills and general language proficiency. The reading materials were two novels, namely "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Bronte and "Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens. The instruments were reading comprehension and language proficiency tests. The researcher designed electronic storytelling to provide directions and questions to the students to enhance reading comprehension skills and general language proficiency. The effect of the environment on students' achievement was examined using the quasi-experimental design. EFL undergraduate students in Faculty of Education – Kfr El-Shiekh University (n=98) were purposefully selected and divided into two groups; an experimental group (n=36) and a control one (n=62). The pretests were administered to the two groups which showed that the two groups are equivalent. The experimental group studied the novel using the electronic storytelling environment while the control group studied the novels in a traditional way. The posttest was administered to the two groups. An independent sample t-test for comparing the two groups' mean scores was used. Findings revealed that the experimental group achieved more progress than the control one on the overall reading comprehension test and the general language proficiency test scores.

Key words: language proficiency, reading comprehension, electronic storytelling.



٣- وليد فوزي أمين الجندي

تأثير نمط المعالجة باستراتيجيات التدريب التشاركي المتميز في تنمية
مهارات الاتصال والكفاءة الرقمية لتطبيقات الأندرويد لدى معلمي التعليم
الأساسي

Waleed Fawzy Amin Al-gendy

**The Effect of Processing Style Using Differentiated- Collaborative
Training strategies on Developing E-Communication Skills and Digital
competence of Android Applications among Education Teachers**

ABSTRACT

The present research aimed to identify the most appropriate collaborative training strategy for basic education teachers in terms of its impact on the performance aspect of Skills of using e-communication tools and the digital competence of Android applications, which is the cognitive and performance aspect of the skills of the use of Android applications and the attitude to use them in education , It was processed using the Jigsaw Strategy, the TPS Strategy and the Round Robin Strategy, The results revealed a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level between the the means of marks' rates of the three group trainees in the post application due to the main effect of the collaborative training strategy used, This is in favor of the TPS strategy in the cognitive achievement test and in favor of the Jigsaw strategy in the observation card Skills of using e-communication tools and Skills of using Android applications. There is also no statistically significant difference to measure the attitude to the use of Android applications in education for the three groups, The results also indicated that there is a statistically significant difference between the means of marks' rates of the three groups in the pre- & post-application of Skills of using e-communication tools and the digital competence of Android applications variables in favor of the post-application, The research recommends utilizing collaborative web training strategies in in-service teacher preparation programs. Key Words: Online Collaborative Training, Android applications, Digital competence.



٤- سوزان صلاح محمد عبله
تطوير بيئة تعلم قائمه على الحوسبه السحابيه لتنمية مهارات التعلم
التشاركي والتفكير الناقد لتلاميذ المرحلة الاعداديه

Sozan Salah Mohamed Abia

**Developing a Learning Environment Based on Cloud Computing to
Improving Collaborative Learning Skills and Critical Thinking among
Prep Stage Pupils**

ABSTRACT

Study Objective:

The study aims to verify the impact of a learning environment based on cloud computing in the development of Collaborative Learning Skills and Critical Thinking among Prep Stage Pupils, and the study sample consisted of (64) pupils of the first grade preparatory school in Umm Al-Mo'minin Preparatory School for Girls of the Department of Kafr El-Zayat Educational Administration, , the pupils divided into two groups, the first one is control group and the second one is experimental group The study tools consisted of collaborative learning skills performance note card, a cognitive achievement test for cooperative learning skills, and a critical thinking skills test The study tools were pre - applied, and then the teaching treatment was introduced. Descriptive and experimental with a quasi-experimental design in order to monitor grades and statistically process them.

Study Findings:

The results showed that there were statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\leq 05, 0$) between the mean scores of the experimental group and the controlling students in the post-application of the cognitive achievement test of cooperative learning skills, the cooperative learning skills performance note card, and the test of critical thinking skills in favor of the experimental group students. The results also showed a statistically significant correlation at the level of significance ($\leq 05, 0$) between the scores of the experimental group students at the post performance of the study tools.

Key words: Cloud computing- Cooperative Learning Skills- Critical thinking skills.

٥- ناهد عبد العليم سيد احمد جمعه
فعالية استراتيجية التعليم المتمايز فى تنمية بعض مهارات التعلم للقرن
الحادى والعشرين وتحصيل مادة الاقتصاد المنزلى لدى طالبات المرحلة الاعداديه

٦- سيمون سعيد انيس فرج
برنامج تدريبي قائم على بعض مبادئ نظرية تريز لتنمية مهارات الحل
الابتكارى للمشكلات والمراقبة الذاتية لدى طلبة كلية التربية



V- محمد محي الدين محمد دحيدح

**أثر التعلم التوليدي وخرائط التفكير في تنمية التفكير البصري وبعض أبعاد
القوة الرياضية لدى تلاميذ المرحلة الإعدادية**

Mohammed Mohie El-Deen Mohammed Dehedah

**The Effect of Generative Learning and Thinking Maps in Developing
Visual Thinking and Some Dimensions of Mathematical Power for
Preparatory Stage Students**

ABSTRACT

The present research aims to find out the effect of generative learning and thinking maps on developing visual thinking and some dimensions of the mathematical power of the students in preparatory stage, The study followed the quasi-experimental design, research tools represented in visual thinking test and dimensions of mathematical power test, which were applied on a sample of (90) schoolgirls of the first grade preparatory school, they were divided into three groups: (30) schoolgirls experimental group(1) studied with thinking maps strategy -(30) schoolgirls experimental group(2) studied with generative learning model-(30)schoolgirls control group studied with the traditional way, The results showed statistically significant differences at (0.05) level between the mean scores of the experimental group(1) and the control group in both visual thinking test and dimensions of mathematical power test in favor of the experimental group(1), and statistically significant differences at (0.05) level between the mean scores of the experimental group(2) and the control group in both visual thinking test and dimensions of mathematical power test in favor of the experimental group(2), In light of the findings of the research, The researcher recommended using thinking maps strategy and generative learning model in teaching and learning of mathematics for students in preparatory stage to develop visual thinking skills and dimensions of mathematical power.

Key Words: thinking maps, generative learning, visual thinking, mathematical power.



٨- محمود مصطفى قاسم محمد

**فاعلية برنامج إثرائي قائم على النظرية البنائية لتنمية مهارات الفهم القراني
والتفكير الإبداعي لتلاميذ المرحلة الابتدائية**

Mahmoud Mustafa Qasim Mohamed

**The Effectiveness of an Enriching program Based on Constructive
Theory in Developing Reading Comprehension skills and creative
thinking For Primary stage Pupils**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the effectiveness of a proposed enrichment program based on structural theory to develop reading comprehension skills and creative thinking among sixth graders. In order to achieve this goal, the study prepared its tools, which consisted in preparing a list of reading comprehension skills and another list of creative thinking skills Sixth grade of basic education; to make them a standard in which the program is built.

And the test of reading comprehension, as well as the test of creative thinking, in order to determine the initial level of the sample students, and measure the effectiveness of the proposed program of enrichment, where the test is applied before and after the implementation of the program can be summarized the most important results as follows:

The level of students in reading comprehension is weak.

The level of students in creative thinking is weak.

The effectiveness of the proposed enrichment program in developing reading comprehension skills and creative abilities.

قسم علم النفس التربوي



١- فرج السعيد عبد الله كواسه

فعالية برنامج تدريبي لتنمية العمليات المعرفية بنموذج PASS في تخفيف
العبء المعرفي لذوي العسر القرائي بالمرحلة الابتدائية

Farag El Said Abdullah Kawasa

**The Effectiveness of Training Program to Develop Cognitive
Processes Using PASS Model in Alleviating Cognitive Load among Pupils
with Dyslexia in Primary Stage**

ABSTRACT

The Current study aimed at revealing the effectiveness of a training program for the development of cognitive processes in the PASS model (planning - attention - Simultaneous Processing - Successive Processing) in Alleviating the Cognitive Load among Pupils with Dyslexia in Primary Stage, the study sample consisted of (30) of pupils. They were divided into two groups, (15) control group and (15) Experimental group, in Messier Primary School, at Kafr El Sheikh Educational, During the First semester of the academic year 2018/2019, The study used the following tools: Academic Performance evaluation for Teachers, Test the diagnosis of dyslexia by Nasra Gelgel (2015), The Pupil Rating Scale. by Mustafa Kamel (1990), Cattell's general-agent tests (IQ of culture-free, second and third dimensions) (A, B). by Fouad Abu Hatab, & Amal Sadek, & Mustafa Abdel Aziz (2005), The Quick Neurological Screening Test (Q.N.S.T) by Abdul Wahab Kamel (1989), Assessment System Cognitive(CAS) by Nageliri & Das (1997), Quotation and Preparation by Ayman El Deeb & Safaa El Aseer (2006), The Cognitive Load scale by the Researcher, and A training program for the development of cognitive processes in the PASS model to reduce the cognitive load of the pupils in the fifth grade of primary reading disabilities by the Researcher. The results of the study indicated: Training in cognitive processes of the PASS model is effective in Alleviating the cognitive load of the pupils with Dyslexia in the primary stage.

Key words: PASS Model- Cognitive Load - Dyslexia



٢- إحصان نصر عطا الله هنداوي

فعالية برنامج تدريبي علي بعض استراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفة في تحسين التفكير الإيجابي والدافعية العقلية لذوي صعوبات التعلم بالمرحلة الابتدائية

Ehsan Nasr Atallah Hendawy

The Effectiveness of Training Program on Some Meta-Cognitive Strategies in Improving Positive Thinking and Mental Motivation among Learning Disabled Pupils in the Primary Stage

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to detect the effectiveness of training program on some meta-cognitive strategies in improving positive thinking and mental motivation among learning disabled pupils in the primary stage, The sample of the study consisted of (30) (male and female) pupils with mean age (123) month, and standard deviation (2.083) month, that were divided equally into 2 groups, Experimental Group, (15) (7 male and 8female), and Control Group: (15) (7 male and 8female), from pupils with Mathematics learning disabilities, The study used the semi-experimental approach, the study tools included: Catel's general factor test (written by/ Rimond Kamel), (prepared by/ Fouad Abd El-Latif, et al., 2005), pupils behavior evaluation scale (prepared by/ Maikelbst, 1971), The Quick Neurological Screening Test. (prepared by/ Moty, et al., 1987), Diagnostic test in mathematics (prepared by/ the researcher), Meta Cognitive Scale (prepared by/ the researcher), Positive Thinking Skills (prepared by/ Afaf Danial, 2018), Mental Motivation Scale, (prepared by/ Carol, et al., 2004), (Arabized by/ the researcher), The study used correlation coefficient, means, and "T" Test for related and independent samples, The study Results revealed that there are statistically significant differences at (0.01) level in (pre and post) measurement on meta cognitive strategies, positive thinking, mental motivation and their sub-dimensions among pupils with learning disabilities in experimental group, for post test of the experimental group.

Key Words: Meta-Cognitive Strategies, Positive Thinking, Mental Motivation, Mathematics Learning Disabilities.



٣- ريم حمدي السيد عبد الشافي شعبان
فعالية برنامج تدريبي متعدد الحواس في تخفيف العسر القرائي وتحسين
السلوك الاجتماعي لدى المعسرين قرائياً برياض الأطفال

Reem Hamdy El-Sayed Abd El- Shafy Shaban

The Effectiveness of a Multi-Sensory Training Program in Reducing Dyslexia and Improving Social Behavior of Kindergarten Dyslexic Children

ABSTRACT

Source: Faculty of Education (Educational Psychology).

The study aimed at investigating the effectiveness of a multi-sensory training program on reducing dyslexia and improving the social behavior of dyslexic children. The basic study sample consisted of (24) dyslexic children in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate. (5.7 years) and a standard deviation of (0.288), divided into two groups: experimental group (12) children and control group (12) children. The study tools included the following: (a) Dyslexia Early Screening Test (DEST). Prepared by / Nicolson & Fawc (2002) Arabization and standardization by Nasra Abdul Magidgalil and Khairy Almghazy Agag (2006). (b) General mental ability test (5-7) years. Prepared by Hanafi Mahmoud Imam and Mostafa Mohamed Kamel (1986). (c) A Scale of social behavior for the child by the researcher. (d) The multi-sensory training program prepared by the researcher. The study used the semi-experimental method and using Wilcoxon and Mann Whiney tests, the results of the study reached to that: There were statistically significant differences at the (0.01) level between the mean scores of the experimental group in the pre- and post-scores on the scale of dyslexia in favor for the post scores, There were statistically significant differences at the (0.01) level between the mean scores of the experimental group in the pre- and post-scores on the scale of social behavior in favor for the post scores, There were statistically significant differences at the (0.01) level between the mean scores of the experimental group and the control one in the post-scores on the scale of dyslexia in favor for the experimental group, There were statistically significant differences at the (0.01) level between the mean scores of the experimental group and the control one in the post-scores on the scale of social behavior in favor for the experimental group.

Keywords: Multi-Sensory Program, Dyslexia, Social Behavior.

٤- اميرة سعد السيد النجار
فعالية برنامج تدريبي باستخدام نموذج تيتش في تحسين الذاكرة العاملة
والمهارات اللغوية لدى الأطفال ذوي اضطراب طيف التوحد



٥- محمود عبد الفتاح أحمد عبد الفتاح عجاج
فعالية برنامج تدريبي على بعض استراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفة في تحسين
الكفاءة الذاتية المهنية وخفض الاحتراق النفسي لدى معلمي التربية الخاصة
Mahmoud Abd El-Fattah Ahmed Abd El-Fattah Agag
The Effectiveness of a Training Program on Some-Meta Cognitive
Strategies in Improving Professional Self-Efficacy And Reducing
Psychological Burning out of Special Education Teachers

ABSTRACT

Source: Faculty of Education (Educational Psychology).

The present study aimed to reveal the effectiveness of a training program based on The Effectiveness of a Training Program on Some-Meta Cognitive Strategies in Improving Professional Self-Efficacy and Reducing Psychological Burning out of Special Education Teachers. The study sample used in the study (32) Teachers, (14 man -18 wamen), of the Teachers of Special Education Schools (Intellectual Education-Deaf and Dumb) with Zaafaron El-Hamoul School of management in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate were in the academic year 2018\2019, and divided into the first two groups are experimental and comprise (16)teachers, (7 man- 9wamen), and the second is an officer and includes (16)teachers, (7 man -9 wamen), the researcher tools: The Program on Some-Meta Cognitive Strategies. (Preparation/ Researcher), the measure of Professional Self-Efficacy. (Preparation/ Amal AL-Zoghby (2017), The measure Psychological Burning-out. (Preparation/ Researcher), The results of the study revealed that The Effectiveness of this Training Program in Improving Professional Self-Efficacy and Reducing Psychological Burning out of Special Education Teachers, As well as continuing training program used in Professional and Self-Efficiency improvements reduce Burnout for Special Education Teachers after a follow up of the program is finished, the results of the study were explained and discussed in the light of the theoretical framework and the results of previous studies and provide some recommendations Pedagogical proposals.

The Key Words: Meta Cognitive Strategies, Professional, Self-Efficacy, Psychological Burning out, Special Education Teachers.



٦- سعيد أحمد السعيد شرف
فعالية برنامج تدريبي للتأهيل السمعي في تحسين الفهم السمعي
والقدرات القرائية للأطفال الصم مستخدمي المعينات السمعية

Saeed Ahmed El-Saeed Sharaf

The Effectiveness of Training Program for Auditory Rehabilitation in
Improving Auditory Comprehension and Reading Abilities Among Deaf
children using Hearing Aids

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to investigate the effectiveness of an Auditory rehabilitation training program in improving the auditory comprehension and reading abilities among deaf children using Hearing Aids. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher chose a target sample of deaf children who use hearing aids from primary school students. The study sample consisted of (20) students divided into two groups, an officer and the number of students (10) students and experimental students and the number of pupils (10) With an average of 10.8 years and a standard deviation (1.033). The researcher used the study tools, including the audio comprehension measure for the deaf children, the preparation of the researcher, the reading ability of the deaf, the preparation of the researcher, and the audio training program for improving the auditory comprehension and reading abilities of deaf children. The results of the study revealed that there were statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the experimental group and the control group in the telemetry on the scale of the auditory comprehension and reading abilities and their secondary dimensions in favor of the experimental group. There were statistically significant differences between the average scores of experimental group members in the tribal and remote measurements on the audio comprehension scale and the reading capacity scale and their secondary dimensions for the benefit of telemetry, indicating the effectiveness of the audio training program in improving the comprehension, hearing and literacy abilities of students with hearing disabilities. And the absence of statistically significant differences between the average scores of the experimental group members in the post-measurement and follow-on measures of audio comprehension and reading abilities and their sub-dimensions to indicate the impact of the program after the application of the program.

Key words: Auditory Rehabilitation - Auditory Comprehension - Reading Abilities - Hearing Aids



٧- هاني مصطفى عبد الرازق محمد
فعالية التدريب على استراتيجيات القبعات الست في تحسين الكفاءة الذاتية
والتفكير التأملية لدى معلمي التربية الخاصة

Hany Mustafa Mouhamed

**The Effectiveness of training on the six hats in improving the self-
efficacy and contemplative thinking of special education teachers**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify the effectiveness of the training on the six hats in improving the self-efficacy and reflective thinking of the special education teachers. The program continued after the follow-up period in a sample of 32 male and female teachers of special needs between the ages of 30 and 55 years with an average age (42.5) and standard deviation (1.9) They were divided into two groups (experimental N = 16), which received training on a program of six hats, and (control N = 16), which were not subjected to any training interventions. The study used self-efficacy and Reflective thinking for special education teachers And a hat-based training program The study concluded that the effectiveness of the program in improving the self-efficacy and reflective thinking of special education teachers was achieved by comparing the experimental group with the control group and the tribal and remote measurement. The study also concluded that the program continued after the follow-up period.

key words: Six hats - Self-efficacy - Reflective thinking - Special education teachers.



8- أحمد عادل عبد الرازق سليمان جندي
فعالية التدريب علي مهارات التفكير الإيجابي لتنمية الثقة بالنفس والطموح
الأكاديمي لدى طلبة المرحلة الإعدادية

Ahmed Adel Abdel Razek Soliman Gendy
The Effectiveness of Training on Positive Thinking Skills for
Developing Self- confidence and Academic Ambition for Preparatory
Stage Students

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify The Effectiveness of Training on Positive Thinking Skills (A sense of Satisfaction - Positive Expectation - Emotional Adjustment) for Developing Self- confidence and Academic Ambition for Preparatory Stage Students, The semi-experimental approach was used as it is suitable for the objectives of the study, The sample of the study consisted of (28) students in the second grade preparatory got low scores in positive thinking Skills, self-confidence and academic ambition according to the psychometric measure of a sample of (240), ranging in age from (13.25) to (14.25) years with an average of (13.71) , A standard deviation was (± 0.282), The study sample was divided into two groups: the experimental group (14 students) and the control group (14 students), The study tools were a measure of the skills of positive thinking (prepared by the researcher), a measure of self-confidence (prepared by the researcher), and a measure of academic ambition (prepared by the researcher), and the program to develop positive thinking skills (prepared by the researcher), and the study reached several results including the existence of differences of statistical significance between the experimental group and the control group in the post measurement of the variables of positive thinking skills and self-confidence and academic ambition For the experimental group.

Keywords: positive thinking Skills, Self-confidence, and Academic ambition.

٩- السعيد عبد الله إبراهيم أبو خشبة
فعالية برنامج تدريبي لتنمية الحكمة في تحسين عملية اتخاذ القرار وإدارة
الوقت لدى مديري المدارس



١٠- أحمد حلمي أحمد سلامة
فعالية برنامج تدريبي قائم على بعض استراتيجيات ما وراء المعرفة في
تخفيف العبء المعرفي لذوي صعوبات التعلم بالمرحلة الابتدائية

Ahmed Helmy Ahmed Salama

The effectiveness of a training program based on some
metacognitive strategies in reducing the cognitive load of students with
learning disabilities at the primary stage

ABSTRACT

Degree: PhD Degree in Education - Educational Psychology Department (2019).

The Study Aims to detect the effectiveness Training on the strategies of knowledge beyond The Cognitive Load of the learning difficulties in the primary stages, The study sample consisted of (40) students and students of the fourth grade primary students with learning difficulties (20) students as experimental group and (20) as a group of Control, The study tools included the following tests and measurements: General mental ability test for ages (9-11) (Prepared by/ Farouk Abdel Fattah Mousi, 2002); List of child behavior observation: Arabization and legalization. (Prepared by: Mostafa Kamel, 2005); A measure of student behavior to measure learning disabilities: rapid neurological surveying: Arabization and legalization (Prepared by/ Abdel Wahab Mohamed Kamel, 2012); The Social / Economic Level Form for the Family (Prepared by: Abdul Aziz Al-Sayed, 2010); NASA-TLX (2003) for Measuring Cognitive Load (Translation and Regulation / Adel Al-Saeed Al-Banna, 2008), The Meta-Knowledge Training Program (Prepared by/ the Researcher), The study used the semi – experimental method, And the study found that training on some meta-knowledge strategies is effective in reducing the cognitive Load of those with learning disabilities at the primary stage.

Keywords: MetaCognition strategies, The Cognitive Load, Learning Disabilities.

١١- طارق عبد المجيد كامل أحمد
فعالية التدريب على نظرية التعلم المستند إلى الدماغ في تحسين مهارات
ما وراء المعرفة والتفكير الإبداعي للتلاميذ ذوي صعوبات التعلم
Tarek Abd El-Mageed Kamel Ahmed
The Effectiveness of Training Based on Brain- Learning Theory in
Improving Meta cognitive Skills and Creative Thinking among Pupils
with Learning Disabilities

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to clarify the effectiveness of a training program based on the theory of brain-based learning to improve the skills of metacognition and creative thinking among students with learning disabilities. The study used a quasi-experimental method where the study was applied to a sample of students with learning disabilities in the sixth grade of primary was divided into two groups One was an officer (32) pupils (20 males and 12 females) and the other was experimental (32) pupils (17 males and 15 females). The training program was applied to the experimental group with which the program was based Teaching based on the theory of brain learning while using with the control group normal teaching methods, using the metacognition skills scale, the researcher preparation and Torrance test for creative thinking (formal image) - prepared by Abdullah Suleiman, Fouad Abu Hatab, 1971 The results of the study to verify the effectiveness The program is based on brain-based learning theory to improve the metacognitive and creative thinking skills of the experimental group.

Keywords: Brain-based learning theory - Metacognitive skills - Creative thinking - Learning difficulties.

