

## **Political Jokes in the January 25th Revolution: An Anthropological Analytic Study.**

Dr. Samia Ali Hassanein,  
Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts,  
El Mansoura University.

### **Abstract**

The joke is one of the forms of expression that springs out of the folk literature, and the importance of studying it appears through the nature and characteristics of the joke. The joke exceeds its purpose for making people laugh, as they reflect the spirit of the group who speaking out and use it in a very nice creative image. It also expresses their views, attitudes, circumstances and the view of the issues and conditions surrounding them.

The joke is the mirror that reflects the social, economic and political realities in the community, and translates them in a spontaneous simple language, using oral formula and easy spread among public and private

The current research focuses specifically on objective jokes and the political jokes, in particular, which criticize the social positions and political conditions which arouse the people's discontent and anger.

In dealing with this topic the research is going to focus on the Egyptian jokes which appear as a result of the revolution of the 25<sup>th</sup> January in particular. These jokes are mostly of political in content, although some of them are social.

The purpose of the research is to collect these jokes and analyze them in order to reveal the subjects and the topics and attitudes that dealt with. In addition to the roles of the jokes and functions to detect whether these jokes go around its traditional role only as a means to vent about what the people suffer from of suppression and injustice, or is it exceeded that role and seemed to have other roles developed, and what those roles are . Beside, it concentrates on the most interesting figures acquisition on those jokes who paved the way to the revolution and followed it and the means that contributed in its widespread.

This research depends on the descriptive analytical method for detecting those jokes; their implications; their structure and the characters of the jokes. The historical approach is also used in order to shed light on how the sense of humor is deeply rooted in the life of the Egyptians through ages.

This research depends on a questionnaire which includes a limited number of questions. The questionnaire is applied to a random sample (of 3<sup>rd</sup> year and 4<sup>th</sup> year students , preliminary year students of MA, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, Mansoura University, for the academic year 2011/2012) about (150 students).

The research also depends in the collection of the jokes on many ways sources, such as Web sites and social networks, mobile messages, TV talk shows V, some newspapers, and magazines.

The results of this research are included in the conclusion.

## **Thirty Megacities in The Peak of Global Urban system A Geographical Analysis**

Dr.Ashraf Ashour

Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts,  
University of Alexandria.

### **Abstract**

The cities have become the focus of international interest due to the scientific advancements that have accompanied the shift in world economy from the economy of the Industrial Revolution to knowledge– economy. This is not only due to the topics of research usually cities raise in urban studies, but also due to the interest politicians, investors, and multinational companies show in cities as strategic spots gaining more importance as they become meeting points for international coordination and world economy.

The present paper raises a number of questions:

What do we know about Global Urban system and what we do not know?

What are the characteristic or advantages of the top thirty cities in Global Urban system now at the beginning of the twenty first century?

What are the variables that have contributed to the formation of urban growth over the past six decades?

What are the possible changes in urban system that may take place by 2025?

These various questions presented by the paper are an attempt at analyzing Global Urban system in general, and at examining the top thirty cities in particular. The paper is divided into

four sections, the first presents the characteristics of Global Urban system through statistics, focusing on the Metropolitan cities, the second and the third highlight the characteristics of these thirty cities, and the fourth attempts to analyse the factors that have contributed to shaping the urban system in the current World Order.

## **Analysis of the spatial distribution of mobile phone stations in the Markz Etay El-Barod using GIS**

Dr. Hussein Mahmoud Mohamed Kamh  
Geography Department ,  
Faculty of Arts , Damanhour University .