قسم التربية المقارنة و الادارة التعليمية



١- أحمد عبد العاطي عبد العال طلحة
تصور مقترح لتطوير الأداء المؤسسي للجامعات الخاصة المصرية في ضوء
النموذج الأوروبي للتميز EFQM
Ahmed Abdelaty Abdelal Talha

**A suggested Proposal for Developing the Institutional Performance of
the Egyptian Private Universities in the light of the European Model of
Excellence (EFQM)**

ABSTRACT

Universities have witnessed a number of changes in recent years that have put pressure on them and forced them to undertake comprehensive Development processes to meet the challenges arising from these renewable changes, which made the developed countries interested, The research methodology is based on the Descriptive Methodology that relies on a set of research procedures that integrate the phenomenon basing on the collection of facts, data, classification, processing and analysis, sufficient and accurate analyzing to derive its significance and reach results or generalizations about the phenomenon or subject in question. Results of the research : Some of the obstacles were identified as weaknesses and threats that negatively impact on the activities of institutional development of private Universities according to European standards of excellence, which can be summarized as the following : The failure of some university leaders to strengthen the standards of institutional excellence and the lack of leadership in supporting the culture of excellence within the university. , The failure to review and update university policies and strategies on a regular basis, and the lack of periodic evaluation to determine the degree of efficiency and effectiveness of university policies and strategies, and the failure to modify the strategy of private universities according to emergency environmental developments. The staff of the university community are aware of the changes in the policy and strategy of the university and the lack of discussing the results of the performance with the staff of the University community for Participating participation in developing of a program to address weaknesses in performance levels and lack of interest in the physical and economic aspects of staff at the University community, The lack of financial support for research.



٢- محمد أحمد أحمد إبراهيم ناصر
تقويم أداء وحدات قياس الجودة بالإدارات التعليمية في جمهورية مصر
العربية باستخدام بطاقة الأداء المتوازن

Mohamed Ahmed Ahmed Ebrahim Nasser

An Evaluation of the Performance of Quality Measurement Units in Educational Directorates in the Arab Republic of Egypt Using Balanced Performance Card

ABSTRACT

Search goal to:

- 1- Identifying the theoretical foundations of the balanced performance card and evaluating the performance.
2. Identify the theoretical foundations of TQM in education and quality measurement units.
- 3 - Stand on the theoretical reality of quality measurement units in educational departments in Egypt.
- 4 - Stand on the reality of the performance of quality measurement units in educational departments in Egypt using a balanced performance card.
- 5 - To develop a proposed scenario for the development of the performance of quality measurement units in educational departments in Egypt using a balanced performance card.

Research Methodology:

The research is based on the descriptive approach as the most appropriate research methodology for the nature of this subject. It seeks to determine the current situation of the problem and then describe it, identify its causes and formulate it as questions for research.

The most important findings of the study:

- 1 - The study showed that most of the quality measurement units in the educational departments do not have a clear and specific plan for all schools affiliated with them and that most of the focus is on the targeted schools at the present time only.
- 2 - The study showed that the management of the unit does not care and does not work seriously to identify the views of schools in the way and method of performance.
3. The study showed that there is no correlation between the Unit's strategic plan and the financial support allocated to it.
4. The study showed that the incentives and rewards offered to members of the unit are not satisfactory enough.

Among the most important recommendations recommended by the study:

The study recommended a number of recommendations, the most important of which was the development of the awareness of the senior administrative leaders in the ministry, directorates and educational departments of the important role played by the quality measurement units in .the development of the educational process

جامعة كفر الشيخ
الإدارة العامة للدراسات
العلية والبحوث



قسم أصول التربية



١- علي السعيد علي عبد الواحد

التربية وتجديد الخطاب الديني في كتابات الامام محمد عبده "دراسة تحليلية"

Wahed Abdel Ali Elsaid Ali

**Education and renewal of religious discourse in the writings of Imam
Muhammad Abdo "analytical study"**

ABSTRACT

The study aimed know the vision of Imam Mohammed Abdu currents renewal of religious discourse, the diagnosis of the reality of the speech of religious contemporary and problems , clarify to any Imam contributed to some extent in the development of religious institutions and the development of preachers , shed light on the most important issues that renewed the pain of which characterized the Imam and characterized his school, the statement methods Renew religious discourse as the imam wants , work to link religious discourse to the contemporary reality of the nation , highlight how Benefiting from what the Imam presented in the elaboration of the features of the religious discourse that we want .

The study relied on the discourse analysis method, the critical method and the method of content analysis .

Study Plan :

Chapter One : General Framework of the Study .

Chapter II : Imam Muhammad Abdo his life and his era .

Chapter III : currents of thought and renewal of religious discourse and the position of Imam Muhammad Abdo them .

Chapter IV : The most important issues that renewed the Imam Mohammed Abdu .

Chapter V : Imam Mohamed Abdo's renewal and educational efforts

Chapter VI : Means of renewing religious discourse .

Chapter VII : the results of the study and recommendations .

The study reached many results, the most important of which are:

The divisions of the religious discourse of Imam Muhammad Abdo, which exceeded the negatives of the Sufi religious discourse, the Salafi discourse, and the Westernization discourse were represented in ijtehad, which does not exceed the constants, the confirmation of the purposes of the Sharia, the refusal to stand at the phenomena of the texts, Advocacy "and" foresight of the future and pride in the bright past "and emphasize the importance of reason and transport in building the Islamic perception," accepting the other and affirm his rights "and" equity of women" .

٢- على صبرى عبد الله سليمان
الانشطة الطلابية وتنمية الامن الفكرى لطلبة الجامعات "دراسة ميدانية
بجامعة كفر الشيخ"



3- عبد الفتاح محمد عبد الفتاح زهرة
قضايا تجديد الخطاب الديني ومتطلباته التربوية "دراسة تحليلية في مؤتمرات
المجلس الأعلى للشئون الإسلامية"

Abdelfatah Mohamed Abdelfatah Zahra
Issues of renewing religious discourse and its educational
requirements

ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to reveal the role of education in the Renewing religious discourse as addressed by the Conferences of the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs by identifying the features of the intellectual project to renew the religious discourse at the annual Council conferences, to reveal and renew the issues of religious discourse, and to take advantage of the issues of Renewing the religious discourse in the reforming of the Egyptian human being, the researcher used the philosophical analysis method to analyses the conferences of the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs in order to reveal the elements that constitute it, and the important intellectual features. The study has found several results: Renewal is not in the original texts, but it is in the understanding of these texts and how they are interpreted by relying on the central approach that combines adherence to the original texts with openness to the times and understanding of its variables, The study also found that renewed religious discourse works to create a kind of understanding by respecting opinions and recognizing the right of everyone to express their opinion while not harming others and rejecting the culture of violence, militancy and atonement.

جامعة كفر الشيخ
الإدارة العامة للدراسات
العلية والبحوث



كلية الطب البيطري أولاً: الماجستير

قسم الباثولوجيا الاكلينيكية :



١- سماح صابر إسماعيل قنبر
وجهه دموية جزيئية في تأثير طحلب الاسبيرولينا علي الإصابه التجريبيه
بالتهاب القولون في الفئران البيضاء
samah saber esmail keniber

HEMATOLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR APPROACH OF SPIRULINA ALGAE ON EXPERIMENTAL COLITIS IN ALBINO RATS

ABSTRACT

Ulcerative colitis (UC) considers one of inflammatory disorders which affect colon mucosa cause a substantial burden on human day life. In the past, treatment of UC depended on aminosaliclates and antibiotics but due to their adverse side effects and incomplete effectiveness, antioxidant anti-inflammatory agents are used nowadays to ameliorate UC. The aim of this work is to evaluate the modulatory effect of Lactobacillus and/or Spirulina oral administration in acetic acid induced colitis in albino rats. Rats were divided randomly into (6) groups. 1st group (negative control), 2nd group (acetic acid), 3rd group (Mesalazine) at dose 20mg/kg orally was used as positive drug control. 4th 109 CFU/rat daily. 5th group (Spirulina) at dose 500mg/kg daily. 6th group (Lactobacillus) at dose 109 CFU/rat+ Spirulina at dose 500mg/kg). Results revealed that the 6th group (Lactobacillus at dose 1 experimental colitis group showed significant increase in DAI, macroscopic damage, colon weight, colonic MDA, NO, molecular expressions (iNOS and COX-2) and significant decrease in colon length, GSH level and CAT activity. Lactobacillus and/or Spirulina supplementation revealed significant improvement in macroscopic and microscopic finding, increase antioxidant biomarkers, significant 2 and iNOS expressions -inhibitions of MDA and nitric oxide. Furthermore, significant decline in COX were reported. In conclusion, the protective effects of Lactobacillus and/or Spirulina in UC are due to their ability to reduce iNOS and COX-2 expressions, increase antioxidant biomarkers and significant inhibition of lipid peroxidations. Furthermore, Lactobacillus and Spirulina have synergistic protective effect on colon tissue and could be used in combination to ameliorate UC. The study showed that the simultaneous administration of lactobacillus and/or Spirulina had a positive effect on the mortality rate and clinical symptoms of ulcerative colitis of rats, as well as pronounced improvement of antioxidant and oxidative stress markers and gene expression of ulcerative colitis. Therefore, co-administration of lactobacillus with Spirulina is more effective to modulate the inflammatory response of ulcerative colitis than the separate effect of each of them alone.



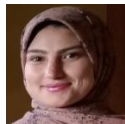
**٢- هدير ابو مسلم عبد السلام متولى
الدور الوقائي لزيت السمسم ضد مركب الداى ايثيل نيتروزامين المسبب
لسرطان الخلايا الكبدية فى الفئران**

Hadeer Aboumosalem Abd elsalam

**Protective role of sesame oil against DEN induced hepatic cell tumor
in rats**

ABSTRACT

Diethylnitrosamine (DEN) induced hepatocarcinogenesis in experimental animals through triggering reactive oxygen species (ROS) release and subsequent induction of oxidative stress dependant liver damage. This study was conducted to estimate the protective role of sesame oil (SO) in the initial phase of DEN induced hepatocarcinogenesis. Forty five male Wistar rats were randomly divided into five groups groups (n = 9 each). In the first group (control), rats were orally administrated normal saline. Rats of second group (DEN) were intraperitoneally (i.p) injected with a single dose of (200mg/kg body weight, DEN) at the 8thday of the experiment. The third, fourth, fifth groups orally administrated SO at a dose (2.5, 5, 10 mL/kg b.w), respectively 1 week before i.p injection of DEN and continued for 4 successive weeks. DEN- induced hepatotoxicity as detected by normocytic normochromic anemia with marked increase in white blood cells and significant increase in hepatic damage enzymatic markers (alanine transaminase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), γ -glutamyl Transferase (γ GT) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP)) with significant decrease in serum total protein. Hepatic malondialdehyde (MDA) was increased significantly while hepatic antioxidant biomarkers superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT) and hepatic reduced glutathione (GSH) were significantly decreased. Histological examination of hepatic tissue of DEN treated rats proved centrolobular necrosis associated with bile duct and oval cell proliferation. This was accompanied with over expression of CYP2E1and down regulation in BAX gene expression in liver. Administration of SO minimized the harmful effects of DEN on hematological, biochemical, antioxidant and histopathological parameter as well as on gene expression. The degree of improvement was in dose dependant manner. Our findings revealed that SO supplementation can mitigate the toxic effects of DEN via their potent antioxidant and free radical-scavenging activities



٣- إيمان محمود محمد سيد أحمد

الدور الوقائي للثيموكوينون في الفئران البيضاء المعرضة لمادة الديازينون

Eman Mahmoud Mohamed Sedahmed

Protective Role of Thymoquinone in Albino Rats Exposed to Diazinon

ABSTRACT

diazinon (DZN) is one of most dangerous hepatotoxic organophosphorous insecticides used in veterinary practices which induces oxidative stress. The present study aimed to evaluate the role of thymoquinone in diazinon toxicity. A forty nine albino rats were used in this study divided into seven groups (n=7 for each). The first group (c-ve group) received normal saline daily all over the experiment orally. The second group received diazinon (15mg/kg BW) orally for first four weeks and normal saline for the next four weeks (c+ve1). The third group received normal saline for the first four weeks and DZN (15mg/kg BW) for the following four weeks (c+ve2). The fourth group (DZN-TQ10mg group) received DZN (15mg/kg BW) daily for the first four weeks then TQ (10mg/kg BW) for the next four weeks. The fifth group (TQ10mg-DZN) treated by thymoquinone orally (10mg/kg BW) and DZN (15mg/kg BW) for the next for weeks. The six group received DZN (15mg/kg BW) for first four weeks and TQ (5mg/kg BW) for the following four weeks (DZN-TQ5mg group). The seventh group treated by TQ (5mg/kg BW) daily for the first four weeks and DZN (15mg/ kg BW) for the following four weeks (TQ5mg-DZN group).

قسم الكيمياء الحيوية :



١- أمل رجب على قطب غليش
دراسات كيميائية حيوية علي تأثير النباتات الطبية للوقاية من التسمم
الكبدى فى حيوانات التجارب

Amal Ragab Ali Kotb Ghalish

Biochemical studies on the effect of medical plants in the prevention of liver toxicity in experimental animals

ABSTRACT

Glycyrrhizic acid (GA) is one of the herbal plants with a proved hepatoprotective effect. Morin hydrate, or simply Morin (C₁₅H₁₀O₇; 2',3,4',5,7-Pentahydroxyflavone; a light yellowish pigment) is a kind of flavonoid belonging to the group of flavonols. The current study was carried out to estimate the hepatoprotective effect of GA or Morin against liver fibrosis and to disclose its mode of action. 120 male albino rats were randomly distributed into 6 groups (n=20), i.e., control group, GA group, Morin, CCl₄ group and CCl₄ + GA group CCl₄ + Morin group. Liver enzymes Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), Aspartate aminotransferase (AST), gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT), liver histopathology, malondialdehyde (MDA), superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase and gene expression of integrin subunit β like 1 (ITGBL1) were analyzed. The data obtained revealed that GA or Morin remarkably protected CCl₄-induced liver injury as reflected by reduced AST, ALT, GGT, and fibrosis percentage compared with the CCl₄-only group. The prophylactic action of GA or Morin against liver fibrosis was mediated through by its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.

قسم طب الحيوان :

١- محمد ابو العزم محمد دنيا
الطرق المتقدمة لتشخيص بعض امراض الجهاز البولي في الكلاب
Mohamed Abulazm Mohamed Donia
Advanced methods for diagnosis of some urinary system diseases in dogs

ABSTRACT

Acute kidney injury is a common problem in dogs. Early diagnosis of acute kidney injury is very important and is considered a life saver. Therefore, the main objective of this experimental study on dogs was to identify the most accurate biomarkers for early detection of acute kidney injury in dogs. The experimental study was conducted on 10 dogs. Cisplatin injections (5 mg / kg intravenously) were used to induce acute kidney injury in these dogs. Urea and creatinine concentrations were measured using a spectrophotometer. Neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin (NGAL) was measured using enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA). Internal arterial resistance index (RI) was calculated for each kidney using Doppler ultrasound for all animals. A complete blood picture was measured, and sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus and bicarbonate were estimated for each dog before and after the experiment. Post mortem examination and kidney specimens for histopathological examination. Repetitive multivariate analysis of variation (MANOVA) and T-test were used by SPSS (23.0 USA) for statistical analysis of the data obtained. There were significant increases in both urea and creatinine in the second day while the resistance of the measured internal vascular (RI) of the kidney was significantly increased from the third day of injection and NGAL did not significantly increase.

قسم أمراض الدواجن :

١- إيمان محمد غريب الأشموني

دراسات على الكليسيلا نوموني في الدجاج في محافظة الغربية

Eman Mohammed El-Ashmoney

Studies On Klebsiella Pneumoniae In Chicken In El-Gharbia Province

ABSTRACT

The present study was designed to investigate the control measures of klebsiella pneumoniae depend mainly on the isolation, identification and treatment of the infected birds.

The incidence of isolation of Klebsiella pneumoniae was 33% from broilers more than one week of age, 21% in 1-7 day- old and 7% in examined layer flocks .

Klebsiella pneumoniae act as one of main causes of mortalities in the first week of age in broiler chicks (about 21%). Also, it was capable to cause disease and clinical signs of illness in both broilers and layers.

Moreover, the treatment with Tersan was more efficient than that with SXT which achieved rapid and full recovery of the birds with improved average weight at the age of the slaughter than birds treated with.

It is crucial to implement efficient infection control measures to limit the spread of these pathogens so, the use of appropriate antibiotics should better be selected on the basis of its sensitivity which could be detected by laboratory examination is one of the steps in the controlling of klebsiellosis. Also, the proper farm management techniques and / or proper hygiene measures. In addition, the good hygienic measures and the using of proper disinfectants in the hatcheries also can avert from transmission of Klebsiella species to the chicks and therefore, may facilitate in the controlling the spreading of Klebsiella infection.



٢- عبد الواحد الشودافى عبد الواحد عزوز

بعض الدراسات على مرض النيوكاسل في دجاج التسمين

Abd El-Wahed El-Shawadfy Azouz

Some Studies on Newcastle Disease in Broilers

ABSTRACT

The present study was designed for isolation and identification of Newcastle disease viruses (NDVs) from broilers in Kafrelsheikh Province during the period 2015 – 2017 for inquiry about the degree of identity of the current used vaccines against Newcastle disease (ND) to achieve a perfect immune response. In addition, to compare between the old traditional methods and the modern biotechnology techniques of diagnosis of the causative agent of the disease.

The isolation of NDVs by inoculation in embryonated chicken eggs and identification of isolates from the allantoic fluid samples with haemagglutination inhibition (HI) technique revealed that 11 out of 50 specimens were positive for isolation of NDV but didn't recognize the pathotypes of the NDV isolates. While the characterization of isolated NDVs were performed by real time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (rt-PCR) F-assay revealed that 4 out of 11 NDV isolates were very virulent NDVs related to class II genotype VII sub genotype d.

The phylogenetic tree revealed that the isolated strains NDV-EG-KFS 1-2017 and NDV-EG-KFS 2-2017 were clustered with the old very virulent NDV strain NDV/Chicken/China/sdwf07/2011, EG/CK/ NDV/ 16/Luxor. Esna /2011 and NDV/EG/CK/101/2012. Also, they were clustered with recent very virulent NDV strains NDV/Dove /Desouk

/Egypt/MSS/2015 and Chicken/Israel/555/2015 and the all follow class II genotype VII sub genotype d.

The clinical observations and examinations in the screened broilers chicken flocks indicated that the clinical signs and the postmortem lesions of NDV infected flocks are typically the first line of the clinical diagnosis of NDV infection in the poultry farms.

The intra cerebral pathogenicity index(ICPI) ,the pathogenicity test and the histopathological findings for the isolated NDV in broilers are indicators to recognize the pathotype of the virus which revealed that it is very virulent viscerotropic and neurotropic virus.

قسم مراقبة الاغذية:



١ - ساره السيد عبد الفتاح الصاوي علام
التقييم الميكروبي لأسماك المياه العذبة
Sarah Elsayed Abdelfatah Elsayy Allam
Microbiological Evaluation of Fresh Water Fish

ABSTRACT

The obtained results in this work reflecting the lack of good hygienic measures since most of fish samples showed both microbial and fungal contamination which render the fish unsafe for human consumption reflecting the improper sanitary conditions under which fish were exposed from catching till reach the markets represented by contamination from workers, time and /or temperature abuse, inadequate refrigeration and even using of contaminated ice for fish preservation. In this regard, proper control of every stage of handling from fishing to consumption is considered the cornerstone required for limiting microbial contaminants in marketed fish as there is no specific relation between fish species and the incidence of contaminated microorganisms. (i.e any of the examined fish species can be contaminated by a variable number of microbes according to the hygienic measures adopted at each stage from fishing till consumption). Therefore, the following measures should be fulfilled in order to control the potential hazards of the microbial contaminants and obtaining a high quality safe fish from the public health point of view.



٢- نهال محمد عبد الله منصور
بعض الدراسات عن البروبيوتك لأكثوبسلس
Nehal Mohamed AbdAllah Mansour
Some Studies on Probiotic Lactobacilli

ABSTRACT

Lactobacilli are one of the most commonly used probiotics. This study aimed to evaluate antibacterial activity of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* DSM 20079 and *Lactobacillus casei* ss. *casei* on the growth of *Bacillus cereus*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* O157, also to produce low salt soft cheese with acceptable organoleptic characters and prolonged shelf-life using *Lb.* strains. Results showed that both *Lb.* strains able to inhibit the growth of pathogenic bacteria as. On the other hand *Lb. acidophilus* cheese was superior to *Lb. casei* than control in the manufactured cheese in their organoleptic score. The pH values of all cheese treatments were gradually decreased by extending of storage period. The Lactobacilli count in cheese treatments were increased then decreased at the end of storage period, but Lactobacilli count in both cheese treatments was ($>10^7$). Coliforms count in lactobacilli cheese and control were increased then decreased only in Lactobacilli cheese during storage period. Moreover there is clear difference in yeast count of the three treatments.

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة :



١- مها محمود السيد أحمد
الفحص الفطري لعلائق الأسماك مع التركيز على إفراز السموم الفطرية
Maha Mahmoud Elsayed Ahmed
MYCOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FISH FEED STUFF WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO MYCOTOXIN PRODUCTION

ABSTRACT

A total of thirty samples of fish feedstuff samples were collected from different fish farms in Kafrelsheikh governorate in Egypt to determine the fungal pollution, the relation between aflatoxin and ochratoxin contamination of fish feed and the effect of this economically as well as on fish health and final human consumer. The obtained results revealed that all examined thirty fish feed samples (100%) were contaminated by fungi whereas 26 isolates of *Aspergillus* species (86.66%) were recovered from tested samples, 7 isolates of *Penicillium* spp. (23.33%), 3 isolates of *Fusarium* spp. (10%), 2 isolates of *Mucor* spp. (6.66%) and only one isolate of *Rhizopus* spp. (3.33%). Identification of the isolated strains of *Aspergillus* spp. was done by studying the colony characteristics on Sabouraud's

dextrose agar (SDA) and the microscopical characteristics by slide preparation and examination of each isolate. Results revealed that 13 isolates of *Aspergillus niger* (43.33%) , 9 isolates of *Aspergillus flavus* fish feed samples using the high- (30%), Determination of aflatoxins and ochratoxin A in 30 performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) revealed that aflatoxins were in (23.33%) of examined samples with a mean value of (16.143 microgram/kg) . From the aflatoxins producing samples, 42.86% was higher than the permissible limit of aflatoxins in fish feeds (permissible limit is 20 ppb) and (57.14%) was below the permissible limit. Six isolates of *A.flavus* (66.67%) produced aflatoxins at a rate of 50% above the permissible limits while 3 isolates of *A.flavus* (33.33%) were negative to aflatoxins. The multiplex PCR of *nor-1* at 400 bp, *ver-1* at 537 bp and *omtA* at 797 bp virulence genes was used for demonstration of aflatoxigenic strains of isolated *Aspergillus flavus* and showed that *nor-1* at 400 bp detected in 4 isolates of *Aspergillus flavus* , *ver-1* at 537 bp detected in 2 isolates and *omtA* at 797 bp detected in six isolates. PCR of *A.flavus* isolates screened that 3 isolates were negative for the aflatoxin producing genes and 6 isolates were positive. The percentages were calculated regarding to the total number of *A.flavus* isolated from the examined fish feedstuffs (9 isolates).



٢- ياسمين فؤاد محي الدين هاشم
دراسات على سلوك التكاثر و القدرة على إحداث المرض لفطريات مختلفة تم
عزلها من مزارع الأسماك فى الدلتا
Yasmen Fouad Mohy Eldin Hashem
Studies on Different Reproductive Behaviour and Pathogenicity for
Different Fungi Isolated from Fish Farms in Delta

ABSTRACT

The present study was planned to isolate, identify and study reproductive behavior of fungi from *Oreochromis niloticus* fish. This study was carried out on three hundred live *O. niloticus* samples were collected from different locations at Kafrelsheikh Governorate, Egypt and during different seasons. Samples were taken from skin, gills, liver and kidney. These samples were examined for: Isolation of yeast and mould from freshwater fish, Identification of isolates by phenotypic methods, Studying reproductive behavior on different culture media (Rice agar- Carrot media), Molecular identification of (80 yeast by RFLP-PCR, The results of mycological examination of 300 *O. niloticus* fish samples revealed the isolation of 226 yeast isolates *Rhodotorula* spp. diseased and 220 apparently healthy fish) (41 isolates), *Candida albicans* (44 isolates), *Candida parapsilosis* (37 isolates), *Candida inconspicua* (20 isolates), *Candida guilliermondii* (33 isolates), *Trichosporon asahii* (39 isolates), *Geotrichum* spp (6 isolates) and Unidentified *Ascus* forming yeasts (6 isolates) and 943 mould isolates *Aspergillus fumigatus* (39 isolates), *Fusarium* (40 isolates), *Rhizopus* spp (60 isolates), *Penicillium* spp (145 isolates), *Aspergillus niger* (230 isolates), *Aspergillus terreus* (45 isolates), *Saprolegnia* spp (73 isolates), *Mucor* spp (71 isolates) and *Aspergillus flavus* (240 isolates), In this study mould were identified phenotypically into genera and species. Yeast isolates were cultured on Rice agar media and Carrot agar media to observe the reproductive characters of the isolates. Rice agar media was used for asexual reproduction and identification of the cultured yeast isolates into *C. albicans*, *C. parapsilosis*, *C. guilliermondii*, *Trichosporon* species, *Geotrichum* spp and *Rhodotorula* spp, Culture of yeast on Carrot agar media revealed that some species can reproduce sexually as *C. inconspicua* and Unidentified *ascus* *parapsilosis*, *Trichosporon* forming yeast and others fail to reproduce sexually as *Rhodotorula* spp. *C. spp* and *Candida albicans*. Asexual reproduction is indication for the species pathogenicity, Phenotypic methods are valuable in identification of yeasts into genera but these methods take more time, Molecular methods through the amplification of (internal transcribed spacer) ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 regions of fungal rRNA with universal primers, followed by RFLP-PCR through using restriction enzyme, *Msp1*, allowed simple, rapid, cost-effective, sensitive and accurate identification of the phenotypically identified yeasts, In the present study RFLP-PCR was applied to confirm the phenotypic identification as

in case of *C. albicans*, *C. parapsilosis*, *C. guillomondii* and to identify others as *C. inconspicua* and *Tr. Asahii*, Direct sequencing of PCR products of amplified ITS-1 and ITS-2 regions was needed to the unidentified yeast spp. by used molecular methods for its identification.



٣- الاء احمد مصطفى شريف

التغيرات المورفولوجية للمعزولات المختلفة بعد تعرضها لمتغيرات كيميائية وفيزيائية مختلفة

Alaa Ahmed Moustafa Sherif

Morphological changes for different microbial isolates isolated from culture media under different environmental, physical and chemical changes

ABSTRACT

Environmental changes may lead to change in the morphology and gene expression. Aspirin and sodium chloride inhibited the *P. aeruginosa* growth and decrease pyocyanin production changing in the pigment production level leading to changing in the morphology. This new therapeutic approach can be used in combination with antimicrobial agents to treat *P. aeruginosa* cases. It was recommended that usage of starch in the inhibition of some bacteria such as *P.aeruginosa* and *E.coli*. Sodium chloride can be used as antifungal agent against *R. glutinis*. It is important to report the limitation of MacConkey's agar for fungal inhibition.

قسم الصحة و الطب الوقائي :



١- هدير واصف ابراهيم السيد فرج عجلان

الخطورة المشتركة لميكروب الاستافيلوكوكس اوريس المقاوم للميثيسيلين في ألبان الجاموس

Hadeer wasef Ibrahim aglan

Zoonotic risk of methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in buffalo milk

ABSTRACT

Global emergence of antibiotic-resistant food-borne pathogens is a major public health problem. This study aimed to determine the potential zoonotic risk of *Staphylococcus aureus* in buffalo's milk in Egypt. A total of 102 raw buffalo's milk samples and 51 human nasal swabs were collected at Kafrelsheikh city, Egypt. All samples were examined for occurrence of *S. aureus*. Detected isolates were characterised based on DNase activity, *mecA* gene acquisition, and antibiotic resistance patterns. *S. aureus* was detected in 33.3% of buffalo's milk samples and 29.4% of human nasal swabs. Multiple drug-resistant *S. aureus* (MDRSA) represented 88.2% and 90% of buffalo and human *S. aureus* isolates, respectively. Buffalo and human *S. aureus* isolates showed highest resistance rate for erythromycin (100%), and lowest resistance rate for gentamicin (22.2%). Interestingly, there was no

significant difference in resistance patterns between methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) and methicillin-sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA) ($P < 0.46 - 0.97$). One-third of the detected *S. aureus* phenotypes (5/15, 33.3%) were identical between buffalo and human isolates. Moreover, there was no significant difference in antibiotic resistance patterns between buffalo and human isolates ($P < 0.1 - 0.97$). This study highlights the potential public health risk of MDRSA transmission via buffalo's milk.



٢- هدير ماهر عبده عبد الله عيسى
المسارات المحتملة لانتقال بعض الأمراض المشتركة من خلال اللبن في
مزارع الحلاب

Hader Maher Abdo Essa

Potential Pathways of Some Milk –borne Zoonoses in Dairy Farms

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to shed light on the potential sources of some common microbes of health importance within dairy farms in Egypt. *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* microorganisms were isolated and genotyped for isolation to detect antibiotic resistance genes.

Important results:

This thesis recorded high prevalence rates of *Staphylococcus aureus* (67.6 to 76.5%) and *Escherichia coli* (20.6 to 41.2%) in different sources (cows, workers, environment and milking equipment) within the dairy farms examined in the study area. In Egypt. Genetic testing for antibiotics also showed that nearly half of the isolates of *staphylococcus aureus* (45%) and *Escherichia coli* isolates (58.3%) carry at least one antibiotic resistance gene that may affect the health of dairy consumers in the region of study. The study also illustrates the critical points and practices associated with the prevalence of methyl-resistant *staphylococcus* (MARSA) on dairy farms that will help improve bio -security plans and its application in dairy farms in Egypt.



3- محمود عبد الفتاح السيد ابراهيم
تقييم مخاطر تعرض الإنسان لأنواع البروسيلا المختلفة

Mahmoud Abdelfatah Elsayed Ibrahim

Risk Assessment of Human Exposure to Brucella Species

ABSTRACT

Brucellosis is a highly contagious zoonosis affecting human and almost all domestic species. It is a multi-burdens disease leading to severe economic losses due to disability in humans in addition to abortion, infertility and reduced milk production in animals.

An Important element for effective prevention and control of brucellosis is to improve KAP of the community. Despite the implementation of a national brucellosis control program in Egypt, the challenges for the disease eradication are intractable and multifaceted.

We modeled in the present study the multivariate factors for brucellosis persistence in Egypt which apparently pointed to lack of basic understanding of the nature of brucellosis, traditional practices, beliefs and risky behaviors being undertaken on farms and at households across a wide region of the country.

Predominantly, consumption of dairy products from unregulated sources; underreporting animal infection and abortion; underutilization of animal vaccination service; unsanitary disposal of abortion; use of milk of infected/aborted ruminants and lack of protective measure when practicing animal husbandry.

This study aimed to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) related to brucellosis at human-animal interface and to determine the risk factors for human infection in the Nile Delta, Egypt.

Consumption of dairy products stands side by side with the contact with infected animals particularly aborted ones as the major risk factors for *Brucella* spp. infection among humans in Egypt.

In conclusion:

There is a poor understanding of brucellosis and a high level of risky practices.

The lack of success of the current national control program for brucellosis in Egypt can be attributed to the Lack of compliance with the disease control measures

Understanding of the KAP is crucial for assessing the feasibility, acceptability and barriers of potential measures

Based on the above concluding remarks:

Targeted messages in social media.

Collect information from different community sections to assess the economic impacts of brucellosis

The need for integrating health education in the national brucellosis control programs in Egypt.

قسم التوليد و التناسل و التلقيح الإصطناعي :



١- علي محمد علي محمد
دراسات على فترة ما بعد الولادة في الجاموس

ALI MOHAMED ALI MOHAMED

Studies on postpartum period in buffalo

ABSTRACT

The present work aimed to study the effect of modifying the St- ovsync by intra-vaginal insertion of CIDR from Day 0 to Day 7 (CIDR- sync) or by injection of insulin on Days 7, 8 and 9 (Insulin-sync) on uterine horn diameter (Uhd), uterine wall thickness (UWT), concomitant hormonal profile, expression of estrogen receptors (ER α) and subsequent fertility in buffaloes.

A total of 36 buffaloes were assigned into St-ovsync, CIDR-sync and Insulin- sync (12 each).

Blood samples were collected on Days 0, 3 and 5 for estradiol and progesterone assays and on Day 9 for the assay of estradiol, Insulin and IGF-1 hormones. Trans-rectal Ultrasonographic scanning of the uterus was performed to measure both Uhd and UWT on Days 0, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9. Endometrial biopsy was collected on the Day 9 for quantifying the expression of ER α and histomorphological examination. Pregnancy was checked by trans-rectal ultrasound scanning on Day 32 post-TAI.

The conception rate showed non- significant increase in Insulin-sync (66.67%) compared with either CIDR-sync (50%) or St-sync (41.66%) and in CIDR-sync compared with St-ovsync.

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الانتاج الحيواني :



١- سحر حمدي محمد احمد النجار

دراسات متقدمه علي الأداء الإنتاجي والتناسلي في بعض سلالات الأرانب

Sahar Hamdy Mohammed Ahmed Elnaggar

**Advanced Studies on Productive and Reproductive Performance in
some Rabbit Breeds**

ABSTRACT

The Experiment was done at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt, at untill march 2018, for 8 weeks. A total of 108 weaning age 2018 period extended from January rabbits of two breeds (54 from NZW and 54 from Rex breed) were used in this experiment. The rabbits were reared in two separate environmentally controlled rooms. The room temperature was adjusted at 24.5 ± 1.3 °C at the control environmental room and 32.8 ± 1.5 °C for heat stress room. Air humidity was kept at nearly $53.13 \pm 0.92\%$ in room temperature room and $30.38 \pm 1.22\%$ in heat stress room during the experimental period. NZW breed have a more efficient FCR and higher BWG than the Rex breed. Also have higher CAT activity and lower H/L ratio. But the rex is characterized by higher IGF1 gene expression and lower MDA content.

Heat stress decreased body weight, body weight gain, FI, liver, kidney and thymus percent, CAT activity and gene expression of IGF1 but increase IL1 β , TNF α . Nano-CrCl3 significantly counteracted the negative effect of HS on the rabbits' liver, kidney and appendix histopathology. Furthermore, it caused a significant increase of BWG and decrease in FI as well as it decreased the H/L ratio and liver MDA content. Nano-CrCl3 reduced the CAT activity and TNF α with low concentration.

In conclusion, incorporating nano-CrCl3 with 1 mg/L into drinking water of rabbits during the hot season will improve their performance by maintain the cell integrity. Nano-CrCl3 supplementation also increased the rabbits' immunity through decreasing the TNF α production, MDA content and increasing lymphocyte production. The present study also indicates important role of nano-CrCl3 in maintaining cell histology under heat stress.

قسم الفسيولوجيا:



١- أسماء صبري حامد محمود عبد الجواد
دراسات فسيولوجية على الأسس الجزيئية للتكاثر في الأسماك
Asmaa Sabry Hamed Mahmoud Abd El-Gawad
Physiological Studies on the Molecular Bases of Reproduction in Fish

ABSTRACT

The nutritional benefits of fish are mainly due to the content of high-quality protein vitamins. in unsaturated fat. To explain the molecular and biological processes Moreover, fish meat is not high of the temperature modulation of reproduction and immunity, female Nile tilapia ($190 \pm 10g$) were divided into five groups following acclimatization (150 females, three replicates, each $n = 10$). Each group was subjected to various temperatures (28 °C, 30°C, 32°C, 34°C, and 37°C), the group at 28°C representing the control. Their serum levels of estradiol, cortisol, and vitellogenin were measured as well as serum triiodothyronine (T3) hormone, thyroxine (T4) hormone, and non-specific immunity. In addition, steroidogenic acute regulatory protein (STAR), vitellogenin gene receptor, and heat shock protein 70 (HSP70) gene expression were evaluated. The result of this study was summarized in the following: The serum levels of estradiol, cortisol, and vitellogenin markedly declined in fish group at higher temperatures. In addition to T3, T4 was significantly affected in the control group. The expressions of the STAR gene (steroidogenesis) and vitellogenin receptors were also considerably down-regulated. The histopathology of fish subjected to high water temperature revealed injuries in ovary tissues.

قسم تنمية الثروة الحيوانية :



١- نسيمه محمود أحمد أحمد الكتاتنى
تأثير التغيرات الموسمية على تعبير جينات الاستجابة المناعية فى المفرخات السمكية

Nasema Mahmoud Ahmed Elkatatny
Effect of Seasonal Variation on Expression of Immune Response
Related Genes in Fish Hatcheries

ABSTRACT

The experiments of this study were performed in fish diseases unit in Animal Health Research Institute (kafrelsheikh) and the Genetic analysis was performed in the department of Animal Wealth Development, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University and in Genetics Laboratory of Animal Husbandry and Animal Wealth Development Department, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Alexandria University and in the Biotechnology Laboratory in Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University. While the morphometric parameters were performed in the Pathology Department, Faculty of Veterinary medicine, Kafrelsheikh University. This study was conducted from March 2018 till May 2019.

The immune status of Nile tilapia is affected by thermal fluctuation throughout the hatching season reflected by altered yolk sac size, length, and expression of the immune and stress related genes of the larvae and with the best performances at the beginning of the hatching season (in March). High temperature impair cellular and immune response and increased mortality in fish larvae suggesting narrow thermal tolerance range for the larvae compared with the adult fish. Amino acid mix is recommend as immunostimulant for Nile tilapia larvae, it reduce the mortality % and improve cellular response, also the use of β -glucan should be prohibited during this developmental stage of larvae.

قسم البكتريولوجيا والفطريات والمناعة :



١- صفاء محمد موسى شبانة
التعرف على انواع السالمونيلا المعزولة من الدواجن باستخدام الجين البروتينى (اف) فى الغلاف الخارجى

Safaa Mohamed Mousa Shabana
Identification of Salmonella species isolated from poultry using outer
(OMP F)membrane protein F gene

ABSTRACT

Salmonella was one of the most important pathogens responsible for gastrointestinal infections in animals and poultry, and Salmonella enterica infection was a significant public health problem which

associated with consumption of contaminated foods of animal origin, particularly poultry and meat. The using of antimicrobial drugs in food-producing animals and poultry is the one of the main causes of antimicrobial drug resistance in Salmonella species.

So, this study aimed to isolate and identify Salmonella strains from different species and ages poultry and characterized many important antimicrobial resistance genes and genes cassettes associated with class 1 integrons using PCR and DNA sequencing to control of antimicrobial drug resistance in this organism of public health importance.

In this study, which was conducted from April 2017 to April 2018, a total of 222 apparently healthy (56) and diseased (166) from different species and ages of poultry (broiler, chick, ducks, pigeon, quails) from Kafr El- Sheikh governorate. The internal organs (liver, spleen, gall bladder, ileocaecal tonsil, yolk sac), cloacal swabs and the pooled samples. All samples were delivered to the laboratory (Animal Health Research Institute, Kafr El- Sheikh branch) in an ice box at 4°C within 2hours. Collected samples were subjected to bacteriological isolation and identification .

قسم الكيمياء الحيوية :



١- دعاء عبدالله عبدالرحمن ضرغام
دراسات بيولوجية جزيئية متقدمة على التنظيم الجيني لوزن الجسم في
الدجاج المصري

Doaa Abdallah Abdelrahman Dorgham
Advanced Biomolecular Studies on The Genetic Regulation of Body
Weight In The Egyptian Chickens

ABSTRACT

This present study explored impact of supplementation of L-carnitine , SMM and aL-carnitine+SMM on the performance of broiler chicken, biochemical parameters and expression of CAT2, MYOD and MYF5 genes.

Through using 120 unsexed one-day old Ross 308 broiler chicks in the poultry experimental facility at Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kafrelsheikh University, Egypt. divided into four equal groups from the first day each group contains 30 chicks:- Group I: control group received drinking water only, Group II: received L-carnitine in drinking water at dose of 50 mg/kg/day continuously, Group III: received S-methyl methionine in drinking water at dose of 50 mg/kg/day continuously, Group IV: received both of L-carnitine and S-methyl methionine in drinking water at dose of 50 mg/kg/day continuously.

At the age of 15 day chicks in each group were divided into two equal replicates each replicates was containing 15 birds.

This study revealed the following results:-There was asignificant increase in body weight gain in SMM group as compared with L-carnitine, L-carnitine+SMM and control groups, Feed intake in L-carnitine , control group were significantly lower as compared with SMM and L-carnitine+SMM groups, There was asignificant decrease in FCR in SMM group and L-carnitine+SMM group as compared with L-carnitine and control groups, Non significant changes in serum biochemical parameters were recorded in treated groups as compared to control group, SMM supplementation significantly increased the expression of CAT2, MYOD and MYF5 in comparison with L-carnitine and control groups.

In conclusion, this study indicates that both L-carnitine and SMM supplementation improved broiler breast muscle yield. The improvements were reflected by increased mRNA expression of MYF5 and MYOD and CAT2. Also SMM alone is better than L-carnitine supplementation and L-carnitine+SMM together.



٢- شرين سليمان عبد الستار محمد
دراسات جزيئية متقدمة على الدلائل الحيوية لتأثير تلوث المياه في الاسماك
Shireen Soliman Abd El-Satar Mohamed

**Advanced Molecular Studies on the Biomarkers of Water Pollution
Effect in Fish**

ABSTRACT

By the end of the fourth week, whole blood and serum samples were taken for measuring hematological parameters and MDA level. Liver tissues were taken for molecular analysis, comet assay, measuring catalase activity and for histopathological examination.

This study revealed the following results:

Fish exposed to chlorpyrifos showed significant increase in gene expression of CYP1C1 and CYP2K, fish exposed to lead acetate showed non-significant decrease in the expression CYP1C1 and CYP2K as compared to the control group. Real time PCR was performed before sequencing to show if the new cytochrome genes expressed in *C. gariepinus* fish or not, and this result indicate that new cytochrome genes is expressed in *C. gariepinus* fish. Two of the cytochrome genes (CYP1C and CYP2K 1) were identified for the first time in the *C. gariepinus* fish and were sequenced. Fish exposed to lead acetate and chlorpyrifos showed significant increase in DNA damage, increase in MDA level and decrease in hepatic catalase activity, decrease in RBCs count, PCV% and Hb concentration, Liver of fish exposed to lead acetate showed hepatic vacuolation, parenchymal haemorrhage and focal leukocytic infiltration, also, liver of fish exposed to chlorpyrifos showed hepatic vacuolation and hepatic necrosis.

In conclusion

The present results offer information about the deleterious effects of lead and chlorpyrifos and their genotoxic effect on fresh water *C. gariepinus* fish. These results could be beneficial to take preventive measure to protect the aquatic animals from these pollutants. It is suggested to limit their use in agricultural practices and of nearby water bodies to avoid the potential contamination. The high induction of mRNA level of CYP1C1 and CYP2K by chlorpyrifos indicated that CYP1 and 2 families can be used as potential biomarker to screen pesticides pollution. The high responsiveness of CYP1 and 2 genes suggested *C. gariepinus* fish is feasible to screen and assess pollution with pesticides. It can be concluded that molecular biomarkers should be considered as significant diagnostic tools for water pollution monitoring.

قسم مراقبة الاغذية :



١- جينا محمد محمد أبو شعيشع

الكشف عن الفطريات وسمومها في أسماك المياه العذبة

Jeena Mohammed Mohammed Abo Shaisha

Detection of moulds and their toxins in fresh water fish

ABSTRACT

Fresh water fish serve as an important source of human dietary protein, there is an observed increase in the consumption of fresh water fish. Contamination of fish by fungi and their mycotoxins is considered one of the most serious causes of losses in aquaculture. Therefore the present study was firstly aimed to screen the fungal status of two commonly consumed fish species in Egypt, namely *Tilapia nilotica* and *Mugil cephalus*. Secondly, an experimental trial to investigate the antifungal effect of natamycin on *Tilapia nilotica* fish.

A total of 200 fish samples including

Tilapia nilotica and *Mugil cephalus*, (100 of each) were randomly collected from various shops and supermarkets at Kafrelsheikh governorate, Egypt during the winter season, 2018. All samples were examined for estimation of mould contamination.

The collected samples were examined mycologically and the results, revealed that 26% and 39% of the examined *Tilapia nilotica* and *Mugil cephalus* samples, respectively, were free from any mould contamination.

قسم الفارماكولوجيا :



١- هند محمد فكري أحمد صلاح
دور ال ميثاينين وال كارنتين و الكولين مع أو السليمارين في حماية الكبد
ضد التسمم والأجهاد التأكسدي في دجاج التسمين

Hend Mohamed Fikry Ahmed Salah

**The role of L. methionine, L. carnitine, choline and/or silymarin in
hepatoprotection against intoxication and oxidative stress in broilers**

ABSTRACT

From this study it was concluded that

Paracetamol over dose caused negative effect on growth performance (feed intake, final body weight, body weight gain, feed efficiency and feed conversion ratio. Also, caused oxidative stress and hepatic intoxication in broilers mirrored by elevation liver enzymes, malondialdehyde, cholesterol and triglycerides levels and diminished glutathione and superoxide dismutase levels.

L.methionine enhanced growth performance (feed intake, final body weight and body weight gain) , improved the dropping in glutathione reductase level caused by paracetamol and compensated for the rise in levels of liver enzymes, malondialdehyde, cholesterol and triglycerides levels caused by paracetamol.

L.carnitine enhanced growth performance (feed intake and final body weight) and compensated for the rise in cholesterol and triglycerides levels caused by paracetamol.

L.choline enhanced final body weight , improved the dropping in glutathione reductase and superoxide dismutase levels caused by paracetamol and compensated for the rise in levels of AST, cholesterol and triglycerides levels caused by paracetamol.

Silymarin enhanced body weight gain , improved the dropping in glutathione reductase and superoxide dismutase levels caused by paracetamol .

Also, silymarin compensated for the rise in levels of liver enzymes, (AST and ALT) caused by paracetamol.

Combined use of (L.methionine, L.carnitine, L.choline and silymarin) enhanced growth performance (feed intake, final body weight , body weight gain, feed efficiency and feed conversion ratio) .

Improving the dropping in glutathione reductase and superoxide dismutase levels caused by paracetamol.

Also, compensating for the rise in levels of liver enzymes, malondialdehyde, cholesterol and triglycerides levels caused by paracetamol.