### **Abstract**

The research analyses the distribution of base stations of mobile phone depending on geographic information systems (GIS). The study deals with the numerical evolution of strengthening stations, their geographical distribution, and the characteristics of the land held by clarifying the characteristics of their owners. It also analyses the satisfaction levels for the installation and operation of these stations, and their implications. Finally, the study deals with the optimal locations for base stations using geographic information systems (GIS), This study reveals many findings, among which:

- Vodafone acquires nearly half of the number of base stations mobile, compared with 29.5% for the Etisalat company, 22.8% of the Mobinil company, and located an average spatial relay stations in the eastern city of Etay El-Barod, and represent a Shandid Central Station (spatially), a tracking company Mobinil.
- 68% of stations terminal are focused inside the circle standard normative radius of 7694.2 meters, also take their distribution trend northwestward, noting that there is a regular and consistent correlation between the base stations and the number of residents respects place, as valued in accordance with the analysis Moran (+1).

- The establishment of mobile stations affects the health of population in Markz Etay El-Barod, where residents suffer from many diseases, such as increased heart rate, and cancer. These stations also affect cattle and make them weak, and they suffer from lack of milk production. Moreover, they affect birds and poultry infertility, which is confirmed by 73.1% of the total sample population. These stations are the cause of the low productivity of crops, which is a fact confirmed by nearly one-third of the sample size.
- 45.5% of the total stations are located at a distance of not more than 400 meters from the optimal locations for stations, with their current variation in sites.

## **Geographical changes in Edku Lake Vicinity**

Allaa El Din Hussein Ezat Shalaby

Associate Professor

Faculty of Arts, Damanhour University

### **Abstract**

The rapid socioeconomic changes and associated technological development necessitated using of change detection approach through remote sensing techniques as it assists in monitoring such changes accurately and in regular base.

The study in hand is intended to employ this approach in detecting changes in land use pattern in the vicinity of Edku Lake. This includes monitoring of changes of each type of land use/land cover area and its spatial distribution.

Furthermore, the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of the detected changes in land use pattern will be comprehensively evaluated.

The results revealed that the Edku Lake vicinity experienced essential negative and positive changes during the period between 1984 and 2012. For instance, the area of the lake reduced considerably, which affects adversely fishing activities in the lake, low level of income and high unemployment rate among fishermen. This consequently, enforced a large number of fishermen to turn over to other economic activities. Also, it was noted that the establishment of International Coastal Road crossing the northern parts of the lake led to separate the wide area of the lake from El Ma'dia inlet, which links the lake to the Mediterranean Sea and helps in water circulation and mitigating

water pollution. This, in turn, means deteriorating water quality in many parts of the lake. Re-using such contaminated water either in irrigation or in aquaculture activates, which is a common practice, more pollution of the water in the lake vicinity.

Meanwhile, Edku Lake experienced some positive change, which represented in expanding aquaculture activities in different parts of the lake. This will normally lead to increasing the lake productivity of fish, which will have positive impacts on food security. In this respect, the environmental impacts of such expanding aquaculture activities should be taken into account to ensure the sustainability of these activities.



## **Geomorphological Evaluation of the western side of the mouth of the Rosetta branch coastline "between 1999-2012".**

Maged M. Shoala

Professor, Geography Department,  
Faculty of Arts, University of Damanhour  
Magedaly@hotmail.com

### **Abstract**

Coastal areas in the world exposed for Maritime carving and erosion waves, and will increase this sculpture, is also expected climate scientists, high average score warming during the twentieth one century, which would have dumping large parts of the coastal areas, including the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, including the North coast of Egypt which falls within High protection status category. After growing problem of erosion of Sea on the northern shores of the Nile Delta in Egypt, the country given special attention to this problem in recent years as one of the major problems that threaten residents of that region and their economic activities; and for that, the country creates the Egyptian General Authority for the Protection of beaches in 1981. After 13 years later, during 2012, many of geomorphological changes are observed and the different methods of protection still facing geomorphological risks those methods. Although serious efforts have been achieved during 1990s, but the current status introduces the evidence of nonexistence of these protection approaches, and the sea hazards still threaten Rosetta city. The present study goals to evaluate the hypothesis –

which was previous, set by the research during 2000– which related to the site of the western side of the mouth of the Rosetta branch coastline "between 1999–2012". Indeed field study, all available topographic maps and Remote Sensing techniques were used to assess and analyze the morphological changes. The study emphasized that Dolos must extend specially in the south westward for 4.5 K.M, indeed of filling up the pools locate eastern side of the Dolos using coarse sand materials and committed by geometric specifications in the building of sand traps.