Using of (L.methionine, L.carnitine, L.choline and silymarin) together in paracetamol treated broilers made up for the shortage in growth performance (feed intake, final body weight , body weight gain, feed conversion ratio , feed efficiency.

Raising the levels of glutathione reductase and superoxide dismutase which decreased by paracetamol treatment .

Also, compensating the elevation of liver enzymes levels, malondialdehyde, cholesterol and triglycerides levels caused by paracetamol.

قسم الصحة و الطب الوقائي :



١- مها صبري عبد العزيز سلامة
تأثير بعض اضافات الاعلاف على الأداء الإنتاجي للأرانب المعرضة للتلوث
بالاوكراتوكسين (أ)

Maha Sabry Abd El-Aziz Salama

**Studies on The Effect of Some Feed-Additives on The Performance of
Rabbits Subjected To Ochratoxin A Contamination**

ABSTRACT

This experiment aimed to study the toxic effect of ochratoxin- A (OTA) feed contamination and the effectiveness of some feed-additives (Humic acids, Bio-Plus 2B, Bio-Mos) in detoxifying ochratoxicosis. Thirty five day old weaned (APRI) rabbits were divided to four groups. The control group showed significantly reduced feed intake, daily weight gain and growth performance index. Furthermore, there was a significant increase in AST, ALT, malondialdehyde, creatinine, and urea. Moreover, Bio-Mos group revealed significantly increased Hemoglobin, PCV, RBCs, MCV and RBCs/lymphocyte ratio, and significantly decreased serum SOD and CAT activities. Additionally, internal organs (liver, kidney and intestine) of groups received feed additives revealed less deteriorative change in histopathological investigations in comparison with the control group. In conclusion, supplementation of contaminated feed with ochratoxin-A by feed-additives improves feed intake and final body weight and reduces mortality rate of rabbits. In addition, it improves liver and kidney functions and reduces its pathological changes, and restores antioxidant to its normal level.

قسم التوليد و التناسل و التلقيح الإصطناعي :

١- فادي سمير توفيق فرج

دراسات علي السائل المنوي المجمد لطلائق الجاموس

Fady Samir Tawfik Farag

STUDIES ON THE FROZEN SEMEN OF BUFFALO BULLS

ABSTRACT

The sperm characteristics of frozen-thawed buffalo-bull semen were significantly higher in the presence of 7% GLY as a cryoprotectant compared to 5% EG or 5% DMSO as indicated by the higher proportions of sperm motility, sperm viability, intact-plasma membrane, intact-acrosome, higher % AR as well as relative AR after stimulation of spermatozoa with Ca^{2+} / A23187. Moreover, using Tris-based extender containing 7% GLY is the most satisfactory cryoprotectant in order to improve in vitro quality and in vivo fertility of frozen buffalo-bull semen.



٢- محيى الدين احمد عاشور الدهان

التعرف على بعض دلالات الخصوبة في الخرفان

Mohey El-Deen Ahmed Ashour El-Dahan

Screening of some Fertility Markers in rams

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify some fertility markers of rams. A total of 300 ejaculates from 30 Ossimi rams (19 fertile, 8 subfertile and 3 infertile) were collected by electroejaculation and evaluated. Seminal plasma was recovered and its TPC was determined; then SPPs were separated. Also, serum and SP testosterone concentration was determined and ultrasound imaging of testes and AGGs was performed. In all rams, sexual trait were determined. All semen characteristics of F rams were greater ($P < 0.001$) than those of SF and IF rams. Moreover, F rams had higher ($P < 0.01$) sperm characteristics within breeding season than those of non-breeding season. Protein band of 40 kDa was detected in the breeding season only and were prominent in F rams but, those of 165 and 116 kDa were obvious in IF and SF rams either in breeding and non-breeding season. Additionally, F rams had greater ($P < 0.001$) serum T and SPT concentrations than SF and IF rams within breeding season which was also, greater ($P < 0.01$) than that F rams in non-breeding season. Ultrasound imaging of testes and AGGs revealed clear differences among F, SF and IF rams. Meanwhile, F rams had greater ($P < 0.01$) HD and SC than SF and IF rams and these two sexual traits were correlated with semen characteristics.

جامعة كفر الشيخ
الإدارة العامة للدراسات
العلية والبحوث



كلية الآداب :

أولاً : الما جستير

قسم اللغة الفرنسية و آدابها :

١- دينا بسيوني بسيوني حجازي
البلاغة الشفهية والمنمقة لدى "جون جيرودو" تطبيقاً على مسرحية حرب
طروادة لن تتم

Dina Bassiony Bassiony Hegazy
Jean Giraudoux Rhétorique de l'oralité et de la préciosité chez
La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu D'après

ABSTRACT

La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu est inspirée de L'Iliade d'Homère. En effet, Giraudoux (1882-1944) reprend le thème antique du mythe et y prête d'ailleurs des anachronismes pour transmettre un message actuel de la fatalité et de la lutte inégale qui oppose les êtres humains à leur destin.

Dans cette pièce, la guerre est un fléau universel ou une absurdité puisqu'elle produit la souffrance humaine. Giraudoux y met en scène Hector, un ancien combattant ayant vécu l'horreur de la guerre, qui défend le bonheur et la paix.

Par un don très personnel, l'esprit critique et ironique du dramaturge lui permet d'attaquer un crime contre la vie humaine. Dans La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu, il a cultivé un langage raffiné, une atmosphère de fantaisie, des dialogues somptueux. Dès le titre, une représentation symbolique du destin est donnée.

La préciosité giralducienne ne se limite pas à la création d'images et au langage subtil mais en plus à cette fantaisie ailée et souriante qui est la marque propre de Giraudoux et comme sa signature.

قسم اللغة العربية و آدابها :



١- أيمن إسماعيل إبراهيم عبد الوهاب
اليقين في القرآن الكريم ودوره في الدعوة "دراسة موضوعية"
Ayman Ismail Ibrahim Abdel Wahab
Certitude in the Holy Quran and its Role in the Call: An Objective Study

ABSTRACT

At the end of this study it is clear to us that there is a close connection between certainty, science and the call to God, so the doubt will be removed, and knowledge will disappear ignorance, and the call proves certainty, and the certainty of the highest degrees of science reaches the human, and through the effort in research and consideration constantly, This is manifested through the correction of the individual's anguish and the cleansing of the community of the ignorant, the skeptics, in order to preserve the unity and cohesion of the nation. The gradualization and nurturing of the priorities in the way of advocacy is the best way to reach certainty. When the caller and whoever calls him, which leads to Astm It is necessary to take this into account, and the reason is great in Islam, but when the mind moves in the collection of knowledge, the course of certainty, this leads to doubt, misguidance, atheism, and certainty helps the call and preachers in the Stability on the right, and trust in God, and there are many damage to the lack of commitment to the virtue of certainty, including ignorance and suspicion, we should know, and know how to address and treat.



٢- عادة حلمي رمضان حسن
عناصر السرد في الخطاب الروائي عند أحمد الشيخ

**Narrative Elements in the Narrative Discourse of Ahmed of Ahmed
El- sheikh**

ABSTRACT

Ahmed Al-Sheikh succeeded in employing the place in his works of fiction, where he identifies the identity of the characters, there are many places in his novels, whether open or closed, and the resulting aesthetics, and also dealt with the place and its relationship with other elements of fiction, especially the time that the researcher was able to Followed by Ahmed Al-Sheikh to reach a multiplicity of concepts of time in astronomical, psychological and literary studies, especially the novel time, which means the process of narrative events sequentially applied to a specific language system based on sequence, sequence, frequency and time significance to express the reality of living, Sheikh Ahmed Al-Sheikh in the chronological chronological order that does not walk regularly in terms of the past, present and future, according to Ahmed Sheikh in making his characters reflect the social and political reality and the hands of the community in the community, he chose Ahmed Sheikh in his work to bear the secretariat of the expression The era of power is also a source of depression. It also gives rise to the manipulation of Ahmad Sheikh in the embodiment of the event and to make it penetrate directly into the reader's consciousness. Sheikh Ahmed also succeeded in choosing a suitable language for his characters, suitable for the place where he excelled in showing the language of the place that indicates the privacy of the place in his novels. Colloquial and nasal Khalqa District is an intermediate language which shows its uniqueness.



**٣- محمد محمود رجب محمد صالح
المسائل التي انفرد بها الإمام الشافعي عن الأئمة الثلاثة في فقه العبادات -
دراسة فقهية مقارنة**

**The Issues Singled out by Al - shafi as Derived From the Three
Imams in Relation to the Jurisprudence of Acts of Devotion: A
Jurisprudential - Comparative study**

ABSTRACT

A master's thesis entitled: "Questions which Imam Al-Shafei alone about the three imams in the jurisprudence of worship - a comparative jurisprudence study» The most important results that Imam Shafi'i has the virtue of Imam Shafi'i and the place among scholars, followers - may Allah have mercy on him - to the evidence, The reason for this is that the Imam Shafi'i, may God have mercy on him, relied on the Qur'aan, Sunnah, consensus and measurement, the difference between taking the words of the imams themselves, and the approach adopted by the late scholars. Where one of the imams It is a famous four-legged view of his doctrine, in which none of the three imams in the famous tradition adopted by their sects agreed on the importance of studying the uniqueness of the imams. They distinguish the jurisprudence of each imam from the others, and highlight his jurisprudential view and how he deals with the evidence. The doctrines, standing on a number of issues, the attribution of some of the scholars alone in the Shafi'i, and not so, is subject to the exclusive evidence as subject to the rest of the words, it is not said wrong or right to launch. There is an issue that appeared to me that the dispute is different than diversity, which is the question of the number of the words of the adhaan, as well as in another question is suggested by some of the Shaafa'is (the imam al-Nawawi), which is the question of who died and fasting from Ramadan or fasting vows.



**٤- عباس عبد الحميد عباس عبد الحميد
التماسك النصي في ديوان ابن الحداد الأندلسي**

The textual coherence in the book of Ibn al-Haddad al-Andalusi

ABSTRACT

This study deals with the textual coherence in the book of Ibn al-Haddad al-Andalusi in the book "Ammunition for Ibn Bassam" and "Al-Khuraida Al-Asfahani." One of the most important findings of the study is: Consistency: one of them: the coherence of the parts of the text, and the other: the coherence of the text with its place, and these semantic relationships achieved by means of verbal linking or without them Second: the division of textual reference as far as: short-term referral, long-term transmission, Andalusian mourning, and referral is one of the most prominent means of cohesion The method of connecting the tool in the texts of Ibn al-Haddad Andalusia, because of the many tools of linking, and the validity of some of these tools for more than one method of linking, such as tool (or), which can serve as a tool The study revealed the awareness of our scholars of many of the textual issues that were approved by the modernists of the text, but they were concerned with the practical side more than the theoretical side, and confined most of their analysis On partial interpretations, and rhetorical aspects Azia.



٥- تامر علي عبد العزيز رمضان إبراهيم
الموافقات والمخالفات للمذاهب الفقهية الأخرى عند الإمام الكاساني في
كتابه (بدائع الصنائع في ترتيب الشرائع) في كتابي الزكاة والصيام: "دراسة
مقارنة"

Tamer Ali Abdel Aziz Ramadan Ibrahim
Consistencies and Inconsistencies of the other Jurisprudential
Doctrines by Imam al-Kasani in his book (Bada'a al-Sana'a fi tarabeeb Al-
Shara'a) In the books of Zakat and fasting : "comparative study"

ABSTRACT

The introduction consists of an introduction, a preface, five chapters, the conclusion, the recommendations, the references, and the indexes, either the introduction: the importance of the topic, the reason for its selection, the purpose of the research, the methodology of the study, and the previous studies. Research, and dealt with the researcher in four investigations. The chapters of the research came regularly as follows: Chapter One came under the title: Approvals for the Imam Al-Kasani in the Book of Zakat. It includes a preface and seven questions. The second chapter is entitled "Violations of Imam Al-Kasani Then came the third chapter under the title: Approvals to the Imam Al-Kasani in the Book of Fasting, in which there is a preface and five questions, Under the heading: The exclusivity of Imam al-Kasani in the door of zakaah and fasting. First: His zakat is zakat: (and there are issues), and secondly: his uniqueness in fasting.



٦- سامي مسعد السيد محمد جهجه
فقه التعامل مع الأزمات في ضوء سورة يوسف والأحكام المستنبطة منها
"دراسة فقهية مقارنة"

Sami Mosaad El Sayed Mohamed Gehga
The Jurisprudence of Dealing with Crises in the Light of Surat Yusuf
and the Rules Derived from it : A Jurisprudential- Comparative Study

ABSTRACT



V- حسام الدين عبد الفتاح سعد نصار
الآراء الفقهية لأم المؤمنين عائشة - رضي الله عنها - "دراسة فقهية مقارنة"

The Jurisprudential Views of Aisha

ABSTRACT

My thesis was presented by Kafr El-Sheikh University, Faculty of Arts, Department of Arabic Language and Literature entitled: Jurisprudential Opinions of the Mother of the Believers Aisha-K (collecting and comparative study) Thesis submitted to complete the requirements for obtaining a master's degree in Arts system credit hours specialization (Islamic Studies / Comparative Jurisprudence) The research included an introduction, a preface, three chapters, a conclusion, and scientific indexes.

The introduction, it included: the objectives of the research, the importance of the topic, the reasons for his choice, and previous studies, and my work in the research The preamble: which is entitled: Definition of Ms. Aisha_k_ and her jurisprudence, and the diversity of her views, then came: Chapter I under the title: Believers Aisha K.) Then came the second chapter entitled (Opinions in which the public companions n



**٨- عابد محمد عبد العال عطا
الوصف بالموصول في القرآن الكريم وسياقاته "دراسة أسلوبية"**

ABSTRACT

The contexts of physical description of the Commission came in eight places in the Holy Quran, and this is perhaps a manifestation of the statistical miracle in the Koran, that the number of times described paradise and fire with almosaool private nominal .Contextual descriptive descriptions were varied in the Qur'an, and the verses were based on mental arguments and concrete evidence of the power of God, addressing the mind and heart together, and making them certain that God is capable of everything.

There are many descriptions of the people of faith in it, indicating that the owners of those descriptions may vary, and vary in the degrees of their faith, and that each of his descriptions, and the degree that distinguishes him from others, including those who are fearful, and some of them are devotees, and some of the benefactors, including the people of kernels and other qualities.



**٩- عامر أحمد محمد عبد العزيز الأحول
الآراء الفقهيّة لابن حبان في صحيحه "التقاسيم والأنواع" جمع ودراسة من
كتاب النكاح**

**Jurisprudential views for Ibn Hibban in his sahih (El takasim and
Elnw'a) a collection and study of kitab El nikah**

ABSTRACT

This study of jurisprudence entitled: "Jurisprudential views of Ibn Habban in his Saheeh" Taksim and species "collection and study from the book of marriage." I have divided the research into an introduction, and a preamble, and six sections, has emerged through this research, the status of Imam Ibn Habban among scientists, and his successor behind a large scientific wealth of books and literature that benefited scientists and students of science old and new, also appeared to the researcher that the doctrine Imam Ibn Habban jurisprudent mentioned in his translations of the hadith; it mentions before the translation of a translation often carry his opinion of jurisprudence in the matter that he mentions, and may then mention another translation to respond to those who violated in this matter, who wanted to stand on his doctrinal doctrine, and his choices in matters That he was exposed to by reading his translations that showed a The position of the jurisprudence of a world of modern scholars, as it appeared to the researcher also that Imam Ibn Habban tend mostly to his doctrine of Imam Shafi'i (may Allaah have mercy on him). Issues such as the issue of abandonment and interruption of the naafil worship, "Imam Ibn Ibn Habban, may Allah have mercy on him That the firstborn is not And c without her permission, while Shafi'i went to the passport Ankah virgin without her permission, and other issues, as demonstrated through research that Imam Ibn Haban choices agree mostly with the imams of the four schools.



١٠- رشا كمال أحمد سلطان
الحذف البلاغي في السبع الطوال "دراسة مطبقة على تفسير البحر
المحيط لأبي حيان الأندلسي (ت ٧٤٥هـ)"
Rasha Kamal Ahmed Sultan
**Rhetorical Deletion in Al _Sabi Al _Tiwaal: An Application to the
Interpretation of Al _Bahr Al _Muheet by Abi Hyaan Al _ Andalus in 745
A.H**

ABSTRACT

Many linguists cared about omitting some phrases that context in Arabic language to show the linguistic value of this omission and its effect on the reader to get the intended meaning . So, we delt with this topic : " Rhetorical Deletion in Al _ Sabi Al _ Tiwaal : An Application of Al _ Bahr Al _ Muheet by Abi Hayaan Al _ Andalus in 745 A.H."

The linguists have different opinions on the omission and that enriches the mind .

The omission is sign of majesty in the Holy Qur'an .So, we find some hints for words and others for meanings.

On aim of the Holy Qur'an is to motivate the mind to think and research what is ment by the omission .

What we have concluded don't finish at the samples which we have mentioned in this research but they are implied on the similar cases in Al _ Sabi Al _ Tiwaal .

Finally, Praise be to Allah who helped me to do this simple effort and peace be upon our prophet Mohammed peace be upon him .



**١١ - علي عبد المنعم علي الزيات
الفتوى والعمل بغير المذهب الذي اختاره ولي الأمر "ضوابطه وآثاره"**

**Fatwa And Acting Upon A Madhhab Not Chosen By The Ruler: Its
Disciplines And Effects A Comparative Fiqhi Study**

ABSTRACT

The concept of authority in Islam has a broad meaning including scholars, Ahl Al-Hall wal- Aqd (people of sound judgment and knowledge), rulers and princes. Their decisions in question should be in the interest of the nation. Thus, their authority will be of no value if such condition are not fulfilled. , the Law-Giver (Allah /the Prophet) has given rulers broad powers in which they can 'In the Shar dismiss unqualified Muftis and judges and restrict permissible acts or make them abiding. In short, they are entrusted with any power that preserves religion and its principles and guides people in their life according to the Allah's Law. It is not necessary that the ruler should reach the level of an absolute Mujtahid (a scholar qualified to exercise juristic effort to infer expert legal rulings) especially in such time in which there is scarcity in the numbers of Mujtahids.

This research tackled the ruling on documentation of preponderant rulings the making such rulings binding on the judges to act upon. The researcher has reached to the conclusion that this ruling is permissible in terms of an overall consideration. Thus, it is a valid means of judgment among people with justice and right, as long as it is issued according to correct principles and disciplined Ijtihad. Also, it has been pointed out in this research that it is up to the ruler to introduce new types of discretionary punishments where there is no Shar`y (Islamic legal) text to fix their amount. This is in order to deter people from committing prohibited acts, and to block the means to evil, which in turn achieves the interest to the society as a whole.



١٢- محمود عوني رزق سطوحى
ديوان توبة بن الحُمير "دراسة لغوية"
Mahmoud Awany Rizk Soutouhi

Tawba Ibn-Al-Humayrr's Collection of Poemes: Alingustic Study
ABSTRACT

Arab poetry in the eras of linguistic protest is an important source of the Arabic language, because it represents a vivid representation of Arab life, and it has received the attention of researchers throughout the ages. The Court of Repentance of Ibn Al-Humayr has been studied, a linguistic study, dealing with its grammatical and morphological aspects, based on the descriptive analytical approach (statistical), as it is considered one of the arguments texts from which Arab sciences are drawn, and it is one of the highest and most reliable proofs of language grammar. Whereas, the linguistic memory stores some patterns and linguistic phenomena that represent a real use of the language, and we must display these patterns on the linguistic base, since it is from the memory of the Arabs stored before the melody knows a way to their tongues, so the rule had to be adapted to those uses or interpreted and inserted under the rule. Accordingly, the study aims to know the position of the Diwan from the theoretical rule set by the people of the language and it monitors linguistic phenomena in the Diwan and the extent of their agreement or violation of the rules laid down by the grammarians, then counting those patterns that came out of the rule and violated them, and categorizing them and knowing how well the grammarians benefit from these violations They brought it out in an acceptable way, or did they not pay attention to it, or did they just monitor it and point to it without graduation



13- سعد أحمد سعد أحمد أحمد

الواقع و المتخيل في روايات (غسان كنفاني) "دراسة تحليلية"

Saad Ahmed Saad Ahmed Ahmed

**The Real and the Imagined in the Novels of (Ghassan Kanafani)An
analytical study**

ABSTRACT

This study deals with (the reality and the imagination in Ghassan Kanafani's novels) through the completed novels. Among the most important findings of the study: First: The study described the Palestinian reality from the manifestations of oppression and deprivation of liberty within their homeland, the suffering of the Palestinian people, the manifestations of oppression of the Palestinians by the occupation, and the poor social life of large groups of people whose poverty shattered their strength. Second: The study showed the imagined and hoped-for among the lines of Ghassan Kanafani's novels and his search for his legitimate dreams for non-Palestinians. Third: The study monitored some of the narrative features of the four novels, the apparent concept of the personality of Ghassan, the diversity of those characters, their roles and development, rigidity and their relationship to the cause of their country, and the study worked to draw events and the role of people within a specific time frame between the diversity of places between open and closed



١٤- أحمد سعد عبد الكريم جاويش
تخريج الفروع على الأصول من كتاب الإقناع في حل ألفاظ أبي شجاع
للخطيب الشربيني "جمعا ودراسة"

Ahmed Saad Abdul Karim Gawish

mapping parameters into principles From the book Persuasion in
Solving the Words of Abu Shujaa by Al-Khatib Al-Sherbiny Collect and
study

ABSTRACT

This study came under the title: Graduating the branches on the origins from the book of persuasion in solving the words of Abu Shujaa by Al-Khatib Al-Sherbini, collection and study. I have divided the research into an introduction, introduction, and four chapters. Through this research, the importance of the science of graduating branches on the origins has emerged. By this, the jurist takes full advantage of the fundamentalist rules, and the fundamentalist sees in him the fruit of his realization of the fundamentalist rules. It also develops the student's jurisprudence queen, and trains him to build the branches of jurisprudence on fundamentalist rules. He also identifies by him the causes of disagreement between scholars, and the rationale for their arguments is revealed because of him, he brings science of jurisprudence from his theoretical side to the field of practical application, so the fruits resulting from the rules appear Fundamentalism, as the researcher showed that Al-Khatib El-Sherbiny, may God have mercy on him, was among the scholars interested in applying fundamentalist rules to jurisprudential branches in the book of persuasion, as well as in his larger book (Mughni Al-Hajj). : Seventy-four issues, and I counted in it the branches of jurisprudence based on fundamentalist rules: two hundred and sixteen branches. It also appeared to the researcher that the sections of the principles of jurisprudence differ in the association of the branches of jurisprudence with a large number and a few.



١٥- محمد إبراهيم مصطفى عبد الرحمن
عدول المجتهد عن القول الرّاجح إلى القول المرجوح "نأصيل" وتطبيق"
Mohamed Ibrahim Mostafa Abdel Rahman

**The mujtahid retracts the most correct saying To the likely saying
rooting and application**

ABSTRACT

Islamic jurisprudence is distinguished by its comprehensiveness and flexibility in all aspects of life, as it contains basic colleges, fixed judgments, and other provisions that are changing in time, place and .status

If in Islamic jurisprudence there are principles and determinants that are not the subject of theoretical ijtiḥād, no matter how the thought develops and life evolves, then there are jurisprudential judgments that are capable of development and change and that constitute the broader and broader .field of jurisprudence

It is this flexible field that demonstrated the superior ability of jurisprudence to constructively review its provisions and fatwas and to formulate new provisions appropriate to complex developments and developments, so it is no wonder that we found it fit for all time. The flexibility of Islamic jurisprudence is the secret of the immortality and renewal of Islamic law, but this flexibility remains unproductive for durable solutions unless it is invested by the hard-working to produce new provisions and appropriate fatwas suitable for the coming calamities. And had it not been for the fatwas to change and the provisions to be renewed, the flexibility of Islamic jurisprudence and its validity would .have sometimes necessitated taking the right saying if the taking of the correct opinion was a spoiler As Ibn Rajab al-Hanbali said: The most correct and diligent statement in it may be left to the .weighted sayings if it is in the fatwa by the most correct statement



١٦- ريم عماد فوزى سليمان صقر
نتائج الفكر في النحو للسَّهَيْلِي (ت 581هـ) "دراسة تداولية"

Reem Emad Fawzy Seliman Sakr

Results of Thought in the Field of Syntax by El-Soheily (Date: 581 by
the Hegira Calendar) "A Deliberative Study"

ABSTRACT

The deliberative theory is studying the language through the usage. It also interested in studying the language in the context of the language and it also regard the status of the speaker, the listener or the addressee and the circumstances of the words which wanted to be reached to the speaker. The recent studies declared the extent of the interested from the ancient Arab scientists towards the deliberative side in their different books without mention the latest name of it in Western. These scientists are such as: Al Soheily 58 by the Hegira calendar in his book "The results of thought in the syntax" which we are now in it's issue in this research. The topic of the research is considered one from the applied studies that connected between the authenticity and contemporaneity through applying the latest deliberative theory on the book of "The results of thought in the syntax". The study is declared the essence of the deliberative and it's concept. The study also followed deliberative effect in the book of "The results of thought in the syntax". The study also followed the analytical descriptive method which is depending on the investigation, analysis and descriptive to both sides the theoretical and applied to casting the light on the deliberative sides in the book itself. The aim of the authenticity with contemporaneity through applying the deliberative theory research was connecting which is one of the important latest philosophy and talking theories about the "The results of thought in the syntax" which is belongs to El-Soheily by the date of 58 by the Hegira calendar. The issues of El-Soheily book had uncovered his enlightened thought at showing the thoughts which are classifying inside the recent deliberative theory. El-Soheily had hooking after by the matter of the continuity between the speaker and the addressee so that he interested in the rank, the role of the speaker at reaching the information. He also interested in the role of the addressee to understand which the speaker meant through the circumstances and status of the addressee.

قسم الجغرافيا :



١- هدير مجدى عبد التواب عطية مصطفى
النقل على طريق برج البرلس- كفر الشيخ وأثره فى التنمية باستخدام نظم
المعلومات الجغرافية (GIS) "دراسة فى الجغرافيا الاقتصادية"

ABSTRACT

This research come in five chapters , proceeded by the introduction and ends with a conclusion, the introduction included several elements, including the definition of Economic Geography, the Geography of transportation and the reasons for choosing this subject and administrative division of the study area, the study objectives, the previous studies, the study methods, the methods and tools of the study, and the stages of preparation of the study and the difficulties encountered in the study .

The first chapter studies the geographical factors affecting the extension of Burg Al Borolos - Kafr El Sheikh Road ,beginning with natural factors ,which are geographical location, surface, the elements of climate and finally the soil and then the study of human factors such as : population , the network of canals and banks and finally the urban development of models of villages and cities on both sides of the road . The second chapter dealt with the movement of transport on the Burg Al Borolos - Kafr El Sheikh road and included the study of movement of transport and its direction , then the study of movement of fish from Kafr El Sheikh 's fish market . The chapter ended with quantitative analysis and application of some theories of movement. The third chapter highlighted the quantitative analysis of the cities road transport network and it included the distribution growth of the decade, and the average of deviation, and the standard of speared, and the degree of centralization and the methods of travel ,..... etc. The fourth chapter dealt with the use of land on the two sides of the road Burg Al Borolos - Kafr El Sheikh, which included many uses of agriculture, housing, commercial, industrial and services, etc. The fifth chapter dealt with the role of the Burg Al Borolos - Kafr El Sheikh road in economics and urban development and the problems of transport on the road. It studied the role of Burg Al Borolos - Kafr El Sheikh Road in agricultural development with its agricultural , industrial, commercial, and tourist connections .

قسم علم النفس :



١- احمد محمد احمد ابراهيم الحداد
دور اضطراب الشخصية المضادة للمجتمع والمساندة الاجتماعية
في التنبؤ بإيذاء الذات لدى عينة من السجناء

Ahmed Mohammad Ahmed Elhadad

The Role of Anti-Social Personality Disorder and Social Support to Predict Self-Harm among a Sample of Prisoners

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the role of antisocial personality disorder and social support in prediction of Self-harm of a sample of prisoners. And try to detect the differences between the sample of prisoners and their ordinary peers in Study variables (antisocial personality disorder, social support, and self-harm). This is in addition to Comparison between high self-harm and low self-harm in both antisocial personality disorder and Social support). Method: The study was conducted on a sample of 40 prisoners, 40 regular participants, They ranged in age from (30: 45) years, with an average age of (50.37) years for prisoners, and an standard deviation (46.38) years for the regular use of the descriptive and comparative descriptive method to achieve the objectives of the study and applied tools. The following study of data collection: the measure of self-victimization behavior of adolescents, ordinary and non-regular adults (Prepared by Zainab Shakair, 2006), and Personality Disorders List Translated and Prepared by Mohammad Abu Al-atta and Yomna Shohaieb, 2019), the social support measure(Asmaa EL Sirsi and Amani Abdel Maqsoud, 2014), and the Economic and social level measure, (Abdelaziz Sayed, 2013). Results: The results of the following study showed: Statistical significance differences between the sample of prisoners and their normal peers in the study variables (antisocial personality disorder, Social support, and self-harm), as well as statistically significant differences between the high self-harming prisoners sample and low in the study variables (antisocial personality disorder, and social support). As shares Anti-social personality disorder, and social support in predicting self-harm in the sample of prisoners.

Key words: Anti-Social Personality Disorder, Social Support, Self-Harm and Prisoners.



**٢- إسلام يحيى منصور منصور محمد شيهه
العلاقة بين تحقيق الهوية وكل من الصلابة الشخصية والتدفق النفسي لدى
عينة من طلاب الجامعة**

Islam Yahya Mansour Shiha

**The relationship between the achievement of identity and the
personal rigidity and psychological flow of a sample of university
students**

ABSTRACT

The existence of a relationship of positive statistical significance between the grades of the
" measure of personal rigidity and identification of university students

There is a relationship of positive statistical significance between the scores of the psychological
.flow measurement and identification of university students

There are no statistically significant differences between the average scores on the scale of
" .identity between males and females

There are statistically significant differences between the average scores on the scale of personal
rigidity as a whole between males and females in the direction of males except for the dimension of
" flexibility and commitment

There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of male and female
psychological flow in females except for the following three dimensions (concentration of attention and
coping with challenges, oblivion of self and place during busy work, automatic performance and control
of decision making and adjustments).

The existence of some dynamic factors responsible for the achievement of identity among
university students as well as the high level of personal hardness and psychological flow or decline in
the total degree.



٣- بسمه فتحي عبد الجليل زيد

نوعية الحياة وعلاقتها بكل من تقدير الذات والدافعية للإنجاز لدى عينة من
الأطفال المتلعثمين

Basmaa Fathey Abed Elgelel Zaid

**Quality of Life and Its Relationship with Self-esteem and Motivation
of Achievement among a Sample of Children with Stammering**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the statistical significant of the differences between Children with stammering and normal children on both the scales of the quality of life, self-esteem and motivation of achievement. and also reveal the nature of quality of life and its relationship with self-esteem and motivation of achievement among a sample of children with stammering. as this study tried to and Provide more Knowledge about quality of life, self-esteem and motivation of achievement.

The Problem Study

The current study is to answer the following questions:

Are there differences between the Children with stammering and normal children on the scale of the quality of life towards normal children?

Are there differences between the Children with stammering and normal children on the scale of self-esteem towards normal children?

٤- صلاح عبد الونيس عبد الونيس عصر

بعض العوامل النفسية وعلاقتها باضطراب بعض الوظائف المناعية ومستوى
نشاط المرض لدى عينة من مرضى المناعة الذاتية والأصحاء

Salah Abdel Wanes Abdel Wanes Assar

**Some Psychological Factors and Their Relationship with Disorder in
Some Immunity Functions and Level of Disease Activity among a Sample
of Patients with Autoimmune and Healthy Individuals**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to reveal the nature of the relationship between some psychological factors (psychological distress, depressive symptoms, and psychological hardness), and the disorder of immune functions (inflammatory response and immune complements response) and examine their relationship with the level of disease activity. The study included total sample (N=60) consisted of two groups, the first group of patients consisted of (30) patients with rheumatoid arthritis (n=19 females, n=11 males) and the healthy group of (30) primary and secondary school teachers (N=15 females, N=15 males), ranging in age from (27-46) years, with average age (40, 1) year, standard deviation (4, 44). Study tools were applied on the sample, which consisted of psychological distress questionnaire, Beck of depressive symptoms inventory-2, and psychological hardness questionnaire, and three medical tools were also used: erythrocyte sedimentation rate, complement reactive protein, and disease activity score. The results of the study revealed a positive correlation between psychological distress and depressive symptoms with the disorder of immune functions, and found a negative correlation between psychological hardness and the disorder of immune functions. There was also a positive correlation between psychological distress and depressive symptoms with the level of disease activity, and negative correlation between psychological hardness and the level of disease activity. The

results showed significant differences between the groups of patients and healthy individuals in scores of psychological factors (high psychological distress, high depressive symptoms, and decreased psychological hardness) towards the group of patients.

Keywords: Psychological factors, Immunity functions, Autoimmune diseases, and Level of disease activity.



٥- نهى عبدالصمد ربحان

**بعض الوظائف التنفيذية لدى عينة من الأطفال مرضى الصرع، ومرضى
الصرع ذوي نقص الانتباه وفرط الحركة والأصحاء**

Noha Abd Elsamd Rehan

**Some Executive Functions among A Sample of Children with
Epilepsy, Epilepsy With Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and
Healthy Individuals**

ABSTRACT

The human is one of the best creatures of God on his land, and that is his generosity to other creatures with the mind and the realization of thought, and the most important characteristic of man is the structure of the brain in particular, and this brain is responsible for thinking. The brain is the most important part of the human body; therefore, it must be preserved from harm, and any defect or damage that jeopardizes the individual's life and any injury that directly affects the individual's psychological, cognitive, social, emotional and physical aspects.

قسم التاريخ :



١- أيمن كارم محمود أحمد

الحياة العلمية في دمشق وأثرها على المجتمع خلال العصر المملوكي
الثاني (٧٨٤ – ٩٢٣ هـ / ١٣٨٢ - ١٥١٧م)

Ayman Karem Mahmoud Ahmed

**Society during the Scientific life in Damascus and its impact on the
Second Mamluk Age (784 - 923 AH / 1382-1517 M)**

ABSTRACT

In this modest thesis I dealt with an analytical and objective study of the activity of the scientific movement in Damascus during the Second Mamluk Period during the period of time (784 - 923 / 1382-1517).

The importance of this subject is due to the fact that the Levant has witnessed paper progress, prosperity and great activity for its scientific life or its scientific location. This is evidenced by the large number of scientific and educational centers, the multiplicity of scientists and the various arts and the great number of their scientific works.

Despite the center of power has historically moved to other Muslim cities, this has not lost its role as the heart and citadel of the nation, and has remained central to its intellectual and cultural contribution.

Although the end of the Crusader presence in the region belongs to the Mamluks, there is a range of views that dealt with the Mamluk era and carried the accusations of the Mamluk era as an age of decline and historical delay, and rarely find the mention of their civilization and their active role in the scientific movement during the study period. Which I divided into four Chapters, preceded by an introduction included in her chest the subject of research and methodology of the study and then the presentation and analysis of the most important sources and references.



٢- إسراء عبد القادر عبد الواحد غزالة
الجرائم والعقوبات في الشام والعراق ومصر خلال العصر الأموي
esraa Abdelkader Abdelwahed Gazalah
**Crimes and Punishment in the Levant, Iraq, and Egypt during the
Umayyad Era**

ABSTRACT

My choice for this topic was "Crimes and Penalties in the Levant, Iraq and Egypt during the Umayyad Period"; the Umayyad era is the earliest to the age of prophecy and adult caliphate, and here we try to monitor the change in the nature of the state and society during the Umayyad era through the types of crimes and penalties that prevailed at the time, The extent of conformity of these punishments to the book and the Sunnah and measurement and diligence being the assets that underpinned the provisions in the Umayyad era, as the four schools of jurisprudence had not yet appeared

It has been noted to us that the majority of crimes occurred in Iraq compared to the Levant and Egypt and this may be attributed to the large number of political fluctuations, and the presence of many Shiites Ali bin Abi Talib, who have continued to claim the right of Ali and his sons in the caliphate, and their rejection of the succession of the Umayyad Sectarian diversity was ethnically diverse, rippling with Persian, Arab, and Kurdish elements.



١- وسام عبد الجليل عبد الرحيم الجزار
أوضاع اليد في التماثيل والنقوش المصرية في عصر الدولة الحديثة
Wissam Abd Elgalil Abd ElRahim Elgazzar
Hand Positions in the Egyptian Statues and Inscriptions in the New Kingdom

ABSTRACT

The research is divided into an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion, which has the most important findings of the study, followed by a list of Arabic, translated, and foreign references; and then a list of figures.

The introduction deals with the significance of the topic, the reasons beyond selecting it in particular for study and research, the difficulties encountered throughout this study, in addition to the most important previous studies on this topic. The first chapter is entitled: "The Hand in the Ancient Egyptian Language". The second chapter is entitled: "The Hand Positions in the Inscriptions of the New Kingdom". The third chapter is entitled: "The Hand in the Statues of the New Kingdom". The fourth chapter is entitled: "Analytical Study of the Hand Positions in the Inscriptions and Statues of the New Kingdom". This chapter analyzes the hand positons, mentioned in the second and third chapters, which express (respect and reverence, joy and praise, sorrow and wailing, greeting and hailing, talk and recitation, call, guidance, and silence, worship and offering sacrifices, hnw ritual, dancing, affection and care, and putting the finger on the mouth). The conclusion contains the most significant findings such as the following: The hand was used as a unit of measurement as it is clearly shown in the diving scene which depicts one of the divers referring to the thickness of the net. In the language, the finger was used to express the counting process and refer to the number (10.000). Further, the Ancient Egyptian was concerned with moving the joints of the hand in his inscriptions so as to express relaxation and surrender to the worshipper at the time of worship. Furthermore, the tightly clenched hand symbolizes strength as well as the various symbolic expressions of hand positions.



**٢- إبراهيم أبو القاسم إبراهيم عرفة على
دراسة للتصاوير النباتية في مخطوط "عجائب الدنيا" المحفوظ بمكتبة جامعة
يل الأمريكية "دراسة أثرية فنية"**

**A Study of Plant Illustrations in The Manuscript of "Wonders of The
World" preserved at The Library of Yale University, U.S.A "Technical
Archaeological Study"**

ABSTRACT

The paper studies a group of plant paintings in the manuscript of the Wonders of the World, which is preserved in the library of the American University of Yale under the number of Cuching Persian 23, dated 1009-1110 AH / 1600-1699 AD. The study deals with ninety-five new plant paintings in this manuscript which have never been studies or published before. These paintings, which date back to the 11 AH (17 AD) century, are characterized by their floral ornaments only, in addition to their diversity, whether the main element in the paintings or sub-elements of leaves, flowers and floral beams.

The paintings also reveal more than one level and dimension through which the painter added more depth to the painting. The paintings clearly indicate the progress of painting in this period. The paintings include also some inscriptions in Persian language "Nstaalik", which reveal the medical benefits of the plants under examination. They show some of the techniques used by the artist in that period. The paper will offer an overview of the manuscript, followed by the descriptive study, the analytical study, and the results of research



**٣- تامر حسن محمد العراقي حسن
الآثار والنقوش في سيناء في ضوء الاكتشافات الحديثة "دراسة أثرية
حضارية"**

**Tamer Hassan Mohammed El-Eraky
The Nabatian Monuments and Inscriptions in Sinai in the light of
Modern Discoveries: An Archaeological – Civilizational Study**

ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses the topic of "Nabatean Monuments and Inscriptions in Sinai in Light of the Recent Archaeological Discoveries" which aims to present Nabatean culture and there remains in Sinai. The thesis sheds light on the archaeological discoveries in Sinai in recent years and the relationship between the Nabateans and Egypt, places of residence, and the trade routes between the two regions. In order to do so, it begins by summarizing the history of the Nabateans and their capital Petra, Sinai. It also addresses the importance of the latter's geographical location between the Arabian Peninsula and the African continent as well as being a semi-island surrounded by the Red Sea from the south, overlooking its northern coasts on the Mediterranean Sea

The study also deals with the relationship between the Nabateans and Egypt until the influence of the Romans in 106 CE under Emperor Trajanus. The first chapter also discusses the official events of the Hellenistic period - when the Ptolemies sent expeditions to the Red Sea, and when they started establishing settlements and piers on shores which eventually affected trade. In addition, the first chapter discusses the development of this relationship throughout the Ptolemaic Period up until , the scnd chapter discusse their reiligion, temples and their tomps in .Cleopatra VII Philopator's reign Sinai .third chapter discuss their commercial roads . and the last chapter discusse examples of their inscriptions in Sinai .



د- ممدوح محمد إبراهيم أبو نار
معبد كومير "دراسة أثرية تاريخية لغوية"
Mamdouh Mohamed Ibrahim Abounar

Komir Temple"An Archaeological-Historical-linguistic Study

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to address the study of the Temple of Komir and the work of an analytical study of the scenes and texts engraved on the walls of the temple, and to achieve these objectives was divided into three chapters as follows: The headquarters of Ghazal province, as well as the geographical location of Komir, which is located on the west bank of the Nile and its temple located south of Esna, west of the Nile. As far back as the Middle Kingdom, a front edifice dating back to the reign of King Ptolemy the Second also addressed the layout of the Temple of Komir, which was .rectangular in sandstone .The second chapter deals with the study of scenes and texts engraved on the temple walls .Chapter III The researcher made an analytical study of the views and texts of the temple :The researcher reached the following The facility discovered so far has been allocated to the two gods Anqat and Nbt-Hwt, and it is - not possible to identify whether they had a trinity or not, where no evidence of the existence of a trinity was found for them, and the researcher believes the existence of a trinity for them, the idol Khnum who was nicknamed sir GHsti.



**٥- الراهب القمص تداؤس أفامينا وبالميلاد عماد حنا فرج أسعد
دير أبو مينا وملحقاته الأثرية أحد مناطق التراث العالمي في مصر حتى القرن
١٢ م / ٦هـ "دراسة أثرية فنية في ضوء دراسة جديدة"**

Historical, Descriptive and Architectural Study of The Ancient City of Abu Mina - mariut - Alexandria

ABSTRACT

The study dealt with the archaeological city of Abumina and its accessories in the period from the fourth to the thirteenth century artistic archaeological study in the light of a new study, where the study dealt with the region of the region (Mariout region) where there is the city of Abumina as one of the most important regions of the region, and the city of Abumina due to its importance to its ancient history and chosen by UNESCO Its important areas in Egypt are the only Coptic Orthodox monuments on the World Heritage List in Egypt:

The study dealt with the story of the martyr Marmina (the most famous Egyptian martyr).

1. The story of the discovery of the remains of Saint (the bones of the Saint) and the construction of a church in the name of Saint Marmina, and also a shrine in which the remains of the Saint (363 - 373 AD) were built by Pope Athanasius the Apostolic Twentieth Patriarch.

As the first church narrowed, Pope Theophilus, the twenty-third patriarch of St. Mark, built a grand basilica in the name of the Virgin Mary (395 - 477).

2. The movement of the body of St. Marmina until his arrival in his church by mouth of the Gulf (1320 AD - 1330 AD).



٦- أسماء محمد أبوبكر سليم
مظاهر الترابط الأسرى فى الفن المصرى القديم من الأسرة الأولى وحتى
نهاية الدولة الوسطى

Asmaa Mohamed Abou Bakr Selim

Manifestations of Family bonding in Ancient Egyptian art from the
first Dynasty until the end of the Middle Kingdom

ABSTRACT

The research is divided into an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion ,which has the most important findings of the study followed by a list of Arabic, translated, and foreign references; and then a list of figures.

The introduction dealt with the importance of the topic, and the reasons for choosing it for research, and study as well as the difficulties that I faced, During this study and the most important previous studies on the subject, Chapter I "Manifestations of family bonding in art statues carved to the end of the Middle Kingdom," Chapter II "Manifestations of family bonding through the scenes and inscriptions until the end of the Middle Kingdom", Chapter III "Manifestations of family bonding through "Rituals and Religious Rituals of the Family", of Situations and Model Statues and Paintings, The chapters manifestations of family of the ancient Egyptian art, family life with the ancient Egyptian family life and ties of integration and solidarity of the old family.



V- مينا حنا فرج اسعد
النقوش والكتابات على الرخام والخشب والفخار والمخطوطات بمدينة ابو مينا
الأثرية ودير باويط

Mina Hanna Farag Asaad

Inscriptions and writings on Marble, wood, pottery, and Manuscripts
in the city of Abu Mena and the Monastery of Bawayat

ABSTRACT

In this thesis, we study inscriptions and writings on marble, wood, pottery, and manuscripts in the ancient city of Ava Mina and Deir Bawit from the introduction and four chapters, which he started in a general introduction to the research in 3 pages and an introductory study (a historical study on the ancient city of Abu Mina) of 40 pages.

The researcher addressed in the first chapter an analytical study on the biography of Saint Marmina, and this chapter covered in 18 pages, through which he was able to investigate the place of birth of Saint Marmina and the story of his life through manuscripts.

The second chapter, on the topic of inscriptions, writings and decorations in the city of Marmina, and this chapter in which the pottery of the Marmina of Coptic heritage took its forms and spread, this chapter took 48 pages, including headlamps, animal containers and children's bottles from Abu Mina, as well as eating crockery.

The third chapter, whose topic is the inscriptions, writings and motifs of Deir Bawit, was reviewed in 50 pages. In this chapter, the researcher discussed landscapes, religious stories and themes of saints, as well as symbolic topics.

The fourth chapter and its theme is the ostraka. This chapter took 64 pages in which the researcher covered all the ostraka from pottery and the writings on it that the researcher translated from the Coptic Upper Egypt into the Arabic language. The researcher concluded his findings through his study and supported that study with a list of sources and references, first the foreign references and then the Arabic references. As for the catalog, it included 87 paintings, figures or illustrations, including 124 archeology, in a careful explanatory study. The researcher has followed the sound scientific method in writing this thesis and new conclusions that are unique to him as the first student of this group, which could be the basis for future studies.