## **A Geographical analysis of the Distribution of Girls' High Schools in Burydah Town**

Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim Aldagheiri

Qassim University

Safia Hamad Al-Sagri

Qassim University

### **Abstract**

Demographic, social and economic changes have led to a growing demand for educational services. To cope with that, many new schools were established throughout the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in general and the Qassim Province in particular. This paper reviews the distribution of Girls' high schools across Buraidah city and the uneven distribution of these schools in some areas of the city at the expense of other marginalized districts. The paper aims at analyzing the spatial and numerical clustering of schools in all districts of Buraidah city by studying the spatial correlation across districts in the number of high schools compared to the area, population, and the distribution of students, teachers, and classrooms.

## **Desouk Town : A Study in the Geography of Leisure A Case Study on The Park of Family and Childhood**

Prof. Mohamed Abd El Kader Sheneishen  
Faculty of Arts- Damanhour University  
Nadia Gabber Sobhy Afify.  
Faculty of Arts- Damanhour University

### **Abstract**

The study aims at manifesting the most important factors affecting the rate of attracting visitors to the Park of family and childhood in Desouk. The study also investigates the visiting seasons, the influence of the park, characteristics of trips, and the problems facing the visitors.

The study reveals the following:

- The park is located at a distinguished site on the Nile .Many of its visitors prefer playing different games to reading in the library of the park.
- Visiting the park is related to having leisure time .Thus the rate of female visitors is more than half the visitors of the park.
- The number of visitors is more in spring than other seasons .Also, the number of visitors is more in September and October than other months of the year. In addition, visitors are more on Fridays and in the Greater and Lesser Bayrahms than other holidays.
- Visitors of the park are mainly from towns and villages in Kafr El Sheikh governorate (90%). Visitors from Desouk constitute one third of visitors from Kafr El- Sheikh governorate. These are followed by

Visitors from El –Beheira governorate (8%), all of them are from EL–Mahmoudeya.

–Crowdness constitutes more than quarter of the investigated problems. This problem is related to high seasons followed by the high expenses of services offered in the park and entrance.

## **Water Balance and distribution of Agricultural Land in Sinai Peninsula A study in Geographical of Applied Climatology**

Dr.Mohamed Awad El-Samny  
Geography Department ,  
Faculty of Arts , Damanhour University .

### **Abstract**

Water balance plays an important role in the development of Sinai peninsula. Sinai is located in the north east of Egypt between the longitudinal lines  $32^{\circ} 20'$ ,  $35^{\circ} 00'$  to the east and the latitudinal lines  $27^{\circ} 45'$ ,  $31^{\circ} 30'$  to the north, and its Area is about 61000 square Km., which constitutes nearly 6.1% of Egypt's area .The researcher follows (the subjective approach, who also used analysis Approach) (a subjective, as well as an analytical approach). The study depends on data of Meteorological Authority.

The method used is the application of a program of the Thornthwaite model (U.S.G.S) on data representing nine climatic stations extending over a period of twenty years (1980–2000) . The article consists of an introduction, three sections, and a conclusion . The sections are about the measures and regions of water balance . The research ends with a conclusion including some recommendations.

## **Geographical analysis of Urban sprawl on Agricultural land in Apis area using RS and GIS**

Dr. Mervat Abd El-Latif Ahmed Ghallab  
Geography Department- Faculty of Arts-  
Damanhour University

### **Abstract**

The paper aims to assess the relationship between agricultural land and unplanned urban sprawl in rural areas adjacent to the cities by the application on agricultural land in four agricultural areas within Apis district located southeast of Alexandria Governorate. Apis area was initially developed as a result of reclamation schemes during 1950s.