**٨- شيماء إبراهيم محمد إبراهيم غبيش
زي المغول الهندي في تصاوير مخطوط "بابر نامه" المحفوظ في معرض والتر
للفن في بالتيمور بالولايات المتحدة الأمريكية "دراسة أثرية فنية"**

Shaimaa Ebrahiem Mohamed Ebrahiem

**The Hindu-Mongol Uniform in the Paintings of Babur Nama
for Arts at Baltimore, the "Manuscript Preserved at Walter Gallery
United States of America " Technical Archaeological Study**

ABSTRACT

This research is based on the study of the Indian Mughal costume through a collection of photographs of the manuscript "Babur Nama" preserved at the Walter Art Gallery in Baltimore, Maryland, USA under the number w596. This copy of the Babur Nama manuscript contains a collection of images and human paintings in the Hindustan region (the northern half of the Indian subcontinent). Their number reaches 22 images varying in drawings of various elements of nature such as human beings, plants, trees, animals, birds, hills, rocks, plains and the sky.

This study, in the preface, deals with Islamic photography and its schools, as well as the historical aspect of the Babur Nama manuscript and its author Zaheer Eldin Babur. It also deals with the dyes and raw materials needed for the textile industry, and the most important centers of the textile industry in India, and a descriptive study of photographic manuscript "Babur Nama" in terms of sizes, date of copying, writing and paper, describing the images of the study .

Moreover, the research provides an analytical study of the manuscripts of the "Babur Nama" in terms of the calligraphy used, different forms and decorative elements, and the division of the various outfits through the illustrations of the manuscript of Babur Nama. Finally, the conclusion of the research highlights the findings of the study followed by appendices and the index of maps, illustrations and paintings, and then the list of manuscripts, Arabic and foreign references used in the study, and a catalog of forms and paintings.



٩- هيام محمد عبد الله يونس
التحف التطبيقية الإسلامية المحفوظة بالمتاحف الأثرية بالسويد
Hiam Mohamed Abdullah Younis
Islamic Applied artifacts preserved in the archaeological museum in
Sweden

ABSTRACT

The city of Sweden has many museums, which contain many artifacts in terms of raw materials and decorative and artistic elements. These museums contained artifacts from textile, carpets, glass, ivory and pottery. These museums were full of various kinds of plant, engineering, writing, Coptic symbols and human and animal drawings.

research importance :

The importance of studying the subject - the subject of study -

(Applied Islamic artifacts preserved in archaeological museums in Sweden)

The study faced several difficulties, including: -

The lack of sources and references that dealt with this subject except within the lines of the scientific literature and the lack of information about those artifacts under study as well as the employers of crafts and industries have required me to hesitate to many scientific libraries specialized in the field of arts and architecture to fill this lack of information, including:



١٠ - شيماء سمير محمد مصطفى الصاوي
فناء وخبيئة معبد الأقصر

Shaimaa Samir Mohamed Mostafa El-Sawy
The Courtyard and Cachette of Luxor Temple

ABSTRACT

The study consists of three sections with a total of seven chapters in addition to an introduction, a preamble and a conclusion. The first section has two chapters titled: "The Courtyard of the Luxor Temple" includes a description of the yard and an analysis of the inscriptions in it. The caching has two stages. The 2nd section divided into three chapters, the 1st titled: "Statues of deities" and includes the study of statues of deities technically and the analysis of reliefs in them. The 2nd chapter, entitled: "Statues of deities with kings" includes the study of statues, and the 3rd chapter entitled: "Statues Kings" includes the study of the statues of the kings, which are of two types a- human figures. b- Statues in the form of a sphinx. As for the 3rd section divided into two chapters, the 1st chapter titled: "Figurines of individuals" includes the study of the statues of individuals, and the 2nd chapter entitled: "Figurines of birds, cobra and small arts" includes the study of bird statues and cobra statues and small arts, which were crowns. The student presented a list of the most important abbreviations used in writing references, as well as a list of various Arab and translated sources and references that were used in the research. The student cited many pictures and illustrations that affected the topic of research and the message is a new scientific addition.



١١ - أسماء محمد محمد محمود الفرنواني
الطوب اللبن واستخداماته في مصر القديمة
Asma Muhammad Muhammad Al-Farnawany
MUD-BRICK and its USES in ANCIENT EGYPT

ABSTRACT

The thesis consists of four chapters in addition to an introduction and the most important scientific abbreviations used in writing references, Arabic and foreign references that I used in the research. And a conclusion. In the first semester, the student discussed the homes of the ancients before using the bricks, and she presented attempts to determine the date of the use of mud bricks and the difference of scholars about clarifying it, in which she addressed Attempts to determine the date of the use of mud bricks and the difference of scholars about clarifying it, dealt with the reasons for building with mud bricks, while the second chapter and its title: "The components and methods of making mud bricks" talked about the way of making mud bricks and the most important scenes that were found on the walls of graves that express its manufacture And she explained the most important basic components from which the adobe was made, as she explained the most important mortar used in the buildings constructed with adobe and the materials to complement the adobe. As for the third chapter and its title: "Evolution of using adobe in ancient Egypt for construction purposes" I have divided it Evolution was used The mother of milk bricks throughout the Pharaonic times, starting from the pre-dynastic era to the era of the modern state of houses, Pharaonic times from the pre-dynastic era to the era of the modern state of houses, separate housing, mud silos, cities, cemeteries, temples, fences and fortresses, Chapter IV and its title: "The factors affecting the damage to the buildings constructed with mud bricks" I have explained in it factors The internal damage and tried to strive to show all the internal factors affecting soil.



**١٢- إحصان حمدي عبدالرازق أحماء الكرفوس
الجرانيت وإستخداماته من الاءلة القاءمة حتى الاءلة الوسطي**

Ehsan Hamdy Abdelrazek Ahmed Elkarfous

Granite and its uses from the Old Kingdom to the Middle Kigdom

ABSTRACT

Egypt is considered the homeland of building stones. Egypt has witnessed the greatest stone buildings in the world , and the ancient Egyptians used stones since the prehistoric era in the manufacture of cooking utensils and tools for them and then quickly Masrium used stones in construction and construction . The Egyptians used many stones such as lime stone, sand stone and granite stone Granite Stone is cosidered one of the most important and most valuable stones used by the ancient Egyptians in building and making tools and cooking utensils. From granite stone We saw many statues, utensils and tools and were also used in building cemeteries, pyramids and obelisks during the era of the old and middle state . The ancient Egyptians used a lot of quarries to extract granite Stone was The most important quarries of Aswan , Elephantine , Sinai and the quarries of Wadi Al-Fawakher . The Name of the granite stone

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم التربية الفنية :



١- وائل محمد عفيفي محمد

استخدام التقنيات الحديثة للمنسوجات الإلكترونية في ابتكار مكملات زى
والاستفادة منها في بعض الأغراض الجمالية والطبية

The Use of Modern Techniques of Electronic Textiles in Innovating Clothes Accessories and Using them in Some of the Aesthetic and Medical Purposes

ABSTRACT

The research aims to establishing the technological basis for textiles design and studying how to adapt the technical capabilities of electronic textiles with its integrated electronic components to obtain an applied product that has aesthetic properties that suit the functional performance of the supplements. Therefore, the research aimed to design seven models of woven tapes (narrow fabric), which differ in terms of their structural parameters such as weaving structure , weft yarn count and weft density to be used as electronic supplements, particularly in the medical and sport fields, The woven tapes were produced with the embedded of covered copper wires covered with silk yarn in the structure of the tape, in the tissues of the tape on YTB Model 2/110 as well, electronic circuit that contains thermal sensors, LED lamps were added to the fabric to become an integral part of the supplement which provides protection and stability the electronic components to the suit the new function as an electronic fabric. Laboratory tests were carried out to examine the physical and mechanical properties of the tapes and the results were statistically analyzed using "kruskal Wallis" test to investigate if there are significant differences between the samples. Functional performance was tested as a supplement on a group of people and evaluated through a questionnaire that included five axes: the formation and aesthetic values of the supplement design, the electronic textiles, the functional, economic aspects, and the finishing of the supplement. The "Analysis of variance" "ANOVA" .test was used in analysis of the electronic supplement values of to evaluate their suitability for usage From the description and analysis of the questionnaire results, the following conclusions were obtained: It was found that there were no significant differences between different tapes designs. The average final values of the questionnaire five axes were very suitable, ranging from (3.82 to 4.45). The standard deviation of the five axes ranged from (4.77 to 5.93). Thus, the research contributes in production of electronic textile supplements and studies their functional properties especially sensing leading to new horizons in the field of health-care and dealing with some patients' cases without leaving their homes. Also, wearable sensors can provide athletes with important information about their health during doing exercises.



٢- مروه ضياء الدين رمضان محمد بدوي
فن الجرافيتي وأبعاده التطبيقية واثره في المجتمع المصري كمدخل لإثراء
التعبير في التصوير المعاصر

Marwa Deyaa Elden Badawi

**The Graphite Art , Its Applied Dimensions and Its Impact on
Egyptian Society As An Input to Enrich Expression in Contemporary Art**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the foundations, trends and practical dimensions of contemporary graphic art and its impact on the Egyptian society through the works of the most prominent Western artists, Arabs and Egyptians who are high in this creative field.

The researcher used the descriptive, analytical, critical and historical method in answering the study questions and verifying their hypotheses through a sample of graphite works by artists from Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, Egypt, Tunisia and Libya, selected and analyzed based on their political and social attitudes, In the world, it can be said through the analysis of the works that this art opens up to multiple worlds and the presentation of messages and stories of different societies varied issues including racism, capitalism, homelessness, asylum and the desire for freedom is a cynical and revolutionary art presented by several means Various materials and techniques and different places to reach the largest number of audiences to attract them to these actions and deliver the issues of society issues emerge from the community to emulate the public.

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس :



١- سها رجائي محمد دسوقي شرف
فعالية استخدام برنامج السبيليوس فى تنمية مهارات التذوق الموسيقى
لدى طلاب التربية الموسيقية

Soha Ragaei Mohamed Desouky Sharaf

The Effectiveness Of Using a Sibelius Program in Developing Musical Taste Skills among Music Education Students

ABSTRACT

Research objective: The current research aimed to use the computer software " Sibelius "at developing the musical sensing skills in besides (acoustic course, melody, rhythm, harmony, template) with the first year students of music education department, Faculty of Specific Education, Kafr El-Shiekh University.

- The Empirical research method was used to achieve the purposes of the study, based on two phases, one of them as a controller and the other is experimental (pre, post-test), the researcher designed a notification notecard performance skill as well for procurement the students music sensing taste developing rate before and after using the "Sibelius" software, for the year 2017 / 2018.

- The sample of the study experiment contains 66 students of the first division, music education department at the faculty of Specific Education, Kafr El-Shiekh University .

They have been divided randomly in two equivalent groups as following :

1: The experimental group: Contains 33 student, were taught the curriculum of music sensing taste by using the "Sibelius" software.

2: The Controller group: Contains 33 student, were taught the curriculum of musical sensing taste by the traditional method.

Reserch Finding :-

- There is a statistical difference between the experimental group students degrees average at the pre-post-test application of cognitive achievement results in general .

- There is a statistical difference between the experimental group students degrees average at the pre-post-test of the notecard performance skill results in general .

- There is a statistical difference between the controller group students degrees average at the pre-post-test application of cognitive achievement results in general .

- There is a statistical difference between the controller group students degrees average at the pre-post-test of the notecard performance skill results in general .

- There is a statistical difference between both experimental and controller group students degrees average at the pre-post-test application of cognitive achievement results in general .

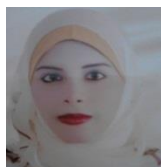
- There is a statistical difference between both experimental and controller group students degrees average at the pre-post-test application of the notecard performance skill results in general .

- There a positive rated relation function between the experimental group students of cognitive achievement results and their performance skill results in general .

Key word: Sibelius software - musical sensing skills - music education

ثانياً : الدكتوراة

قسم الاقتصاد المنزلي:



١- أمل سامي عبد الرؤوف المغني

تحسين الصفات الكيميائية والتغذية للخبز المدعم ببعض المصادر النباتية
واستخدامها في تغذية الانسان

Amal Samy Abd El - Raoef El- Moghany

**Improving The Chemical and Nutritional Properties of Bread Fortified
with Some Plant Sources and Their Uses in Human Nutrition**

ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to prepare balady bread using fresh mushroom, table beet and broccoli and their dried as a whole replacement for diabetic diseases. Rheological characteristics, sensory evaluation and gross chemical composition of the prepared balady bread.

The highest values between sample's test in all parameters was found in balady bread fortified with fresh broccoli 10%, but this sample less little than control and it's more acceptable from panelist. Also, balady bread fortified with dried table beet (10%) had highest score in all parameters compared with sample's test but less little than control and acceptable from panelist

Protein and ash were the highest values in balady bread fortified with fresh mushroom 20% as (11.80 ± 0.64 and 3.08 ± 0.52 %). Balady bread fortified with fresh broccoli 20% had the highest value in crude fiber as ($1.82 \pm 0.15\%$). Protein, ash and crud fiber had the highest score in balady bread fortified with dried broccoli 20% as (15.03 ± 0.02 , 4.94 ± 1.86 and $4.26 \pm 0.60\%$). The highest caloric value (390.26 k.cal/100g) was recorded in control balady bread. The result of gross chemical composition and caloric value showed a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in carbohydrates content and caloric value with increasing fresh mushroom, table beet and broccoli and their dried.

Biological evaluation clear that negative control group showed the lowest blood glucose levels at the end of experiment period (six weeks) as (107.50 ± 15.54 mg/dl) followed by rat groups fed on balady bread fortified with fresh table beet and their dried as (135.00 ± 3.74 mg/dl and 125.00 ± 11.16 mg/dl). Rat groups fed on balady bread fortified with fresh mushroom 20% as ($29.69 \pm 6.19\%$) and balady bread fortified with dried broccoli 20% as ($29.49 \pm 6.09\%$) was the highest in body weight gain. Rat groups fed on balady bread fortified with plant sources affected positively on the high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-c), negatively on cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-c), triglyceride as well as reducing malondialdehyde and increasing catalase, also caused reduction in uric acid, creatin and urea and reduced in serum alanine and aspartate amino transferase enzymes activity (ALT) and (AST). The lowest content in AST in balady bread fortified with fresh mushroom 20% as (64.25 ± 22.42 U/L). AST/ALT was decreased in all samples where the lowest value was found in balady bread with fresh table beet 10% as (1.78 ± 0.42 U/L) and dried broccoli 20% as (1.97 ± 0.57 U/L). The highest HDL-c was found in balady bread with fresh table beet 20% (56.75 ± 13.45 mg/dl). The biological assay results indicated that the body weight gain and food intake were significantly ($p < 0.05$) affected by balady bread fortified with fresh mushroom, table beet and broccoli and their dried, while

feed efficiency ratio and fecal mean of rats were not significantly ($p < 0.05$) affected by whole balady bread fortified with fresh and dried mushroom, table beet and broccoli.

The results showed improvement in all biochemical parameters as (lipid profile, the function of liver and kidneys) after feeding on balady bread fortified with fresh mushroom, table beet and broccoli and their dried

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس :



١- سامح حامد فتح الله أبوخشبة
النحت الرقمي ومدى تأثيره على إخراج الرؤية التشكيلية للشخصية المصرية
ببرامج التليفزيون

Sameh Hamed Fathallah Abou-khashaba
Digital Sculpture And Its Impact on the Direction of the Artistic
Vision of Egyptian Character in Television Programs

ABSTRACT

Technological development has added new capabilities to man that he did not own before. The potential of this development has multiplied the artist's ability to create and create artistic art and introduced new types of digital art, such as digital sculpture, which deserves to be a new tool for .sculptors. And Darcy

:chapters as follows The study included five

Chapter I : Introduction of research, methodology, objectives, hypotheses, boundaries and .studies associated with this study

Chapter II : The introduction of the types of digital arts and types of digital sculpture, tools, .methods and areas of use

Chapter III : Factors affecting the development of 3D modeling and computer-based design on .television

Chapter IV : "The chapter Includes digital design applications and modeling on television (graphic ")design

Chapter V : " The chapter included the applied self experience of the researcher and the discussion of the results, conclusions, recommendations, references, summary and abstract of the research"

Keywords: "Digital Sculpture" - "TV Programs"- "Egyptian Personality" - " the Plastic Vision
" Directing

كلية التربية الرياضية :
أولاً : الماجستير :
قسم التدريب الرياضي :



١- أحمد عبد العزيز عبد الرحمن المعداوي
تأثير استخدام التدريب المركب للقوة الخاصة علي فعالية أداء بعض حركات
الرمية الخلفية للمصارعين

Ahmed Abdel Aziz Abdel Rahman Al - Maadawy
The Effect of Using Compound Training OF Specific Strength On The
Performance Effectiveness OF Some Back Cast Movements For Wrestlers

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to identify The Effect of Using Compound Training OF Specific Strength On
The Performance Effectiveness OF Some Back Cast Movements For Wrestlers

-The researcher noted that some wrestlers, despite their mastery of the basic skills of wrestling offensive and defensive movements, but they do not achieve centers commensurate with the skills they possess may be attributed to the researcher to pick these players to the Specific Strength .

- -The study was conducted on a sample of wrestlers from 15:17 years of wrestling players from the youth center of Bella Sports has reached the study was conducted on (20) The player was divided into two groups, one of which was experimental and the other an officer of each (10) players.

-The researcher used the experimental method in designing the first experimental groups and the other in the style of the tribal and remote measurements. The researcher also relied on the tools and methods that work to achieve the goal of the research.

The results have resulted in:-

-The Compound (plyometric-ballistic) training program for the development of Specific Strength has significantly improved On The Performance Effectiveness of the wrestling movements under consideration.

-The training program led to the development of Specific Strength using the compound exercises

٢- أميرة أحمد عبد القادر زكريا
تأثير التدريبات النوعية على بعض القدرات التوافقية ومستوى الأداء المهاري
للاعبي كرة الطائرة

Amira Ahmed Abd Elkader Zakria
The Effect of Qualitative Workouts on Some coordinative abilities
and the Level of Skill Performance for Volleyball Players

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to identify the impact of qualitative exercises on some of the harmonic abilities and level of performance of the volleyball player, conducted on a sample (12) players, and used the experimental method researcher to suitability the study sample, the most important results referred to the proposed training program It has the aiglbi effect of using qualitative exercises on some of the harmonic abilities and level of skill performance of volleyball players, the presence of statistically significant differences at the level of morale (0.05) between the mid-and upper-intermediate measurements in the variables of tests of the harmonic abilities in the research in favor of measurement CRTs Improvement Rate (7,434%) As the smallest rate of improvement in the rhythmic ability test of offensive beatings, (109,614%) As the highest rate of improvement in the ability to transmit transmission from the top 50%, there are statistically significant differences at the level of morale (0, 05) between the middle and upper measurements in the skill test variables under research in favor of measurement crts by an improvement rate (26,220%) As the smallest nsbehh improvement in the test of the accuracy of reception performance from the highest (1) to the transmitter from the top of the sender from the first region to (57,895%) The highest rate of improvement in the resolution of the forward transmission accuracy from the top of the right area in the center (1), the most important recommendations to guide this research and the proposed training program for the use of qualitative exercises and some interoperability capabilities and steps to implement it to the staff in the field of volleyball training, the need to develop Qualitative exercises with some harmonic abilities in the plans of the volleyball players.

قسم علوم الحركة الرياضية :



١- سميحة نجاح محمد يوسف

بناء نظام تقويمي باستخدام المنحنى الخصائفي لديناميكية أداء الوثب الطويل

Sameha Nagah Mohammed Yousef

Constructing an evaluation system using the characteristic curve of long jump performance dynamics

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to build a calendar system using the characteristic curve of the dynamics of long jump performance.

The research was conducted on a sample of (5) players who were selected in a deliberate manner, (2) players for the exploratory experiment, (3) players for the basic experience (6) attempts for each player. So the research sample became (18) attempts, through the use of the descriptive The existence of a network of profiles for the dynamic approach. The results were as followed: characteristics of the long jump performance through which the level of performance of the player in each of the variables under consideration can be clarified during the performance moments, Determining the dynamic characteristics of the long jump performance through its association with the digital level, Develop a standard model to evaluate the long jump level. This model includes the characteristic curve of the performance dynamic, Setting a card to determine the level of the player depends on the score of the mediator as a midfield to build a tripartite standard, The work of a single card for each player to record its dynamic characteristics, and through the value of the mediator builds the tripartite standard, where the mediator evaluates with two (2) degrees, the least of which resides at (1), and the highest of it resides in three (3). Taking into account the nature of the variable, if the value of the variable is reduced, a measure of the effectiveness of the performance as the time variable is given the higher score.

قسم المناهج وطرق التدريس :



١- رائد محمد توفيق طلبة

تأثير استخدام أسلوب المتعدد المستويات على إتقان بعض المهارات الحركية
في درس التربية الرياضية للمرحلة الابتدائية

Raed Mohammed Tawfik Tolba

**Effect of using multi-level method on mastering some motor skills in
the lesson of physical education of primary stage**

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to know the effect of an educational program in the multi-level method on mastering some of the motor skills in the lesson of physical education for the primary stage and directing and rationalizing the teachers of physical education to modern methods to develop basic motor skills in the lesson of physical education and to raise the level of skill performance in sports and provide an educational program that helps to raise the level of skill and physical performance of primary school students



٢- ياسمين علي علي ايوب

تأثير برنامج الالعب التمهيدي علي تنمية بعض المهارات الحركية للجمباز
لطلبات كلية التربية الرياضية جامعة كفر الشيخ

Yasmin Ali Ali Ayoub

**The effect of the preliminary games program on the development of
some motor skills for gymnastics for students of the Faculty of Physical
Education, Kafr El-Sheikh University**

ABSTRACT

the "effect of the pre-game program on the development of some of the physical skills of gymnastics on the movement of the movements of the ground movements (rolling front-wheeled - rolling back-footing - stand on the hands) for students of the Faculty of Physical Education, Kafr El-Sheikh University" (40) students (10) experimental students, (20) female students, female students, (20) of the research community and outside the basic sample. The most important results of this study were superior to the experimental group that used the proposed programs for the control group that used the traditional program. The use of preliminaries is better than conventional methods when teaching motor skills.



٣- حنان مجدي عبد المجيد رمضان
تأثير استخدام استراتيجية جيسكووا للتعليم في درس التربية الرياضية
Hanan Majdi Abdel Majid Ramadan
The Effect of Using Gescoa Learning Strategy in Physical Education
Lesson

ABSTRACT

The researcher used the experimental method in the method of tribal and remote measurements of experimental and control groups to suit the nature of the research on a random sample selected by the random method and reached (40) (20) experimental students, (20) female student and (20) student sample survey, and the most important results of this research that there are differences of statistical significance between the averages of the remote measurements of the experimental and control groups for the benefit of the experimental group, It is necessary to apply the Giskwa strategy to all stages.



٤- روضة احمد بدر احمد فرج
تأثير برنامج لدمج الاطفال ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة علي اكساب المهارات
الاجتماعية لدي اطفال المرحلة الابتدائية
Rawda Ahmed Badr Ahmed Faraj
Impact of a program to integrate children with special needs on the
social skills of primary school children

ABSTRACT

The research aims to identify the impact of a program to integrate children with special needs on the social skills of primary school children. The researcher used the experimental method in the method of tribal and remote measurements of experimental and control groups to suit the nature of the research on a random sample,) Experimental students, (30) control students, The results of this study showed that there were statistically significant differences between the two dimensions in the research group for the experimental group. The average of the tribal measurement of the two groups showed that there was a lack of social skills in children with special needs. Social skills (research sample) as a result of the application of the program.

قسم علم النفس الرياضى :



١- هلال محمد هلال مصطفى هلال
تأثير تنمية التصور العقلي على أداء مهارات الكاتا للناشئين من سن ١٢ -
١٥ سنة

Helal Mohamed Helal Mostafa Helal
The impact of developing mental perception on the performance of
Kata youth skills from the age of 12 to 15 years

ABSTRACT

The research aims to influence the development of mental perception in the research sample. The researcher used the experimental method in the design of the pre-tribal measurement for two groups, one experimental and the other control. The research community included 40 young karate beginners from 12 to 15 years old in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate. The research sample included the entire research community. The researcher found that the proposed mental perception program is effective in developing some psychological skills (relaxation, Mental perception - self-talk - positive thinking) in the emerging Kata players (12-15 years), and the proposed mental perception program is effective in the development of the performance skills of some of the skills of Kata in the youth of the Kata (12-15 years), and achieved the tears and integration between Mental perception and practical training (kata skills) results better than using practical training (Kata skills) only in the development of performance in some of the skills of kata in the youth of this sport (12-15 years), and proved the elements and vocabulary and dimensions of the program mental perception effective with the emergence of players Kata (12-15 years) in light of improved results visualization capabilities The mental components of the mental perception program with the emerging Kata players from (12-15 years) in light of the improvement of the results of the performance of the sample in question at the rates exceeded 25% in the most dimensions of the mental perception scale and reached 87.83% In some skills and reached 35% in others.

قسم الادارة الرياضية :



١ - مروة أحمد أحمد عبد الجواد
إستراتيجية تسويق خدمات كلية التربية الرياضية جامعة كفرالشيخ
Marwa Ahmed Ahmed Abd el Jawad
Marketing strategy for services of the Faculty of Sport Education -
Kafr El-Sheikh University

ABSTRACT

University Sports Education College of services marketing strategic The research aims to identify of case study manner the descriptive curriculum of the researcher T used has , Sheikh - Kafr El of members gentlemen all sample of included the and , research nature of the appropriate the . member 64 number and assistants and body teaching staff of : The main results were

The researcher reached to build a strategy for marketing the services of the college based on strategic direction, environmental analysis, strategic identification, policies and executive plans accompanied by tasks, activities, steps and those responsible for implementation and indicators of and the questionnaire answered by the study sample as , progress in achieving the strategic objectives a guide and guide to determine the strategic goals and the resulting Goals

كلية العلوم :

أولاً : الماجستير :

قسم علم الحيوان :

١ - هند محمد صلاح فهميم
التأثير الوقائي للشاي الاخضر و كيجيليا بيناتا كمضادات اكسده على الغثران
المصابة بالسكري نتيجة حقنها بالاستريبتوزوتسين

Hend mohammed salah

**Protective effect of Green tea and/or Kigelia pinnata on
streptozotocin induced diabetes in albino mice**

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a group of metabolic diseases that is characterized by elevated levels of glucose in blood (hyperglycemia) . Diabetes is due to either the pancreas not producing enough insulin or the cells of the body not responding properly to the insulin produced. Long term elevation in blood glucose levels is associated with macro- and micro-vascular complications leading to heart diseases, stroke, blindness and kidney diseases .Sidewise to hyperglycemia, there are several other factors that play great role in pathogenesis of diabetes such as hyperlipidemia and oxidative stress leading to high risk of complications. Green tea and Kigelia pinnata are antioxidants have antidiabetic action in controlling blood glucose level as well as improving lipid metabolism and body weight in streptozotocin (STZ) induced diabetic in mice. In addition, the extract could prevent various complications of diabetes.

قسم الفيزياء :



١- هدى عطا عبد الله ميرة
دراسة العلاقة بين الشكل التركيبي وخواص بعض البوليمرات المتفرعة
باستخدام مطياف فناء البوزيترونات

Hoda Atta Abdallah Mera

**Study on the Structure-Property Relationship of some
Hyperbranched Polymers using Positron Annihilation Spectroscopy**

ABSTRACT

Positron annihilation spectroscopy (PAS) is a non-destructive technique that has been used as a sensitive microprobe to study the nano-scale microstructure of molecular solids. In the presence work, this technique is employed to examine two different types of polymers.

The first one consists of a series of well-defined chain-end-functionalized polystyrenes with a definite number of benzyl alcohol and perfluorooctyl groups [PS(BnOH)_n and PS(BnORf)_n, respectively]. They are linearly aligned in a double line at the chain-ends. The second kind involves a group of CA-LPHS and CA-BPHS as well as their salicylate and diclofenac conjugates samples. In order to get a microscopic analysis, other measuring devices were implemented to find a reliable interpretation for the PAS results. For instance, XRD, SEM, SEC, and ¹H NMR were used to fulfill this task.

The present thesis includes four chapters. The first one gives an introduction and a literature review about the hyperbranched polymers and the PAS technique. In the second chapter, the samples synthesis methods and the used measurement techniques are described. Based on the using of the mentioned techniques and materials, chapter three introduces the obtained results and their interpretations and reasons. Finally, the conclusion is presented in chapter four.

كلية التجارة :

أولاً : الماجستير :

قسم المحاسبة :



١- سهام صلاح أحمد علي السنديوني

أثر التكامل بين نموذج القياس المتوازن للأداء ومحاسبة إستهلاك الموارد
على تحسين كفاءة وفاعلية أداء الشركات الصناعية

Seham Salah Ahmed Ali Elsendyouny

**The Integration Effect between Balanced Scorecard and Resource
Consumption Accounting on Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness of
the Industrial Companies' Performance**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to study the integration Effect between the balanced scorecard and resource consumption accounting on improving the efficiency and the effectiveness of the industrial companies' performance.

To achieve this objective, the study was divided into two parts: the theoretical part to review the literature related to the subject of the study, and the field study part to test the hypotheses by statistical analysis and designing a questionnaire and distributing it among the study sample.

Study concluded that, the integration between the balanced scorecard and resource consumption accounting effects on improving the efficiency and the effectiveness of the industrial companies' performance.



٢- المعز لدين الله نبيل أحمد أبو شعيشع
استخدام نظام التكاليف على أساس النشاط الموجه بالوقت لتحسين قياس
تكلفة الخدمات الصحية : مع دراسة ميدانية في جمهورية مصر العربية
Al-Moeaz Ledeem Ellah Nabil Ahmed Abushaisha
Using Time – Driven Activity Based Costing to Improve Measuring on
Health Services Cost : With A Field Study in Arabic Republic of Egypt

ABSTRACT

This research aims to use time – driven activity based costing to improve the measurement of the cost of the health service. In Order To Achieve This, This Research Has Been Divided Into Two Parts: The Theoretical Part Which Reviewed The Literature In This Field And Development of hypotheses. And , The field Part Of The Research: Tested The Hypotheses, Through A Field Study On A Sample Of Cost Accountants, Financial Managers, Board Of Directors Members, And Academics Using Questionnaire Prepared Specifically For This Purpose.

Results Found Are: use of the time –driven activity based costing system Contributes to the rationalization of the cost of health service, It also helps to determine the cost of untapped resources for service activities .of cost information that help in understanding the relationship between the cost of the available resources and its demand. Consequently , the rate of capacity cost has been reduced, as well as, the final cost of the service provided to the customer .



**٣- كريم السيد عبد السلام عيد
العلاقة بين مستوى الإفصاح عن معلومات رأس المال الفكري والقيمة
السوقية للشركة : مع دراسة تطبيقية**

Karim Elsayed Abd Elsalam Eid

**The Relationship Between level Of Intellectual Capital Information
Disclosed and Corroporate Market Value with an Applied Study**

ABSTRACT

Intellectual capital is one of the most important successful elements of companies in the This research aims to examine The Relationship Between the level of knowledge based economy,so intellectual capital information disclosed in annual reports and corroporate market value in Egyptian business environment.

To achieve these objectives, this research was divided into two parts; the theoretical to review the literature in this field. Then, the applied part to test the research hypotheses, A disclosure index consist od 46 item was used to measure the extent of IC information disclosed in the annual reports , It has been applied on Top 30 companies listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange.through the period from 2013 to 2017, The researchers relied on the Pearson correlation coefficient and the linear regression model.

The results of regression analysis indicate that the extent of IC disclosure has positive significant effect on corroporate market value .



٤- نانسي السعيد عبد الحميد أبو العطا
أثر التكامل بين نظامي التكلفة على أساس المواصفات وتكاليف تدفق
القيمة في دعم القدرة التنافسية للشركات الصناعية

Nancy Elsaed Abdelhamid Aboelatta

The Effect of Integration between Attribute Based Costing and Value Stream Costing in Supporting Competitive Capability of the Industrial Companies

ABSTRACT

This Paper aims to Study the Effect of the integration between Attribute Based Costing and Value Stream Costing in Improving Competitive Ability in The Industrial Companies throw understanding the impact of using Attribute Based Costing and Value Stream Costing in supporting competitive ability in the industrial companies, and building a framework for the integration between Attribute Based Costing and Value Stream Costing in support of the competitive ability in the industrial companies.

To Achieve This aim, The Researcher used deductive approach by analyzing the previous studies related to the study variables in order to construct the theoretical framework of the research, and she used the inductive method by completing the field study to test the research hypotheses by distributing a questionnaire list to a sample of workers in a group of companies To collect data about study variables and analyze its results by using quantitative and statistical models for data analysis.

The Study Concluded that there is a statistically significant effect between using Attribute Based Costing and supporting competitiveness, as well there is a statistically significant effect on the use of the value stream costing in supporting competitive ability in the industrial companies, and there is correlation between these systems. The study also found that there is a statistically significant effect of the integration between Attribute Based Costing and Value Stream Costing in supporting the competitive ability in the industrial companies through cost reduction, Customer satisfaction, eliminating waste and waste in the production process, reducing waiting time, delivery time and movement time in the production process.



٥- محمود عادل عبد اللطيف بدير

خدمات التأكيد المهني وأثرها علي جودة معلومات التقارير المالية: مع دراسة ميدانية في بيئة الأعمال المصري

Mahmoud Adel Abdellatif Bedair

The Professional Assurance Services and Its Impact on the Quality of Financial Reporting Information: With a Field Study in the Egyptian Business Environment

ABSTRACT

this thesis aimed to study professional assurance services and their impact on the quality of financial reporting in the Egyptian business environment. To achieve this goal, a survey was designed and distributed to a sample of 162 universities staff, accountants of audit offices and users of financial reports.

The results of the study showed a positive impact for both the assertion of the effectiveness of internal control structure, Assurance of compliance with environmental performance rules, Assurance of adherence to corporate governance rules, Assurance of management discussion and analysis of financial statements , On the quality of financial reporting by increasing the appropriateness and credibility of this information among decision makers.

The study recommended the need to increase the scientific and practical qualification of the auditor to perform the confirmation services, the need to develop the university education curricula to ensure the performance of the services of emphasis and importance, the audit offices should improve relations with customers to know their needs and satisfy it and solve their problems through diversification Services to them.



٦- محمد رضا إسماعيل الفار
ترشيح قرار إختيار مراقب الحسابات باستخدام عملية التحليل الهرمي مع
دراسة ميدانية

Mohamed Reda Ismaeil Elfar
Rationalizing Auditor Selection Decision Using the Analytic Hierarchy
Process With A Field Study

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study is to studying the use of the Analytical Hierarchy Process in Rationalizing external auditor Selection decision, In order to help the Shareholding companies to avoid the problems that may occur as a result of random selection of the external auditor. To achieve this goal, the factors affecting the selection of the external auditor were identified through previous studies and interviews with the specialists in this field; and the method of the hierarchy analysis was also used in the formation of the hierarchy structure of the problem, and to make the pairwise comparisons between the main criteria and the sub-criteria.

The researcher prepared the questionnaire and presented it to the members of the audit committees and a group of faculty members. After filling out the questionnaire data by the specialists, the data extracted from the list were entered into the Super Decisions program. The program determined the relative importance of each factor, then selecting the best alternative among the four available alternatives. the program was also used to determine consistency and sensitivity analysis.

The final results of the Super Decisions show that the second alternative (the second office) has the highest ranking among the four available alternatives according to the preferences of both the members of the audit committee and the faculty members.



-V زينب الششتاوى محمد اليماني
تفعيل دور مراقب الحسابات في الكشف والتقرير عن التحريفات الجوهرية
بالتقارير المالية للجمعيات الأهلية : مع دراسة ميدانية
Zeinab El Sheshtawi Mohammed ElYamani
Activating Auditor's Role for Detecting and Reporting Material
Misstatement in Financial Reports of Community Association: with A field
study

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the Impact of activating auditor's role in detecting and reporting Financial Reports of non-governmental Association.

To achieve the objective, this research was divided into two parts; the theoretical Framework to review the literature in this field. Then, the applied part to test the research hypotheses. The results suggest that there is relationship between martial misstatements and Activating Auditor's Role in Detecting and Reporting Financial Reports the researchers relied on the linear regression model and applied it to the Egyptian NGOS

The results of regression analysis indicate that:

- 1 The role of the auditor can be activated in the detection and reporting martial misstatements in the financial reports of the Egyptian Community Association with a 95% confidence level.
- 2- Prove that the proposed mechanisms, namely the governance mechanism, the legislative mechanism and the professional mechanism, have a positive impact on activating the role of the auditor in the detection and reporting martial misstatements in the financial reports of NGOs with a 95% confidence level
- 3- there is a positive correlation with statistical significance between the activation of the role of the auditor in the detection and reporting martial misstatements in the financial reports of the Egyptian Community Association.
- 4- a proposed framework can be built to activate the role of the auditor in the detection and reporting martial misstatements in the financial reports of the Egyptian NGOS, with a confidence level of 95%.

٨- أمنية ماهر محمد عثمان
أثر الإفصاح المحاسبي عن المعلومات المحاسبية البيئية علي قيمة المنشأة
مع دراسة حالة في بيئة الأعمال المصرية

**Impact of Environmental Accounting Information Disclosure on
Firm's Value: With A case study in Egypt**

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the Impact of Environmental Accounting Information Disclosure on Firm's Value: With A case study in Egypt

To achieve this objective, this research was divided into two parts; the theoretical part to review the literature in this field. Then, the a case study part to test the research hypotheses. The results of the study show that a relationship between the number of items of environmental information and firm value , the study used the linear regression model and applied it on sidi kerir petrochemical company

The results of regression analysis indicate that:

The Environmental Accounting Information Disclosure has a statistically significant effect on the firm value.

There is significant effect of the environmental policies, adoption of the option of safety, environmental pollution and violations, sustainable development, environmental obligations, environmental financial information, and environmental improvement plans on firm value .

There is no significant effect on the risks associated on firm value.



٩- حسن يوسف حسن احمد

أثر عناصر الدخل الشامل الأخرى المرتبطة بالقيمة العادلة في التنبؤ بالأرباح
مع دراسة تطبيقية في جمهورية مصر العربية

Hassan Youssef Hassan Ahmed

**The Impact of Other Comprehensive Income Items Related to Fair
Value in Earnings Forecast With an Applied Study in Egypt**

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to investigate the effect of other comprehensive income components disclosure associated with fair value adjustments on forecasting of future earnings by examining and analyzing the annual financial reports for the period 2013-2018 for a sample of 46 companies listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange. Analysis of content to measure other comprehensive income components, based on multiple regression model and some other statistical methods in analytical results.

This study found that there was a statistically significant positive effect of other comprehensive income items disclosure associated with fair value adjustments combined on forecasting of future earnings. It also found a statistically significant positive effect of both unrealized gains or losses on Securities available for sale disclosure and profits or losses Actuarial from re-measurement of the specific benefit systems disclosure on forecasting future earnings, while there is no statistically significant effect of unrealized gains or losses resulting from the translation of the financial statements in foreign currency of a foreign activity disclosure on forecasting future earnings.

Keywords: comprehensive income, Other Comprehensive Income Items, forecasting future earnings.



١٠- دينا الدسوقي الدسوقي ابراهيم ديشيش
أثر فاعلية أمن نظم المعلومات المحاسبية الإلكترونية في تحسين ربحية
البنوك التجارية المصرية مع "دراسة تطبيقية"

**The Impact of Effectiveness of Electronic Accounting Information
System's Security to Improve Profitability of Egyptian Commercial banks
- With an Applied Study**

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine The Impact of Effectiveness of Electronic Accounting Information System's Security to Improve Profitability of Egyptian Commercial Banks.

To achieve these objective, this research was divided into two parts; the theoretical to review the literature in this field. Then, the applied part to test the research hypotheses. Through result suggests that the relationship between standard of Electronic Accounting Information System's Security and their impact to Improve Profitability of Egyptian Commercial Banks, the researcher relied on the Pearson correlation coefficient and the linear regression model. It has been applied to sample of Egyptian commercial banks of 5 banks.

The results of regression analysis indicate that the Effectiveness of Electronic Accounting Information System's Security have a statistically significant effect on Profitability of Egyptian Commercial Banks.



١١- سمر حسن طه عبد القادر
أثر الأطراف ذوي العلاقة بعملية المراجعة على فجوة التوقعات مع دراسة
ميدانية في بيئة الأعمال المصرية

Samer Hassan Taha Abd El-kader

The Impact of the Related Parties of Auditing on the Expectation Gap With A Field study in the Egyptian Business Environment

ABSTRACT

The Aim Of This Study Is To Demonstrate The Impact Of The Parties Involved In The Audit Process On The Expectations Gap With A Field Study In The Egyptian Business Environment , The Audit Profession Has Many Challenges Related To Multilateralism Involved In The Audit Process , These Parties Ensure The Accounting Information Contained In Those Financial Statements And Reports And Thus Meet The Needs Of The Users Of The Financial Statements, To Achieve The Objective Of This Study, A Number Of Sub-Hypotheses Were Tested By Conducting A Field Study Using A Survey List Distributed Among 130 Sample Auditors, Members Of Audit Committees And Faculty Members Of Egyptian Universities, The Study Found That There Is A Significant Impact Of The Parties Involved In The Audit Process On The Expectations Gap In The Egyptian Business Environment .

Key Words: Parties Involved In The Audit Process, Relevant Internal Parties, Relevant External Parties, Board Of Directors, Audit Committee, Auditor, Professional Organizations



١٢- أحمد شعبان عبد الدايم القصاص
إطار مقترح لتكامل ستة سيجما ومحاسبة استهلاك الموارد لدعم القدرة
التنافسية لمنشآت الأعمال مع دراسة ميدانية

A Proposed Model for Integrating Six Sigma and RCA to Support
Competitiveness Capabilities of Business Organizations: With a Field
Study

ABSTRACT

In the modern business environment, businesses organizations have become seeking to support competitive capabilities, and for the improving quality and reducing cost has become have a very important role for supporting competitive capabilities. With the developments that have occurred in the modern business environment, the traditional cost systems have not become provide with adequate cost information to keep up these developments. Hence we have needed new cost management tools that provide appropriate information and help with supporting competitive capabilities.

Then the aims of this research has appeared to develop a proposed model for integration six sigma and resource consumption accounting to support competitiveness capabilities of business organizations: with a field study. The researcher had depended on the deductive method in his research to construct a theoretical framework for his study, and the inductive method to identify the possibility of applying the proposed framework through the test of field study hypotheses to achieve the objective of the study, a survey questionnaire was designed and directed to sample of cost accountants, financial managers, Production managers, board members of egyptian business organizations and a group of academians in egyptian universities the number of (305) survey questionnaire has been distributed, the received forms were (268) and valid forms for statistical analysis were (229) and data has been analyzed by(SPSS, V.22)

The results of the research have founded that : the proposed framework for integration helps to support competitiveness capabilities of business organizations by providing information that helps : improveing quality, reduceing cost, other additional information for purposes support competitive capabilities.

, Six Sigma , Resource consumption accounting Competitive Capabilities : key words



١٣- نورهان صبحي محمد عطية
أثر قياس الاستثمارات بالقيمة العادلة على الملاءة المالية في شركات
التأمين مع دراسة تطبيقية
Nourhan sobhy Mohamed Atia
**Impact of Investment Fair Value Measurement on Solvency in
Insurance Companies: With an Applied study**

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine Measurement of Investments at Fair Value on Solvency in Insurance Companies.

To achieve these objectives, this research was divided into two parts; the theoretical to review the literature in this field. Then, the applied part to test the research hypotheses. Through result suggests that the relationship between the items of Investments Fair Value and indicators who measure solvency, the researchers relied on the linear regression model and applied it to a sample of the cement companies registered in the Insurance Companies.

The results of regression analysis indicate that:

Investments Fair Value Measurement have a statistically significant effect on Solvency in Insurance Companies.

There is significant effect on Investments Fair Value Measurement on the solvency margin , rate .of return on investment and the cash flows of insurance companies

There is no significant effect on Investments Fair Value Measurement on the liquidity of insurance companies.

قسم ادارة الاعمال :



١- وفاء احمد عبد العزيز متولى
دور نظام توصيل الخدمة بمراكز الابتكار وريادة الاعمال في تحسين الفاعلية
التعليمية بالتطبيق على الجامعات الحكومية المصرية

Wafaa Ahmed Abdelaziz Metwally

**The Role of Service Delivery System at Innovation and
Entrepreneurship Center For Improving Educational Effective Applied to
Egyptian Public Universities**

ABSTRACT

The study aims at examining the role of the service delivery system in the centers of innovation and entrepreneurship in access the educational institution on academic accreditation. Researchers used the survey as a tool for data collection from the study sample, which reached to 370 of employees in four Egyptian government universities (Helwan, El Menia, Tanta, Kafr El Sheikh), was applied and the valid questionnaires are 352(95.13% of sample size). The results of the study showed a relationship of positive correlation between the dimensions of the service delivery system in the centers of innovation and entrepreneurship and the access of the educational institution to academic accreditation. The results of the study also showed there is a significant effect of the inputs of the service delivery system in the centers of innovation and entrepreneurship on access of the educational institution to academic accreditation. The study also found there is a significant impact on the operations of the service delivery system in the centers of innovation and entrepreneurship on access of the educational institution to academic accreditation. It also found that there is a significant effect of the outputs of the service delivery system in the centers of innovation and entrepreneurship on access of the educational institution to academic accreditation. Discussion the study provided these universities with many recommendations that contribute to achieving academic accreditation. Suggestions and future researchers are mentioned.