The study relies on the analysis of remote sensing images TM, ETM+ for the years 1984, 1990 and 2005 to monitor urban sprawl using ERDAS IMAGINE 2010. Also, GIS techniques are employed to conduct spatial analysis and map the results. Moreover, the field study is used in determining the conversion of agricultural land into residential purposes in 2013.

The results reveals that the area of agricultural land that has been lost due urban encroachment in Apis estimated as much as 1118.3 faddan during the period 1975–2013, representing about 31.9 % of the total area of the Apis district. This consequently means an average annual rate of urban sprawl on agricultural land about 57 fadan/year in 2013. Also, it has been found that Husseinia area is most vulnerable to urban encroachment, which followed by Nasiriya El Sharqia, Gamalia and Alqutlah. This can be attributed to the

nearness of Apis district to Alexandria city, the growth of the population, the fragmentation of agricultural property, the low profit generated from agricultural land, and the absence of control as well as inefficient law enforcement associated with the January 25th revolution.



## **Tropospheric air density in Egypt a study in climatic geography**

Dr. Yasser Ahmed El-sayed  
Geography Department  
Faculty of Arts – Damanhour University

### **abstract**

Air density is the mass or weight per unit volume of the air in the earth's atmosphere . This density drops as altitude is raised, the same happens with air pressure. Air density also changes with the temperature and the level of humidity . Air density is an important value to consider in applications such as aircraft design and to determine the momentum and the raise of the plane. Low density which is harmful for patients , means a lower percentage of oxygen .suffering from heart and respiratory problems

The study aims to determine the following :

- The most important factors that operate at different air densities in Egypt.
- The impact of climate elements in determining the intensity of tropospheric air in Egypt.
- Daily and seasonal changes in air density.
- the effect of the density of surface air on evapotranspiration in Egypt

Equation used in the study:

$$D = \left[ \frac{P}{T \times 287.05} \right] \times \left[ 1 - \frac{P_v}{P} \right]$$

D = density of air at any height (kg / m<sup>3</sup>).

T = temperature at this altitude (° C 273.15)

287.05 = Specific gas constant for dry air.

$p_v$  = Actual water vapor pressure (Pa).

P = atmospheric pressure at this height (Pa).

## **Anna and Ayna Linguistic Study**

Dr. Reem Khalaf Bin Moften AL-jeaied.  
Department of Language and Grammar in  
Umm Al-Qura University.

### **Abstract**

This research studies the two linguistic tools: Anna and Ayna from a linguistic perspective. Their meaning is close because their morphological structure is close and they share the same origin. The study focuses on a statement regarding their meaning in Arabic dictionaries, language books, and their provisions set by grammarians. The study tries to explain the closeness of the two tools in question by reference to modern comparative studies in Arabic linguistics.

The research is composed of two sections preceded an introduction entitled: Anna and Ayna in the Quran. The division of the two sections is as follows:

- Section 1: The linguistic Origin of Anna and Ayna.

Subsection I : Anna and Ayna in Language Books and Dictionaries.

It deals with the views of some Arab lexicographers regarding these two tools , such as Al-Azhari, Ibn Fares, Alfairouzabadi , and Ebn Manzour.

Subsection 2: Anna and Ayna in Modern Linguistic Studies.

It discusses the origin of these two tools based on comparative linguistic studies between Semitic languages to interpret the generation of the (Anna) from (Ayna) .

• Section II , Anna and Ayna from a Grammatical Perspective.

It includes three sections:

Subsection 1: The meaning of Anna and Ayna in Arabic grammar books starting from Sybaweh to later grammarians.

Subsection2: Opinions of Grammarians regarding : the and the mention of the words grammarians various attitudes, about circumstantial These tools, and the extent of similarity and convergence between them.

Subsection 3: Anna and Ayna in grammar. The focus is on pointed it to the instruments of lightness Shortcut, and used in the question and conditionals.

These two main sections are followed by a conclusion in which the most important findings of the research are indicated. .