٢- بسمه ابراهيم احمد نور
أثر أبعاد المناخ التنظيمي علي البراعة التنظيمية "دراسة تطبيقية علي
العاملين بمستشفيات الهيئة العامة للتأمين الصحي بفروع وسط الدلتا"
Basma Ibrahim Ahmed Nour

**The Impact of Organizational climate dimensions on Organizational
Ambidexterity "an applied Study on Employees of General Authority for
Health Insurance Hospitals in the Middle Delta"**

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine the impact of Organizational climate dimensions on Organizational Ambidexterity Health Insurance Hospitals in the Middle Delta. The researcher used Random stratified sample 360 of employees at Health Insurance Hospitals. The results of the study showed a significant positive correlation between organizational climate and Organizational Ambidexterity. The results showed that Organizational climate dimensions Positive effect on Exploration. The results showed that Organizational climate dimensions Positive effect on Exploitation. The study also showed significant differences in Perception of employees according to (career level, age, work experience). the current study included discussion Which contribute to improving Organizational Ambidexterity and Organizational climate, practical implications, limitations, and suggestions for future research.

٣- ندا يحي يونس خليفه
العلاقة بين أنماط القيادة والتهكمية التنظيمية "دراسة تطبيقية بمنظمات
الحكم المحلي بمحافظة كفر الشيخ"
Nada Yahia Youns Khalifa

**The relationship between leadership Styles and organizational
cynicism "Applied Study on The Local Government Organizations in Kafr
"El Sheikh Governorate**

ABSTRACT

We find that there are studies on the relationship between leadership Styles and organizational cynicism and it becomes clear from the review of these studies, as shown in the first chapter that there is a study focused on the relationship between a positive leadership style with cynicism (Gaan, 2015; Johnson, 2007), and another focused on the relationship between negative leadership style and organizational cynicism (Dobbs, 2014; Jiang et al., 2017), while no study dealt with the relationship between Passive and Negative leadership Styles and their relationship to organizational Cynicism. Hence, The importance of this study is to bridge the research gap in previous studies. So It is seek to determine the relationship between positive leadership Styles (Entrepreneurial and Sustainable), negative leadership Styles (Narcissistic and authoritarian), and organizational cynicism taken in aggregate and each dimension directly.



٤- نورهان عادل محمد أبو الخير
أثر جودة الخدمات المؤتمتة على الأداء التسويقي "دراسة تطبيقية على
قنوات التوصيل الإلكترونية بالبنوك التجارية بكفر الشيخ"

Nourhan Adel Mohamed Abo El-Khair

**The Impact of Automated Services Quality on Marketing
Performance**

**An Applied Study on Electronic Delivery Channels In Kafrelsheikh's
Commercial Banks**

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to explore the impact of Automated Service quality (ASQ) on marketing . Based on literature performance by applying to the customers of Kafrelsheikh's Commercial Banks review , the five Automated service quality dimensions are Automated teller machine (ATM) , Telephone banking, Internet Banking , Core services & price . Customer satisfaction , Customer loyalty, Trade mark & Bank Image are used to measure marketing performance . A Questionnaire was designed to measure study hypotheses on sample of 500 customer , 436 lists were retrieved , the examination showed that there were 50 questionnaire that were not valid for analysis, so there were 386 valid questionnaire for analysis and study . This Study will make a significant contribution to the Automated Service Quality generally & In Kafrelsheikh's Commercial Banks In particular because of Scarcity of studies .



٥- مى سمير عبد الغنى صلاح
أثر العوامل التنظيمية على الترسيع الوظيفى "دراسة ميدانية على العاملين
بالمستشفيات الحكومية بمحافظة كفر الشيخ"
Mai Samir Abdel-Ghani Salah

The Impact of Organizational Factors On Job Embeddedness: A Field
Study on Employees of Governmental Hospitals In Kafr-Elsheikh
Governorate

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effect of organizational factors on job embeddedness among (doctors,nurses,administrators&technicians) working at governmental hospitals in kafrel-sheikh governorate ,this study uses a random stratified sample of 367 of employees working at governmental hospitals in kafrel-sheikh governorate, The results show there is significant relationship between organizational factors and dimensions of job embeddedness(links,fit& sacrifice),organizational factors affect job embeddedness directly and affect it's dimensions partially,The results show too there is no significant differences among employees working at governmental hospitals in kafrel-sheikh governorate towards dimensions of job embeddedness (links & fit) except sacrifice ,according to age,There is no significant differences among employees working at governmental hospitals in kafrel-sheikh governorate towards dimensions of job embeddedness according to gender and marital status,There is significant differences among employees working at governmental hospitals in kafrel-sheikh governorate towards dimensions of job embeddedness according to education and job.



٦- عهد محمد بكر عبد الفتاح عبد الله
أثر أبعاد السياق التنظيمي على السلوك الريادي للعاملين "دراسة تطبيقية"
Ahd Mohamed bakr abd elfatah abdellah
The impact of organizational context on entrepreneurship behavior
of employee "Applied study"

ABSTRACT

This study aims to know the relationship and the impact of the dimensions of the organizational context (organizational culture - organizational structure - technological infrastructure - communication - positive trend towards change) on entrepreneurship behavior. To achieve this goal, a random sample of (351) individuals from the outsourcing services companies in the Smart Village in Egypt was drawn and the necessary preliminary data were collected through the survey. The response rate was 94% and the appropriate statistical methods such as arithmetic mean, standard deviation and correlation coefficient were used. In addition to some statistical tests. The results showed that there is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the organizational context dimensions (organizational culture - organizational structure - technological infrastructure - communication - positive trend towards change) and the entrepreneurship behavior of workers, and also the presence of a significant impact of some dimensions of the organizational context (organizational culture - technological infrastructure - Communication - positive trend towards change) on entrepreneurship behavior of workers dimensions (innovation, initiative, risk tolerance) and the absence of an impact of the organizational structure on the entrepreneurial behavior of workers, the study also found the impact of some variables demo There is no impact on Gender for the entrepreneurship behavior of the employees, and finally some recommendations and future research lines were presented.



٧- نهلة عوض شعبان عبد الرسول
دور التوجه بالسوق المستدام في دعم الميزة التنافسية المستدامة "دراسة
تطبيقية علي البنوك التجارية العاملة في مصر"
Nahla Awad Shabban Abdelrasoul

The role of Sustainable Market Orientation in Supporting Sustainable
Competitive Advantage "An Applied Study on Commercial Banks
"Operating in Egypt

ABSTRACT

The study aims at examining the role of sustainable market orientation in commercial banks in Egypt in developing the sustainable competitive advantage of these banks. The researcher used the survey list as a tool to collect data from the study sample, which reached 384 individuals from all employees in the selected banks in the research sample. The number of correct lists was 363, where researchers excluded 21 lists for incomplete data, meaning that the percentage of correct responses was 94.5%, and a random stratified sample was relied on to collect the study data. Having a relationship. The results of the study showed that there is a significant effect of the sustainable market orientation (environmental dimension, social dimension, environmental dimension) on the dimensions of sustainable competitive advantage (excellence, lower cost, timing, innovation, and core competencies) in the banks under study, the study provided these banks with many recommendations that contribute to the development of their competitive advantage, and some recommendations for future studies.



أ- ياسمين محمد أحمد غنيم

**الدور الوسيط للولاء السلوكي في العلاقة بين قيمة العلامة التجارية والأداء
السوقي "دراسة تطبيقية على شركات الملابس القطنية المصرية"**

Yasmeen Mohamed Ahmed Ghoneim

**Mediation Role of Behavioural Loyalty on Relation between Brand
Equity and Market Performance "An applied Study on Egyptian Cotton
Clothes Companies"**

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed at investigate Mediation Role of Behavioural Loyalty in Relation between Brand Equity and Market Performance An applied Study on Egyptian Cotton Clothes Companies. The) 420researcher used the survey list as a tool to collect data from the study sample, which reached (individual customers from Egyptian cotton clothing companies (Cottonil, Embrator, Dice, Nasr Company) ,where researcher excluded 23 lists for 397for clothing and textiles), the number of correct lists was (Due to the lack of a %incomplete data, meaning that the percentage of correct responses was 95.25 specific framework for the community of Egyptian cotton clothing companies and the inability of the branches of the companies to provide any data in this regard, systematic sample of the visitors to the malls(big shopping center) was taken at a certain time to collect the study data, the results research showed that there is a significant positive effect of the brand equity on the behavioral loyalty and market performance .Also ,there is a significant positive effect of brand image, customer perceived value ,brand relevance on the the behavioral loyalty and market performance , but there is not significant positive effect of brand awareness on the behavioral loyalty and market performance. Finally, behavioral loyalty elements partially mediates the relationship between brand equity and market performance.

Keywords: Brand awareness, Customer perceived value, brand image, positive behavioral intentions, market performance



٩- داليا حسن عبد المالك أبو ريشة
توسيط الإجهاد العاطفي في العلاقة بين الفخر التنظيمي والأداء الوظيفي
"دراسة تطبيقية على مصلحة الضرائب بوسط الدلتا"

Dalia Hassan Abd Elmalek Abo Risha

**Mediating Emotional Exhaustion in The Relationship between
Organizational Pride and Job performance "An Applied Study on
"Egyptian Tax Authority in Central Delta Area**

ABSTRACT

The main aim of the present study was to examine whether emotional exhaustion mediates the relationship between organizational pride and job performance. It also tries to measure the direct impact of organizational pride on emotional exhaustion and job performance. It also tries to measure the direct impact of emotional exhaustion on job performance. This study was conducted on a representative sample of employees in Egyptian tax authority in the central delta area , which consisted of 356 employee. The study found a significant correlation between organizational pride and its dimensions (emotional organizational pride and attitudinal organizational pride) and emotional exhaustion and job performance and its dimensions (in-role performance and extra-role performance). It also found a significant negative impact of organizational pride and its dimensions on emotional exhaustion. In addition , it found a significant positive impact of organizational pride and its dimensions on job performance and its dimensions. Moreover, It found a significant negative impact of emotional exhaustion on job performance. It also found an indirect positive significant impact of organizational pride on job performance , when mediating emotional exhaustion in this relationship.

Keywords:

Organizational pride.

Emotional exhaustion.

Job performance.

Tax authority.

ثانياً :الدكتورة :

قسم المحاسبة :



١- رباب السيد محمود أبو العنين
أثر معيار التقرير المالي الدولي رقم (١٥) الإيراد من العقود مع العملاء علي
مستوي التحفظ المحاسبي "دراسة ميدانية"

Rabab El-Sayed Mahmoud Abou elenin

**Impact of International Financial Report Standard (No.15) Revenue
from Contracts with Customers on The Accounting Conservatism Level :
"Field Study"**

ABSTRACT

The research aims to study the impact of IFRS No. (15) revenue from contracts with customers on the accounting Conservatism level

In order to achieve this goal, this research was divided into two parts, the theoretical part to root the research topic and exploring previous efforts in this field, and the field part (hypothetical case) to test the research hypothesis, That was applied on a sample of joint-stock companies operating in the communications sector, The shares of which are traded on the Egyptian Stock Exchange, two companies (Telecom Egypt and Orange), and the hypotheses were tested using a set of appropriate statistical tests

The regression results reached

1. There are significant differences of statistical significance between the items of the income statement and balance sheet before and after applying IFRS 15

2. There is a statistically significant effect of the income values after applying IFRS No. (15) on the level of the accounting Conservatism

3. There is a statistically significant effect of the net accounting profit after applying IFRS No. 15 on the level of accounting Conservatism

4. There is a statistically significant effect of equity after applying IFRS No. 15 on the level of accounting Conservatism

5. There is a statistically significant effect of IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Clients) on the accounting Conservatism level



٢- تامر عبد المنعم مجاهد مجاهد
التوكيد المهني علي تقارير الأعمال المتكاملة وأثره علي فجوة التوقعات في
ظل تنوع أساليب الإفصاح (دراسة تجريبية)
Tamer Abd Elmonem megahed megahed
Professional Assurance on Integrated Business Reports and its
Impact on Expectation Gap in a different Methods of Disclosure
"Experimental Study"

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to demonstrate the effect of professional Assurance on integrated business reports on the expectation gap in a different methods of disclosure, by studying the extent to which the information content of the auditor's report on the current annual financial statements for the needs of stakeholders has information, And a study of the extent of the difference in the impact of the professional assurance of the integrated business reports on the expectation gap according to the And a study of the extent of the difference in the impact of the professional type of the report, assurance of the integrated business reports on the expectation gap according to the type of conclusion issued by the auditor, And a study of the extent of the difference in the impact of the professional assurance of the integrated business reports on the expectation gap with the difference .and development of the means of disclosure

The research methodology was relied on the experimental approach through designing eight experimental cases on a sample consisting of 201 singles from auditors, institutional investor, individual investor, lenders, supervisors, and academicians

The study concluded that : The informational content of the auditor's report on the annual financial statements does not meet the information needs of stakeholders, while professional assurance on integrated business reports contributes positively to narrowing the expectation gap, and we find that the impact of professional assurance on integrated business reports on the expectation gap varies according to the type of the report, form and independence, And the effect of professional assurance of integrated business reports on the expectation gap varies with the type of conclusion issued by the auditor, and the effect of professional assurance on integrated business reports on the expectation gap ..varies with the different and evolving means of disclosure

قسم ادارة الاعمال :



١- محمد عبد الله هيكمل معاشي العنزي
دور التسويق الداخلي في تنمية السلوك الريادي لدى العاملين "دراسة
تطبيقية على مؤسسات التعليم العالي الحكومية في دولة الكويت"

The Role of Internal Marketing for Developing of Employees' Entrepreneurial Behavior "An Applied Study at Higher Education Institutions in Kuwait"

ABSTRACT

This research investigates the role of internal marketing in the development of entrepreneurial behavior among workers in Kuwaiti institutions of higher education, and to identify the differences between the perceptions of administrative leaders towards the degree of application of internal marketing and entrepreneurial behavior according to their demographic characteristics, namely gender, work destination, age, job title, years of experience and educational qualification. The research also aims at verifying the nature and strength of the relationship between internal marketing and leadership behavior, as well as identifying the materiality of internal marketing dimensions in terms of its ability to predict the development of leadership behavior.

To achieve this, a questionnaire was established. The questionnaire constitutes of (35) items to measure the dimensions of internal marketing, and (20) items to measure the dimensions of entrepreneurial behavior, was designed and distributed among the study sample comprising (350) Relying on the stratified random sample.

The study ended up with a set of findings as follows:

- The dimensions of internal marketing and entrepreneurial behavior are of moderate materiality in general, The mean averaged for all dimensions of internal marketing (2.94), while the mean averaged for all dimensions of pioneering behavior (2.74).
- There is a statistically significant difference between the attitudes of workers in the higher education government institutions under study towards the degree of internal marketing and entrepreneurial behavior, according to their demographic characteristics of: gender, work destination, age, job title, years of experience, and educational qualification.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between the dimensions of internal marketing under study, and entrepreneurial behavior. This relationship is of high strength, where it was found that the two dimensions of distribution and promotion have a strong positive statistically significant relationship with entrepreneurial behavior, while the two dimensions of product and pricing have non-significant relationship with entrepreneurial behavior.

The research concludes with a set of recommendations, the most important of which are: emphasizing the philosophy of internal marketing orientation as a strategy in the operations of higher education institutions and their systems to meet the demands of employees and the objectives of universities, as it is necessary for higher education institutions to transform internal marketing into a strategy of their main operations and systems to meet the demands of employees and achieve their goals. As a result, this would help foster entrepreneurial behavior among staff, and consequently benefit the University.

كلية علوم الثروة السمكية والمصايد :

أولاً :الماجستير :

قسم الأستزراع المائي :



١- أحمد عبدالسلام موسى متولي
إعادة تدوير بعض المخلفات الغذائية واستخدامها في تغذية اصبعيات البلطي
النيلي

Ahmed Abd Elsalam Mousa Metwally
Recycling of some food waste and use it in feeding Nile Tilapia
Fingerlings

ABSTRACT

The present study was performed for 4 months and the feeding trials were carried out in the Faculty of Aquatic and Fisheries Sciences in cooperation with both the Faculty of Agriculture in Kafr el-Sheikh and the Fisheries Institute in Sakha, Northern Delta, Egypt during the period from April to July , 2018.

Four the experimental diets were formulated to represent different ratio of different sources of by – products as a replacer to fish meal in dietary of Nile tilapia. The first treatment (control) fed fish meal (T1), while the second, third and fourth treatments formulated with replacement of fish meal by mixture of poultry by-product, animal by-product and kitchen waste at 50:25:25(T2); 25:50:25 (T3) and 25:25:50(T3) ratio, respectively. Each diet was fed to 90 Nile tilapia (average weight at experimental period 4.5 ± 0.05 g) at a rate of 3% of its weight daily divided into two equal portions. The ingredients used for fishmeal substitutes were evaluated and compared with fishmeal in terms of chemical composition, essential amino acids, non-essential amino acids, and mineral.



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إستراتيجيات الرعاية المختلفه لتغذية الأسماك
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Strategies of fish feeding management

ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to investigate the different strategies of fish feeding management throughout the following two experiments: Experiment one: Night feeding regime improves water quality, growth performance and feeding behaviour of European eels, *Anguilla anguilla*. Feeding eels by night could considerably enhance the culturing of eels by promoting enhanced growth and feeding behavior, and simultaneously improving water quality.

Experiment two: Effect of different water temperature, number of meals per day and protein percent in diet on growth performance, biometric indices, feeding behavior and water quality of Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus*.

Rearing Nile tilapia in 26-30°C with lower feeding frequency (one meal/day) and 30% crude protein diet achieve better performance and feeding behavior without any harmful effects on water quality.



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Abdelhay Mohamed Abdelhay Mohamed
Comparative study between different aquaculture systems

ABSTRACT

Effect of pond water depth and feed type on growth performance, physiological response and water quality in African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) was assessed using 3×2 factorial design. Three pond water depths (0.5, 1.0, 1.5 m) and 2 types of feed (floating and sinking) were used. Twelve earthen ponds (100 x 200 cm) were stocked at a density of 16 catfish per pond with an initial average weight 100.15 ± 3.480 g for 12 weeks. The highest FBW, BWG, SGR, FL, LG, FC, CG, VSI and GSI and the lowest FI and FCR were recorded in 0.5 m followed by 1.0 and 1.5 m depth. While, there was no significant difference between feed types however, better performance was recorded in sinking feed. Significant differences were observed in the hematological parameters between catfish reared in different ponds water depths except for RBCs, MCV, MCH, and MCHC. Non-significant differences were observed in the hematological parameters between feed types except for WBCs, heterophils, lymphocytes and monocytes. Significant differences were observed in the serum biochemical parameters between catfish reared in different pond water depths except for TP and creatinine. The same findings were observed in feed types except for TP, albumin, cholesterol and creatinine. There was no significant effect to the pond water depth and feed type on water quality. Altogether, rearing *Clarias gariepinus* in shallow pond water depth with sinking feed improves growth performance and physiological response it did not affect water quality.

Experiment two: Effect of feeding regime on water quality and growth performance of European eels (*Anguilla anguilla*)

This study aimed to explore differences between day and night feeding of farmed European eels (*Anguilla anguilla*) on the growth of eels and the subsequent impact on the quality of the culture water. A 30 day field experiment was conducted in which 40 European eels (186.4 ± 9.26 g) were arbitrarily allocated into two replicate concrete ponds (200 x 100 x 125 cm) that were divided into two treatment groups, one receiving feed by day (DF) and the other receiving feed at night (NF). Results revealed a significant improvement in eel's growth performance (larger final weight and faster growth) of the fish that were fed by night (NF). Moreover, in the NF group there was a significantly shorter latency to start feeding and shorter feeding duration. In conclusion, feeding eels by night could considerably enhance the culturing of eels by promoting growth performance and improving water quality.

كلية الطب البشرى :

أولاً :الماجستير :

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١- مهند إسماعيل عبد الفتاح الملاح
نتيجة قطع العصب الودي الصدري باستخدام منظار الصدر بتقنية الفيديو في
علاج فرط التعرق الإبتدائي لليدين

Mohannad Ismail Abdelfattah Elmallah

Outcome of Video Assisted Thoracoscopic Sympathectomy in
Treatment of Primary Palmar Hyperhidrosis

ABSTRACT

Objective: Palmar hyperhidrosis is a common problem which leads to embarrassment, frustration, social withdrawal, and low self-esteem. This can be treated either medically with transient effect or open surgery with a single large incision to a minimally invasive surgery with tri-, then bi- and lastly uniportal VATS with permanent effect.

Methods: We studied 60 patients aged 11 to 25 years who underwent thoracic biportal and uniportal VATS sympathectomy for palmar hyperhidrosis between September 2017 and September 2018 in Kafrelsheikh university hospital, they were 29 males and 31 females.

Results: The median age was 16 and regarding sex distribution male represented 48.3% and female 51.7% of all patients.

Uniportal technique was more used than biportal one .58.3% of total VATS used were uniportal and 41.7% were biportal with less post-operative pain and cosmetically better.

Compensatory hyperhidrosis is the most common complication represented by 13.3% of all patients. About 6.7% of patients had pneumothorax and they were treated by intercostal tube insertion with under water seal, and 10% had sever dryness of hands. There are no patients had post-operative infection or Horner syndrome and chest pain existed in all patients after the operation which is decreased by oral analgesic.

These operations were highly successful based on no recurrence was reported over one year of follow up of these cases.

were recorded as: Median Operative duration Operative time and hospital stay in the study was 40 minutes from the start of the patient anesthesia and median hospital stay was 2 days with the most cases discharge was in the first day.

Conclusion: we suggest that sympathectomy using monopolar diathermy is a cheap, feasible and of proven benefit as regard the results and postoperative complications in the treatment of palmar hyperhidrosis.. further studies with more number of population is recommended to confirm the results.



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لمرضى انقطاع التنفس الانسدادي النومي
Mohamed El-Sayed Mohamed El-Deeb
Cahali VI Lateral Pharyngoplasty as a stand-alone procedure for
obstructive sleep apnea patients

ABSTRACT

Background: Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) is caused by a complete or partial obstruction of the upper airway. A new Cahali lateral pharyngoplasty as a stand-alone procedure for the treatment of OSA patients, whatever the level and pattern of airway obstruction in patients with CPAP failure or non-compliant patients, is it?

Patients and methods: 40 patients with known OSAS non-compliant with CPAP or CPAP failures included. BMI, Stop-Bang score, and sleep study parameters were reported before and after the new Cahali pharyngoplasty operation. Preoperative DISE was done for all cases.

Results: There were 28 (70%) cases with successful operation outcomes, and 12 (30%) failed cases. Postoperative Stop Bang score, AHI, snoring index were significantly reduced in comparison to preoperative data (p-value <0.001); however, minimal SpO2 and baseline SpO2 were significantly increased in comparison to preoperative data. There was a significant improvement in AHI postoperative. Patients collapse at the level of lateral wall hypopharynx, high tongue collapse, laryngeal collapse, tongue palate interaction, all significantly predict failure outcome of the operation (p-value = 0.022). However, the absence of laryngeal collapse (L0) had a successful prediction outcome. The high snoring index significantly predicts operation failure. However, preoperative high baseline SpO2 predicts operation success significantly.

Conclusion: The new Cahali lateral pharyngoplasty can be used as a stand-alone procedure in the absence of lateral wall collapse at the level of the hypopharynx (LH), high tongue base collapse (TH), laryngeal collapse (L1) or tongue palate interaction.